Mc Auliffe, Michael

December 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Mc Auliffe:

Very many thanks for the champagne you sent me at Christmas time. I appreciated it very much indeed.

My best wishes to you for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael Mc Auliffe
10 East 44 Street
New York, New York

mcc

William McCabe

August 6, 1959

Mr. William D. McCabe
Gilcrease & McCabe
P.O.B. 2708
San Antonio, 6, Texas

Dear Mr. McCabe:

In reply to your recent letter to Mr. Murrow, I regret to inform you that Mr. Murrow has left on his year's sabbatical leave. As he is constantly on the move, it is not possible to make an appointment for you to see him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

GILCREASE & McCABE
OIL & GAS EXPLORATION ACCOUNT
POST OFFICE BOX 2708
SAN ANTONIO 6, TEXAS

GILCREASE OIL COMPANY
WILLIAM D. McCABE

GILCREASE BUILDING
4101 SAN PEDRO AVE.
PERSHING 5-6101

August 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think I'm safe in saying that you work just as hard for the top dollars of your income as for those in the lower tax brackets. But do they work as hard for you?

Let me answer that with an illustration.

Suppose, for instance, that your income is such that the top $24,000 of it is subject to a 70% Federal tax. After giving the government $16,800, suppose you invested the remainder of $7200 at 5%, which would provide an annual yield of $360. This $360 of income would also be taxed at a rate of 70%, so the net yield on the original $24,000 would be $108.

That represents a return of less than one half of one per cent!

Is it any wonder that more individuals every year are turning to tax-sheltered investments? And especially to participations in exploratory drilling for oil and gas because there they enjoy the greatest tax advantages of all.

Drilling for oil is a perfectly ethical and entirely legal way of reducing to a minimum the devastating effects of income, gift and inheritance taxes. It can also be the basis for an ideal retirement program.

I am hoping that you can arrange to see me during my next trip North, at which time I'll bring with me some facts and figures that I believe you'll find extremely interesting, whether you decide to become an investor Associate or not.

I'll be writing you again shortly.

Sincerely,

William D. McCabe

McCalls

McCall's

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

March 26, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a line to thank you for your patience and fortitude in giving me so much of your time in the middle of the most hectic schedule.

You were forthright, lucid, and provocative and, for me at least, it was a most interesting hour. The results will appear in the JUNE issue of McCALL's magazine, which will be on the stands on May 25th.

Thank you again for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Anne W. Langman

Anne W. Langman

L/Ch.

TWO HUNDRED THIRTY PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 6-4600

The Chancery
P. O. Box 30
Rockville Centre, New York

McCarren, Edgar P.

February 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my impression that the general public has the notion that blacks and whites have never attended school together in the state of Virginia until this month.

The underlined section in the middle of the enclosed photostat is self-explanatory. If you find it newsworthy, you are welcome to it.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar P. McCarren

(Rev.) Edgar P. McCarren
Secretary for Education
Superintendent of Schools

EPMC:LH
Enc.

Seven State Schools to Open Today on Integrated Basis

Continued from First Page

ter Academy Inc., a new private school, indicated last week it may continue to operate.

No Indication of Drop-outs

There were no reliable indications of how many of the white pupils in the Norfolk and Arlington integrated schools may choose to drop out and seek tuition grants.

An Arlington school official said he knew of no pupils who plan to drop out.

For those who do seek tuition grants, nonsectarian private schools are in short supply. Most of the private schools in Virginia are affiliated with religious groups, deriving some support from them. As the tuition law is written, the state grants can't be obtained in order to attend these schools.

However, the distinction between sectarian and nonsectarian is vague and nominal in some cases. Official determinations of status might permit some of them to accept state tuition-grant pupils.

Of the relatively few private schools that are unquestionably nonsectarian, most are already filled. Furthermore, their tuition fees are generally higher than the maximum grant of $250 a year to be allowed under the state law.

No Classes in Norfolk

No classes will be held in the six Norfolk schools to be integrated today. But in Arlington a normal school day operation is scheduled at Stratford. When the four Negro pupils show up, two of them will be placed in one seventh-grade section, and two will be put in another seventh-grade section. Stratford Junior High, with a present enrollment of 1,076 youngsters, has 12 seventh-grade sections.

This will be the first time Negro pupils have ever attended public school classes with whites in Virginia. One Negro youth did take a shop class by himself in Arlington's Washington and Lee High School about 10 years ago under the old separate-but-equal doctrine.

Negro pupils have been attending classes with whites in the parochial schools of the Richmond Roman Catholic diocese for the past four years. Sixty Negroes were admitted to 14 of the diocese's schools in 1954, where they amounted to 1.1 per cent of the total enrollment of 5,228 in the 14 schools.

Whether that percentage has changed much isn't known because no census by race has been taken in the schools.

The integration experience by and large was orderly in the parochial schools. "We've had a couple of little growing pains, as you might expect," said the superintendent, the Very Rev. J. Louis Flaherty. "But they didn't amount to a row of beans."

Integration isn't unheard of in Virginia state universities either. There has been a handful of Negroes in graduate divisions of the University of Virginia since 1950. For the past several years, there have usually been two or three attending the Medical College of Virginia.

Police preparations for Norfolk and Arlington today varied in detail, but the essence in each place was a squad of specially trained policemen who will be deployed near the schools.

In each place police officers had announced that disorders will not be tolerated and that disturbers will be arrested.

No Show of Force

Norfolk's director of public safety, Calvin H. Dalby, said last week that the city won't show police force around the schools today. Undoubtedly there will be police in the vicinity of the schools, whether they are apparent or not.

An unknown number of state policemen will be ready to help local police today, if needed. All the superintendent of state police, Col. C. W. Woodson, would say about the situation was that his department was taking "such action as necessary to continue our long-established policy of consistent and unrelenting enforcement of the law."

It seemed likely that federal law enforcement personnel would be on hand as observers of any disorder. There have been hints that state authorities would observe the observing federal men. Some Southern officials disapprove of the role played by federal investigators in the Litttle Rock disorders.

(Advertisement)

Run-Down? Always Tired?

Special Tonic acts 3 ways to Rebuild Strength

● Not just for iron-deficiency anemia—special way reactivates nerves, stimulates appetite.

If you're weak from colds, sickness, overwork, worry—build yourself up fast. Take VM PREPARATION.

This *triple action tonic* contains extra iron to strengthen your blood. It helps you get back your *appetite*—and, very important, it contains nerve factor' minerals to help *restore nerve action*. VM PREPARATION is *more* than a tonic. Take until nerves are back to "par"—you're hungry and feel strong again.

City of Richmond Catholic schools desegregated two weeks before Court decision of May 17, 1954

Mc Clellan, James F.

March 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Mc Clellan:

I have your letter in which you requested to see me in regard to employment.

At present, there are no openings on my staff, and I do not know of any vacant positions elsewhere. Therefore, I feel an interview would be wasting both your time and mine. I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Mr. James F. Mc Clellan
284 East 43 Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

2824 East 43 Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

Dear Sir,

My name is James J. McClellan. I live at 2824 East 43 Street Brooklyn 3, New York. I am originally from Pittsburgh Pennsylvania. First Mr. Murrow I would like to tell you about my personal life and then explain the reason for this letter. I was born in Pittsburgh on March 29, 1936. I have nine brothers and sisters. My Father has been a laborer in a brick yard for 40 years. My childhood was a poor one, but I cannot complain, those were the happiest days of my life as I look back. I attended Westinghouse High School in Pittsburgh and there I established a good academic record along with a fine athletic record. I recieved several athletic scholarships after my graduation from high school. I choose Saint Francis College of Loretto, Pennsylvania because it was near my home Pittsburgh and my best friend Maurice Stokes was attending there, and in my own opinion I knew it was a fine liberal arts Catholic college. I started to attend Saint Francis in September of 1954 and I played basketball for my keep. I majored in sociology and minored in english. I traveled a lot playing ball, and in the summers I traveled also, within the United States. I have meet all sorts of people and I have a great love for my fellow man and I except my fellow man because

to me no matter how mean and hatefull a man can be, he remembers true love and craves it from his fellow man.

In the summer of 1955 I moved to New York to work. I worked as delivery boy for a cleaning concern, it paid my expenses and left a little change for spending and as a result I got what I wanted out of coming to New York and that was to meet men from just about every walk of life. I went back to school in September of 1955 and it was that year I realized I would have to write if I wanted to have any happiness in life. Mr. Murrow I have a greater motivation than happiness for writing I want to help my fellow man with my pen. I know I have the skill Mr. Murrow and the faith in God, to me material gain means very little, we all come here with nothing and I have yet to hear of one case were someone had taken material gain with them. I realize money is something man has to have to exist in our way of life, but to me it has been set to far ahead of the finer things that we should practice. Man should thrive for perfection in living together, to try to find a oneness in the world. With my pen I would like to bring to man a more sound and godly goal other than material gain.

I graduated from Saint Francis in June of 1958. I am now teaching at Saint Jovita ~~High~~ Elementary School part time and working at the New York City Youth board at night. The work I do with the youth board is controlling anti-social street gangs.

Mr. Murrow I am a negro, while at Saint Francis I became a convert into the Catholic Church. I am single, but I plan on getting married this summer.

I realize I have given you just a vague picture of myself and at this point you are probably

wondering why. Mr. Murrow I have tried to enter the writing field at any position. I want to start in this proffession anywhere. I want you to help me Mr. Murrow to me you have done more for America and the world than any other man in your proffession

I would like to set and talk with you and let you judge what I have to offer my fellow man at this time, if this is impossible, I would like for you to help me find a job at any level in your profession. I hope you haven't found me to forward Mr. Murrow. I have looked at the bottom for a job and nothing has opened for me in four years. So I decided to write the top and to me Mr. Murrow you are the top.

I thank you very much for reading this letter Mr. Murrow and excuse the mistakes at this time I am holding my eyes open with one hand and writing with the other.

Sincerely Yours,

James J. McClellan

"PRO DEO ET DOMU"

McCloskey, John

The Custom Photography
OF
JOHN McCLOSKEY

32 LAWRENCE AVENUE
TUCKAHOE 7, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 8-6600
WOODBINE 1-3658

June 26, 1959

Dear Ed.

four graduations, two College entrances and one Missionary (my #2 boy) ago - (Jan. 20, 1954) I came to you for a loan.

as late as it is I must seize on this present opportunity (Person to Person) immediately prior to your leave, to repay what was and is. an important sum.

In a lighter vein. I will be able to face Mr Subrando for the 3rd time with a clear conscience ~~that~~ ~~he~~ having almost avoided him for a while since on the first two visits I told him I would try to work something out.

Well, anyway Ed, thanks - God bless you and when you think of your friends please count me as one.

John

Mc Clung, P.R.

October 29, 1958

Dear Mr. Mc Clung:

I have received your letter of October 27th and regret to have to inform you that I have no interest whatsoever in the project you mention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. P. R. Mc Clung
Post Office Box 486
Azusa, California

mcc

● *Representative for*

● ENGINEERS
● CONTRACTORS
● MANUFACTURERS
● FABRICATORS
● SUPPLIERS

P. R. McCLUNG
P. O. BOX 486 TELEPHONE ELLIOTT 8-4821
AZUSA, CALIFORNIA

AIR MAIL

October 27, 1958

V.C. no interest.

Edward R. Murrow, LLD.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Doctor Murrow:

How would you like to have the opportunity to make a really worth-while business-diversification investment? particularly one that will establish you as one of the world's four prime producers of commercial BORON chemicals? Your generous outlay, in construction of recovery and refining facilities, will yield a lifetime of steady and expanding good-paying operations in the profitable production of $NaHCO_3$, Na_2CO_3, Na_2SO_4, KCl, plus Lithium and Bromine minerals, besides $Na_2B_4O_7$ and other BORON compounds.

I will be happy to help you acquire a very large productive area, comprehending between 4,000 and 13,000 acres of easily proven mineral land; having rail and highway transportation, gas for fuel and electricity for power. Don't you think you owe it to yourself to have one of your geologists, or engineers, make an examination; or at least have a close look at this highly remunerative proposition?

Will the customary 5% be too much to ask for my valuable services in this regard, when accepted as an interest in the venture, in lieu of cash?

I am glad to be in position to provide the most in dependable, prompt, efficient and profitable service for you.

Sincerely yours,

P R McClung

P. R. McClung

All agreements are contingent upon strikes, accidents and other delays beyond our control.
Quotations are subject to change without notice.

FORM DS-10
2-10-47

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REFERENCE SLIP

DATE 5/21

TO: Mr. Murrow

	ADVISE		NOTE & FORWARD
	APPROVE & RETURN		NOTE & RETURN
	AS YOU REQUESTED		PER TELEPHONE TALK
	ATTACH FILE		PREVIOUS CORRESPON.
	ATTENTION		PRIORITY ACTION
	COMMENT & RETURN		RECONSIDER
	CONSIDER		RECOMMEND ACTION
	COPYING		RECORD
	CORRECT		REPLY
	FILE		RETURN TO SENDER
	FOLLOW-UP		REWRITE
✓	FOR YOUR INFORMATION		SEE ME
	HOLD		SIGNATURE REQUIRED
	INITIALS NEEDED		TAKE ACTION
	INSTRUCT		TRANSFER
	INVESTIGATE & REPORT		TYPE
	JUSTIFY		VERIFY
	KEEP ME ADVISED		REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF
	LEGAL MATTER		
	MEMO REQUIRED		
	NOT INTERESTED		
	NOTE & DESTROY		
	NOTE & FILE		

REMARKS:

Biographic data on Mr. McCleary seeing you 5/26 at ~~3 PM~~ 4:30.

FROM

George R. Lumsden Jr.

GPO 85-21818

McClurg - Jas. N.

COMMITTEE ON LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON: James Newton McCLURG
Director-General, Federal Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Participant in the Foreign Leaders Program of the International Educational Exchange Service of the U. S. Department of State.

(Visiting the United States: May 12 - June 25, 1958).

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: October 13, 1913, Cape Town, South Africa.

NATIONALITY: British. MARITAL STATUS: Married, three children.

HOME ADDRESS: P. O. Box 8218, Causeway, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

ACADEMIC TRAINING: Matriculation, St. Joseph's College, Rondebosch, Cape Town, South Africa.

POSITIONS HELD: On staff of South African Broadcasting Corporation, 1934-57; Studio Manager, Cape Town, 1935-1940; Director of Talks and News, Head Office, 1940-1946; Regional Director, Transvaal, 1946-1957.

PRESENT POSITION: Director-General, Federal Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

TRAVELS ABROAD: United Kingdom, European Continent, Australia, Middle East, Madagascar and various parts of Africa.

KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH: Native language.

INTERESTS: Mr. McClurg's primary interest is in radio and television (including educational). As a former newspaper man he is also interested in journalism, politics, and public affairs. Other interests include music and the theater. Finally, he hopes to attain a deeper insight into American life and institutions.

UPC.

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

P.O. Box 8168, Causeway,
Salisbury, S.Rhodesia.
May 9, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. James N. McClurg, Director-General of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is on his way to the United States to look at broadcasting and television. He has been awarded a Leader Grant under the State Department's Educational Exchange Program.

At Mr. McClurg's request, we have asked the Exchange Program people in Washington to try to schedule an appointment for him with you.

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation, which starts commercial broadcasting in a few months, also will be interested in establishing a television service here one of these days.

I hope it will be possible for Mr. McClurg to see you.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mark B. Lewis

Yes will call.

Mark B. Lewis
Public Affairs Officer
American Consulate General

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

McCollum, Bob

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATOR

BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1959

Dear Mr. Morrow:

We received your telephone message during the course of the White House meeting, and regret very much that you could not be with us.

The meeting, we feel, was a success. A great deal of publicity resulted from the sessions, and much additional benefit should be realized as soon as those who attended from all over the country have the chance to impart their renewed enthusiasm and knowledge to other leaders and groups within their influence.

We appreciate your strong interest in the refugee field, and you may expect to receive, under separate cover, a complete report on the White House meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. McCollum (le)

Robert S. McCollum
Deputy Administrator
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Mc Carmack, Rev Peter

REVEREND PETER McCORMACK
2801 TURK STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

April 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some weeks ago I joined with a group of fellow citizens in inviting you to participate on a Commission of Inquiry into a case which has troubled many thoughtful persons. I refer to the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. The other signers were Malcolm P. Sharp, Harold C. Urey, Francis D. Wormuth, Horace M. Kallen, Bernard D. Davis, and Paul L. Holmer.

In view of the questions raised in many of the replies I have received, I feel it would not be amiss to answer some of the questions that I know have arisen in the minds of many recipients of our February letter.

Our February letter was sent to nearly 400 eminent Americans. To our knowledge, the majority of these people have not studied, have not been spoken to, and have expressed no public opinion in reference to the case.

While I and the other signers of the February letter do have an opinion that justice was not done in the case, (with the exception of Bernard Davis who was unable to study the merits of the case, but did feel that an inquiry was necessary and therefore signed the letter) we do not want to have an Inquiry Commission which starts with such views. We who would like to see Sobell freed would gain nothing from a favorable report from such a group. We are seeking a truly independent and fairminded Commission which will dig deep into the many aspects of this case.

Why do we propose this Commission? (1) A nagging doubt is in the minds of many people throughout the world about certain aspects of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. (2) We, and you, believe in the inherent justice of the institutions making up our form of government and do not wish them suspect. (3) The United States Supreme Court never expressed itself on the merits of this case. (4) The truth, as history shows, is not always attained by the criminal trial. (5) Finally, in the ideological battle which will develop in the Commission with some of the best minds in the country participating, truth will come out victorious.

In some of the replies to our letter I have been asked what the Commission will do, how it will function. I do not know and I will have no say in it. But I will give you my ideas--for what they are worth.

I do not view the Commission's work as a second trial, though I do believe the trial transcript should be summarized and analyzed. Nor do I see it as a lawyer's job. As to the qualifications of non-lawyers for the job, I would suggest that (1) our legal system is built upon the competence of jurors to decide matters within the legal sphere, and (2) the Inquiry only starts from, but is far from limited by, the narrow confines of the trial transcript.

The Commission might examine the case from a number of points of view. To name a few: the historical and sociological; a psychological evaluation; the moral aspect of the case. Such a plan would permit each member to work in that field in which he is most interested or competent. If the Commission were to divide its work up, this would be helpful for those who are concerned about the amount of time the Commission will take from their already busy lives.

Finally, I offer the suggestion that everything important that has been written or said on the case be gathered for examination. The Commission might ask some people or organizations to present their views on the case, pro and con.

I am sure that the members of the Commission will have many ideas on how best to proceed. The important thing here is that prospective members should understand clearly that it is they who will decide the procedure, scope, amount of work, plan of work, and all such matters.

If you think the work of the Commission would be worthwhile but you, yourself cannot serve, would you suggest someone who might serve, as it were, in your place?

I do recognize that many of the recipients of this letter might be willing to serve if they know the names of the other members of the Commission. I, therefore, solicit a definite answer that you will serve, on the condition that you approve the other members. We will then furnish you with the names of others, who, like yourself, have a given conditional approval. You may then give me your final answer.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Peter McCormack

Peter McCormack

P.S. Since writing you originally, a statement on the Sobell portion of the case by a group of distinguished Americans has come to my attention. I am enclosing a copy for your information.

The following is the full text of the independent plea for Morton Sobell which was reported in the New York Times on February 22, 1959:

A STATEMENT ON THE CASE OF MORTON SOBELL

The undersigned are American citizens who believe that the sentence of Morton Sobell should now be commuted. Sobell was convicted of conspiring with others to transmit to the Soviet Union writings and information relating to the national defense of the United States and was sentenced on April 1, 1951 to serve thirty years in Federal Prison.

Morton Sobell was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of espionage in connection with the atomic bomb and who were sentenced to death and later executed. Sobell, however, was never implicated in any way with involvement in the atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted. This fact was confirmed by the judge who sentenced Sobell.

This statement is not concerned with the Rosenberg conviction. The undersigned are and consistently have been convinced anti-Communists. None are associated with any organization, committee, or group of any kind concerned either with the case of the Rosenbergs or that of Sobell, nor are any of the undersigned connected in any way with Morton Sobell or any members of his family. After study of the case, we believe that the following considerations warrant a commutation of the very heavy sentence Sobell is now serving.

1. Sobell was never implicated with atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted.

2. The charges against Sobell, supported mainly by the testimony of one man, Max Elitcher, were that he had solicited information, and had on one occasion taken something which looked like a can of film to Julius

Rosenberg. No specific item of information supposed to have been secured by him or transmitted by him to anyone else is specified in the record. The case against him, therefore, is vague in content and slender in proof. The possibility that a trip to Mexico which he and his family took should be construed as flight cannot be ignored, though it is subject to various interpretations.

3. Whether or not the judge and prosecution made sufficient efforts to provide a fair trial, we ought to recognize that the emotions surrounding the trial of the Rosenbergs and the fact that Sobell's case was tried with theirs made it difficult to separate the two charges and the evidence introduced to support them respectively.

4. Sobell has already served, with good conduct, nearly eight years in prison, six of them in Alcatraz.

5. As Americans we are fully aware of the threat of communism to our freedom and way of life. Any attack on that freedom from without or within must be resisted. Nevertheless, one of the factors which makes that freedom so precious is its capacity to practice a disciplined and humane administration of justice precisely in those cases where emotions are aroused which make it difficult to remain objective about the merits of a specific case. We believe a commutation of the Sobell Sentence would demonstrate our national faith in that freedom.

Reinhold Niebuhr
Vice-President and Professor of Ethics and Theology
Union Theological Seminary
New York City

John C. Bennett
Dean and Professor of Ethics and Theology
Union Theological Seminary

Paul Ramsey
Professor of Religion
Princeton University

Gerhard O.W. Mueller
Associate Professor of Law
New York University

Edmond Cahn
Professor of Law
New York University

Daniel Day Williams
Professor of Systematic Theology
Union Theological Seminary

Jerome Nathanson
Administrative Leader
New York Society for Ethical Culture

(Titles are for identification only)

McCormick - E.T.

March 6, 1958

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for your note. Congratulations on the award. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward T. McCormick
President
American Stock Exchange
86 Trinity Place
New York 6, New York

gw

Memorandum From

Mr. Edward T. McCormick

Dear Ed

I thought you would be interested in seeing that I am trying to follow in your footsteps.

Ted

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ENGINEERING - BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
HOME ECONOMICS - LIBRARY SCIENCE
PHILADELPHIA 4, PA.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

February 14, 1958

Mr. Edward T. McCormick, President
American Stock Exchange
86 Trinity Place
New York 6, New York

Dear Mr. McCormick:

The student chapters of eight professional societies representing close to one thousand students of the College of Business Administration of Drexel Institute of Technology will conduct their annual College of Business Administration Convocation in April of this year. Business leaders and representatives of the senior professional societies will spend the day on campus to discuss with our students a major segment of American commerce and industry. In the four years immediately past, our Convocations have been devoted respectively to the Air Transport Industry and the Electronic Data Processing Industry. This year we propose to review the field of finance, and devote special attention to the role that the individual plays in relation to the overall industry.

Our Convocation is highlighted by the presentation of our College of Business Administration Award to a distinguished representative of the industry being reviewed. Past recipients have been, Mr. Earl Dallam Johnson, one-time Undersecretary of the Army and president of Air Transport Association; Mr. Edward R. Murrow; Mr. Henry Luce: and last year General Douglas Mac Arthur, Chairman of the Board of Remington Rand.

It is my pleasure to inform you that the student professional societies were unanimous in their selection of you as the outstanding candidate for the 1958 Business Administration Award. Their selection of you was influenced both by the aggressive position which you hold within the field of Finance as well as your reputation for fair-play.

We are, therefore, extending this written invitation with sincere hope that you can be with us on one of the following two days in April when we schedule our Convocation - 17th or 24th. The morning program will open with a film explaining the functions of a stock exchange. Following the film, the Award will be presented and the recipient usually speaks on the general topic of the field being reviewed. Immediately following the remarks of the recipient, a panel of experts within various phases of the field of finance will be introduced to the students assembled. This introduction, of course, will be supplemented

by individual remarks relative to the topic which each member will discuss during the afternoon session. There will be a luncheon at noon in honor of the Award recipient. The afternoon session will concern itself with the more specialized lines of finance and discussion groups will be headed-up by the previously mentioned panel. In this manner it is possible to satisfy the various interests within the general field of discussion. The day's activities will culminate with the ending of these discussion groups.

We shall particularly like to hear you discuss the role of the individual in today's market and the benefits which he can achieve by participating in America's growth. It would not be necessary for you to attend the afternoon session although you would indeed be welcome if your schedule will permit. I can be reached through Dr. Bonnell's office, the vice president of the Institute, telephone EVergreen 2 - 6200.

We hope very much to hear that you can accept this invitation to be our recipient of the Business Administration Award and speak to the business students of the Institute as well as being our honored guest at the luncheon.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Monaghan

Edward A. Monaghan, Chairman
Business Administration Day

McCosker, An

October 31, 1958

Dear Mr. McCosker:

Many thanks for letting me see a copy of the article you have written on Television.

I think it is a fine piece, and I hope it runs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Anthony H. McCosker
939 Woodycrest Avenue
Bronx, New York

mcc

Rd'd piece.

Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might be interested in reading the attached.

It's written for a weekly, for which I'm hoping to do a television column, under a pseudonym, because I'm working in TV.

I'd appreciate getting your views on what may seem an alarmist description of the TV genie.

Anthony H. McCosker

Anthony H. McCosker
939 Woodycrest Ave.
Bronx, N. Y.

McCrary, Jet

JOHN REAGAN McCRARY

THE CHANIN BUILDING
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

January 2, 1959

Dear Ed:

As you probably know, the Editorial Pages of many great newspapers in the United States have already begun a welcome clarification of the changed image of Argentina, in a constructive preparation for the forthcoming historic visit of President Arturo Frondizi to Washington and six other American cities, starting on January 19th.

Typical is this comment from The New York Times on the last day of '58: "The procession that saw ten European countries restore their currencies to full, or almost full convertibility as the week began has now been joined by a new recruit. President Frondizi of Argentina announced that, acting on the assurance of outside credits in the amount of $329 million, his Government proposed to remove the country's complicated series of exchange controls...The program of austerity to which President Frondizi has committed his Government is officially regarded as 'one of the most drastic ever imposed'. It will attack inflation not only through the budget but through the taxation of luxuries and through surcharges designed to hold down or keep out imports that fall in the category of non-essentials."

This scholarly statesman and strategist on an often forgotten front of the cold war, has already done much to create a new symbol of stability in this Southern anchorage of the Western Hemisphere, as the first civilian President since the passing of Peron triggered the flight of other dictators in Latin America.

Vice President Nixon's trip to the inauguration of President Frondizi first focused attention in the United States on the importance of his regime's fight against the three mortal enemies of democracy -- Communism, Fascism, and Inflation. Said The New York Herald Tribune last November:

"What is important in Argentina..is the establishment of durable democratic government..Frondizi has set himself to this task, and his skill in leadership should serve him well."

Frondizi was quick to pinpoint the galloping cancer of inflation, and to prescribe drastic surgery; as Business Week reported as early as November:

"Inflation is mounting, with a 4 per cent average rise in the cost of living each month...In Washington's view, Frondizi has finally decided to push through a tough economic policy, despite Peronista opposition."

Equally courageous in the tradition of democratic leadership, Frondizi moved firmly and fairly to bring private capital from the free world into the development of the vast natural resources of Argentina. Said The New York Times:

"President Frondizi has calmly repudiated his nationalistic past and is taking two important and valuable steps, first in permitting foreign capital to help develop Argentine oil, and second, in settling the vital electric power conflicts with foreign companies..."

In that same month, the conservative New York Herald Tribune hailed his coming visit to the United States, against the background of this new and healthy development in Argentine-American relations:

"American industry and finance will do well to help Frondizi in his developmental plans, as part of the desireable goal of helping the free world...his forthcoming visit in January will provide an opportunity to further such cooperation..."

The New York Times has well described this new statesman of the New World:

"President Frondizi is an astute, able and intelligent leader."

And on the first weekend of the new year, The Herald Tribune summed up the significance of Frondizi's fight on this southernmost front of a global struggle:

"The Argentine government has taken a wise though painful step in plunging into a period of austerity. The economic situation of the country demanded that somehow the ruinous drain on gold and dollar reserves which began in Peron's time be stopped if Argentina was to be able to trade with the rest of the world at all. Now, President Frondizi has decided to look the future squarely in the eye. Argentines must tighten their belts, but at least they may do so with durable hopes.

Of the greatest help will be the $329 million economic aid program for Buenos Aires announced in Washington on Monday. It is the biggest single sum ever extended to a Latin American country, and includes loans and credits from the United States government, the International Monetary Fund and private United

States banks. There will be money to keep the devalued Argentine peso from going under while the country is finding its new footing. There will be money to meet the immediate shortage of foreign exchange. There will be money for specific industrial and long-range development projects, including Argentina's large reserves of petroleum.

This last is particularly important. Indeed, oil is the great hope of the Argentine economy. Oil imports have accounted for the lion's share of Argentina's foreign deficit. Yet there is plenty of oil for the country's needs under its own soil, and the Argentines now expect that oil self-sufficiency can be attained in three years. Already, contracts calling for over $100 million of investments have been made with American companies. Oil is certainly the quickest and easiest answer to Argentine difficulties.

The broader implication of the new aid program is that a soundly based and directed economy is of great importance to the growth of democratic and constitutional processes in Argentina. Moreover, the determination of the Argentines to make serious sacrifices for the sake of future economic health greatly increases the value of the help they will receive. The new year begins on a note of hope for them."

There is attached to these editorial quotes an official schedule of President Frondizi's visit to the United States during the last two weeks of this month, touching Washington, Williamsburg, Charleston, Chicago, Detroit, New York, with the dedication of the new International Airport at Miami, linking the Americas, as his last dateline here.

We know that your own ~~news columns~~ newscasts will continue the task of shrinking the distance between the Argentine and the United States, a job already so well begun on editorial pages of the great papers of America.

We stand ready of course to answer any queries about President Frondizi's visit, as part of our informational assignment from the Argentine Government.

Very sincerely,

Tex

Tex McCrary
122 East 42nd Street
New York City

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

McDade, J.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1959 JUN 26 PM 10 46

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

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LT=International Letter Telegram

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Mc Dowell, Arthur G.

Council Against Communist Aggression

A conference organization for dissemination of democracy's information in aid of World Freedom—Deminform

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Vice-Chairmen

ARTHUR G. MCDOWELL
Executive Secretary
Treasurer
Philadelphia
and
Washington

May 23, 1958

form

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
467 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is normally the time of year we send you our invitation to our annual off-the-record foreign policy informational dinner at the Hotel Washington. It now seems unlikely that we will be able to swing that affair this year, for first time. The Council raises no funds except from its members and the two trade union officers who, in past, paid the check, the Upholsterers and Hat Workers, are hard hit by the recession and we hesitate to ask them again.

Yet, except for that grand one-man holding action by Secretary of State Dulles, which paid off so magnificently at Copenhagen, it has been a bad year for the Free World and our America, its destined leader, vs. Russia and slave world, as foreseen by de Toqueville one hundred thirty years ago. The Gallup Poll records the common sense judgment of most Americans, that we were losers in psychological war to slave power this year.

The unimaginative rigidity of the State Department, except for its top Secretary and one or two assistants and the juvenile arbitrariness of the fabled C.I.A., which seems itself infiltrated by sympathizers with the drive for recognition of the Chinese Red regime, made abortive an attempt by reputable voluntary forces from U. S., Asia and Latin America to put together a non-governmental Anti-Communist Federation in Mexico City in March. Both State and C.I.A. bear a direct responsibility for successful and unforseen communist campaign to smash the Nixon mission to Latin America. Remember our documentary warning of six years ago on Latin America by Dr. Alexander at our dinner of April 22, 1952?

Executive and National Committee*

N. F. ALLMAN, FRANK BARNETT, ARNOLD BEICHMAN, ROY BREWER, REV. DENIS COMEY, S.J., BISHOP FRED CORSON, NICHOLAS DE ROCHEFORT, SYDNEY L. DEVIN, EDWARD R. EASTON, DR. WM. W. EDEL, GENERAL ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, WILLIS ETTER, DR. BEN A. GARSIDE, ARTHUR J. GOLDSMITH*, ROBERT HECKERT, GEORGE HOLCOMB, DR. STANLEY HORNBECK, WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM, VICTOR LASKY, SOL M. LEVITAS, MARVIN LIEBMAN*, SARAH LIMBACH, ISAAC DON LEVINE, JAY LOVESTONE, DAVID MARTIN, JAMES L. MCDEVITT, JAMES R. MCILROY, B. F. MCLAURIN, F. J. MCNAMARA, DR. FRANK L. MELENEY, FRED MCKEE*, EDGAR A. MOWRER, ERNEST K. MOY, JAMES T. FARRELL, ROSCOE POUND, HERBERT PHILBRICK, REV. CHAS. OWEN RICE, SERAFINO ROMUALDI, WILLIAM SCHOENBERG, DR. CHARLES E. SCOTT, ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, MILTON D. STEWART, DR. MAURICE WILLIAM*, DR. RICHARD L. WALKER, DR. KARL WITTFOGEL AND OTHERS

Perhaps you can spare the time you might have spent, as in past years at our dinner, to read the two, long, enclosed documents.

Item #60 is a long letter to Editor Norman Cousins of The Saturday Review, analyzing how that reputable magazine was used this May to launch a new, fantastic falsehood campaign for our reconciliation with our enemies of Chinese Red regime.

Item #59 is a brilliant projection by Frank Barnett of present trends to our disastrous undoing a decade and a half ahead. It ranks second, in our opinion, only to George Orwell's "1984".

We would like to send you something shorter and more optimistic, but at a time when fools, like the so-called Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and knaves like the brilliant Linus Pauling, come close to influence sufficient to paralize, if not dismantle, our balance of atomic power which alone holds the old Hitler-style communist aggression by ultimatum and fait accompli of pre-1950, we, in all conscience, cannot tell you anything pleasing anymore than Demosthenes could the Athenians in the fourth century B. C.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur G. McDowell

ARTHUR G. McDOWELL, Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

AGMcD/mb
oeiu-14
Encl-2
#740-G

Council Against Communist Aggression

A conference organization for dissemination of democracy's information in aid of World Freedom—Deminform

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ARTHUR G. MCDOWELL
Executive Secretary
Treasurer
Philadelphia
and
Washington

ITEM #59 - DOCUMENTS OF COUNCIL AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

A brilliant address after the fashion of George Orwell, addressed to American business and industrial community by a member of our Council, Frank Barnett, whose February 1952 address at Washington on CONTAINMENT VS. LIBERATION was Document #21 of our Council.

AGMcD
OEIU-14
#735-G

Executive and National Committee*

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MANAGEMENT'S ROLE IN NON-MILITARY DEFENSE

(Participate or Perish - a Grim Forecast of Consequences of American Business and Management "Letting 'George' Do It" - A.G.M., Editor)

Remarks by
Frank Rockwell Barnett, Director of Research
The R-- Foundation, Inc.
at the
National Military Industrial Conference
Chicago, February of 1958

STRATEGY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Fellow students of "strategy" --

In an age of massive propaganda and gun platforms in outer space, civilians are as close to the front line as soldiers. In an era when the classroom, the research laboratory, our economic system and basic beliefs are all involved in cold war conflict, "strategy" is everybody's business. Teachers and students, lawyers and bankers, engineers and managers, as well as labor leaders, all have a vital role in either the military or non-military defense of America and the rest of the free world.

WAR GAMES AND THE DEFINITION OF "STRATEGY"

Other speakers have talked about war games as good intellectual discipline for those who wish to help solve the multi-dimensional problems of "strategy" in the nuclear age. The Commandant of the Army War College urged us to think also of "peace games" in which America would learn to play poker for survival with resources other than our military hardware: our ideological and social armament; the strength and flexibility of our free economy; our religious, cultural and philosophical heritage; our scientific and technical skills; new psychological techniques; and sheer will power.

Learning to play these "games" of war and peace (vastly more complex than Monopoly, chess or bridge), we discover that strategy is no longer confined to the battlefield or the maps in the planning room of a general staff. Strategy, in our century of total war, now means:

> the mobilization, integration and prudent management of the political, economic, educational, technological, industrial, scientific, cultural, ideological and spiritual resources of the entire nation in order to secure the objectives of peace, justice and liberty-with-opportunity.

It is obvious that, in a free society, much of this task can only be achieved through voluntary action, individual initiative and new forms of creative partnership between limited government and private sectors.

A GAME OF IMAGINATION: H.G. WELLS' TIME-MACHINE

War games (like politics, chess and poker) can sharpen the intellect and give insight into human nature in conflict situations. Now I would like to ask you to try an experiment with another kind of game. Will you join me, for the next twenty minutes, in a game of Imagination? Will you pretend the 20th century has discovered time-travel as well as space travel? Let us suppose American science and industry have developed a pilot model of the famous Time-Machine invented by H. G. Wells.

Assume for a moment the Time-Machine is wired to this room - and that its range is 15 years into the future. Now, if you will indulge the fantasy, I am going to push a button, here on the speaker's stand, that will precipitate all of us forward into 1973. There! It is another February morning; the

place is still Chicago; and the setting is the 19th annual Military-Industrial Conference. Only it is not called that. It is called the "Emergency Conference on Terms for an Honorable Peace."

HOW FARES AMERICA IN 1973?

1973 is a black hour for the American Republic. There is widespread unemployment. Business is stultified by a critical shortage of raw materials. American foreign trade has been strangled in a web of Sino-Soviet intrigue and economic warfare. The ever-expanding Communist Bloc has engineered iron-clad, trade monopolies in the handful of Latin American and African countries not yet completely absorbed in the vast, Marxian Commonwealth of nations, which now embraces 4/5 of the land surface of the earth, and stokes its further ambitions with the oil of the Middle East and the riches of what once was Indonesia. To the Russian and Chinese masses, Communism has added the manpower of India and much of Africa. We can neither buy from, nor sell to, more than 2 billion people.

The men who participate in this Emergency Peace Conference of 1973 have in their eyes the look of the accident victim who numbly intones: "--but this can't happen to me." And yet it has happened - and it continues to happen, as the chessmasters of Russia methodically coordinate and advance their deceptive inevitable checkmate. The story is told simply: in the decade from 1945 to 1955, a complacent America lost her matchless supremacy in science and military strength. In the 15 years that separate 1973 from 1958, American power has declined almost as rapidly as British power evaporated in the 81 years that stretched from Disraeli who bought Suez to Eden who lost it.

Kipling's "Recessional" applies to this America of 1973 --

> Far called our navy melts away,
> On dune and headland sinks the fire....

It is true the American Navy, with the scorpion sting of its underseas flotilla, still gives pause to the men in Moscow, so far as all-out war is concerned. But on distant dunes and headlands, where once the deterrent force of SAC pointed toward Moscow, there stand today gleaming Russian missiles aimed at Pittsburgh, Dallas and Detroit. With blackmail and persuasion, the Soviets have negotiated the withdrawal of American military power from the Communist rimlands. The argument was always the same: the pulling back of American forces would "reduce tensions" and widen the neutral "buffer belt" between Washington and Moscow. Then, with a brief "peace charade" or Summit Conference as a screen for clandestine operations, the Communists induced the nation dissolving its American alliances to gratefully accept the gift of Russian missiles and spontaneously welcome Russian technicians.

COMMUNISM HAS LIQUIDATED AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS

In the intermediate stage - between the political expulsion of American military bases on the same sites - the Communists also liquidated American investments overseas. The job was done with precision and subtlety. While one industry was being nationalized and another taxed out of existence, the Communists contrived to keep British, American and German businessmen divided on every specific issue, by stimulating "great expectations" for more trade.

Thus, while the Communists seized the tin and rubber, they stepped up their import of toys and their export of perfumes. Soviet puppets confiscated oil fields on the one hand but, with the other, encouraged the belief that the Afro-Eurasian heartland could eventually absorb a limitless outpouring of consumer goods from Western factories. Somehow, actual business never developed; but the promises, the earnest trade missions and the jovial reiteration of good will all worked their hypnotic effect.

MASSIVE PROPAGANDA HAS DISORIENTED THE WEST

By 1970, Russia had applied massive propaganda so skillfully to all media that the West was completely out of touch with reality. The democracies responded to false hopes for peace and dire threats of war with the same patheticability of dumb creatures in a Pavlovian laboratory. As illusion turned to despair, only to be followed by another Soviet induced illusion, the peoples of the West were wrung dry of their moral stamina, their self-

respect and their courage to risk. Their leaders, sensitive to chaotic public opinion, were paralyzed into inaction, or, more frequently, into escapist activity that - while vigorous - was really irrelevant to the issue of survival.

AMERICAN "SACRIFICE" WAS TOO LITTLE AND ONE CONTINENT TOO LATE

It is true that, as the great structure of free world alliances began - nation by nation - to crumble, under the pressure of Soviet blandishments and nuclear blackmail, the American people learned to live with the word "sacrifice." But the sacrifice was always too little, too haphazard, and at least one continent too late. While the West was fashioning NATO to defend Europe, the communists consolidated their power in China and pushed their tentacles down the Islands of the Indies. By the time Asia was put on the American agenda, the Soviets had leapfrogged into the Middle East. Then, while America was pre-occupied with the spreading stain in Syria and Egypt, Communist cadres swarmed into the precincts of India and every corner of Africa. By the time Washington thought seriously about Africa South of the Sahara, Communist trade missions and agents had saturated Latin America.

One step behind, perpetually off balance and her timing controlled by an opponent's skill, America spent untold energy like a flailing giant in the boxing ring - a good natured, amateur giant at a country fair, mercilessly cut to ribbons by the cynical old pro who takes on all comers for $50.00 and the sheer fun of bloodying the farm boys. (If only the giant had taken an hour a day from his chores to study judo, his head might be clear enough to let him search coldly for his adversary's weakness instead of desperately - and ineffectually - defending himself. But farm boys have never heard of judo; and, until it's too late, they don't suspect the old pro has soaked his gloves in plaster of Paris.)

Yes, there was "sacrifice" as the Communist Bloc formed new coalitions in the United Nations that hamstrung America on every issue of international trade and military security. There was more "sacrifice" when, after the wonder of Sputnik had worn thin, the Soviets put gun platforms into outer space - to hover over New York, Chicago and San Francisco as a constant reminder that civilians in those vulnerable cities were only 30 seconds from the thermonuclear front. But the "sacrifice" was never of sufficient magnitude; it was never adequately sustained; and, above all, it was geared to misleading assumptions. For, in spite of the evidence, the American people could never quite bring themselves to believe the Communists meant what they said.

AMERICANS DIDN'T DO THEIR "HOMEWORK"

Intellectually, Americans gave lip service to the proposition that the issue was "nothing short of survival." But their behavior belied their words. It was really a problem in sociology. The American people had been too lucky, too isolated from tragedy by their oceans, too prosperous to understand the rules of the struggle for life in the back alleys and ghettos of Central Asia. It seemed virtually impossible for men reared in order, luxury and decency to conceive of deceit, chaos and their own annihilation. Emotionally they rejected the idea, even though their minds could comprehend the statistics that detailed Soviet nuclear firepower and the Communist billions spent on propaganda, subversion, espionage, guerilla warfare and the other components of total "conflict management."

Somehow, as a philosopher once said, stubborn facts were no match for a stubborn theory - or, for that matter, for stubborn, sentimental hope. Somehow, the American people who (in the 1930's) had not read Hitler's "Mein Kampf," or believed in the Nazi strategy of terror, still managed (in the 1960's) to ignore the strategy of Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev. Refusing to admit the existence of organized evil, they neglected to take seriously the menace of Communist fifth columns and the infiltration of their own institutions.

THE SOVIET ULTIMATUM OF MAY, 1972

Now - in 1973 - after last year's debacle, it is probably too late. Ever since 1962, on the wings of trans-oceanic television, Communist leaders have regularly invaded American livingrooms to warn our people we could suffer 100 million casualties in any future war. The fear this threat has engendered - together with widespread confusion sown by covert Communist sympathizers - has immobilized U. S. military power at every crucial showdown.

The money had been spent, the weapons were ready but the will had been sapped. Last year - in May of 1972 - when it seemed certain that U. S. naval units and paratroop divisions would be rushed to the defense of the last free outpost in Asia, the Soviet Defense Minister wrote bluntly to all Western capitals. His message was brief and brutal:

"My associates, the Marshals of the Combined Soviet Air and Outer Space Forces, have asked me to remind the people of the capitalist bloc that mistakes can occur easily in time of trouble and tension. If American infantry divisions intervene in the internal affairs of a sovereign Asian Republic, who can say if such small firecrackers may not set off a dynamite explosion? Capitalist warmongers should not delude themselves that peace-loving peoples will fight in ways to suit the convenience of the colonial powers. Mothers and wives in America should think twice before they let Wall Street and the Pentagon start what is being fraudulently advertised as a limited war. The scientists and soldiers of China and Russia may take it upon themselves to define the limits of a limited war - and we can promise you the dish we serve may not stimulate your appetite for more!"

That message, reinforced by pitiless pressure from Communist peace fronts in all the democracies, brought on the resignation of the British Prime Minister, the indirect dismissal of the American Secretary of State, and at least two suicides in the Foreign Ministries of Europe. World public opinion, carefully manipulated by Soviet "hidden persuaders," hailed another victory for peace; and the last of the free nations in Asia was blotted out, while Americans watched even more helplessly from the sidelines than when, 17 years before, they had witnessed the murder of Hungary. With Chinese Communist tanks rummaging through the streets of his capital city, the gallant old Prime Minister of that last tiny, Asian Republic burned all records which might incriminate his anti-Communist colleagues and fled by helicopter to a submarine which spirited him to at least temporary safety in America.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1973

Gentlemen, this Asian exile leader is here with us, this morning of February 19, 1973. He has a message which I will read in a moment. In this setting, his message is controversial.

Although America is a semi-garrison state, we are proud that some controversy and free speech are still permitted. It is true that not too many citizens care to call Communism by its right name - for the Communist juggernaut is moving so swiftly that men, even in the United States, are now reluctant to be too outspoken lest their criticisms be remembered to their disadvantage by triumphant Commissars.

This Emergency Conference on Terms for an Honorable Peace, as you know, has convened in Chicago to consider a policy of unilateral disarmament as a means of convincing Soviet leadership our intentions are honorable. Scholars have argued from this rostrum that Communism - having over-extended itself - is now satiated and will reform itself from within. Business leaders have suggested that we can help our own economy and civilize the Communists by sending them a steel mill or two, and agricultural surpluses. Several speakers have held that our "outmoded" beliefs in private property are the real obstacle to peace - that if only we would evolve into a "social democracy," our system could merge peacefully with what men are now calling "moderate Communism."

The general feeling seems to be that we have no choice except to bow to Soviet power and the pressure of world opinion. This distinguished, exiled Asian Prime Minister, however, whose own country lies freshly under the heel of the tyrant, has asked Conference officials for the chance to be heard. His request has been granted. Owing to precarious health and emotional stress, he does not trust himself to speak and has asked me to read you his thoughts.

TO AMERICA - FROM THE LAST OF HER ALLIES

"Citizens of America, as of the last months of 1972, my country is enslaved. We are the 53rd nation to be submerged by Communist power. My son was lost in the last hours of the fighting in the streets and many friends, I fear, will be executed in secret cellars. It would be dishonest to say I am not bitter. But I do not come to abuse your hospitality with recriminations. I am not here to charge you have betrayed my people. But I must tell you you have betrayed yourselves.

"In Asia, life is hard and we learn not to expect too much from the frail vessels of humanity. But your America was truly blessed by paradise; you were perhaps the only men on earth who could afford ideals - and since you had much, much was expected: not so much in material gifts, with which you were generous beyond belief, but in sympathy and - above all - courage.

"Did you forget the shot, fired at Concord Bridge, really was 'heard round the world?' In your country, men seem to think it strange I have read Jefferson and quote from Lincoln. Why is that odd? Have you forgotten your American Revolution was, for all time and all peoples, the best hope for human happiness?

"As a boy, through the kindness of American friends, I studied at one of your great universities. In the long years I fought for my own country's independence, I carried with me on jungle and mountain roads, the biographies of General Washington and Benjamin Franklin. Perhaps to you, all that is distant past. But to the young nations of the earth, the story of your founding fathers was up to date. We too were founding fathers - not so competent as yours perhaps - and certainly not so fortunate. For when you won freedom, you were safe in your wilderness for 100 years and Russia was 10,000 miles and 6 months by boat away.

"Because my life is over, and even for you the hour is near midnight, I wish to speak bluntly. I have no more to lose; but humanity for 1,000 years will lose all if you Americans turn down the lamps to Moscow. It may be history will never again tolerate such an experiment with liberty as yours. I have seen America as a poor foreign student; and I know that in your land quite ordinary persons could do extraordinary things. Even plain people had a good life, and yet you did not sacrifice political freedoms to get economic opportunity. You worked both together.

"Your businessmen disliked the word 'welfare,' and yet they helped to build a private welfare state. We in Asia thought of all capitalists as men who exploited alien races for the advantage of a minority in the imperial motherland. The Communists said this was true; so did socialist intellectuals whose work we read. And you said nothing articulate to set the record straight!

"How could you expect others to believe in your revolution when you lost faith in it yourselves? Why did you send to your ideological battle-lines too many people who neither understood America nor the enemy they faced?

"In your great Declaration of Independence, it is written for all men to see that government which do not rule with the consent of the governed are illegal and should be abolished. Why did you act as if that universal truth applied only to Anglo-Saxons? Were not the peoples of Russia and Eastern Europe entitled to life, liberty and happiness? Did not the Chinese people and the North Koreans and the Vietnamese also desire a Bill of Rights? Were Communist wholesale murders of brown and black and yellow men to be ignored because only the white man longs for trial by jury? Could you turn your backs on slave labor and do business with Moscow and Peiping because you thought we poor people of the earth could not dream of liberty or nurse a passion for justice?

"What guilt you must have felt to be so apologetic for your way of life! You had both friends and foes in Asia. Why did you reward both, without discrimination? Why were you so eager to pacify demagogues who railed against you for minor flaws in your society? Why did you think you needed to 'adjust' American Foreign Policy to the whims and uninformed bias of world opinion?

"It is a noble thing to use power humbly and for generous ends. It is a tragic thing to be so afraid of power you cannot be responsible to yourself or others. I wish Americans had not been too busy to read history and philosophy. You would have learned more citadels are overwhelmed by internal doubt than by enemy scaling ladders.

"Once, when I was in a great American city, I listened to talk about affairs of state. Everyone said the U. S. should help small countries who were still free; but, also, everyone added America should take extra care not to push her own ideas for fear we Asians would resent this intrusion. Finally, I made a little joke; I asked this question: 'On the other hand, you Americans start every day by saying you cannot and must not try to make

the world in your own image. This is because you do not wish to impose your culture on unwilling peoples. Yet, at the close of that same day you write letters to your Congressmen to maintain the immigration laws - for you well know a billion people, if they had the chance, would like to have the American image and the American dream.' There was no answer to my question then - so I ask it now of you: Why did you have so small a vision of your destiny?

"In the 1960's, when you still had the time and resources, why were you not at least as true to your Revolution as the Communists are to theirs? You would not have had to build an empire. That is not your way. All empires in the past carried wealth and power one way - from the edges toward the center. Your commonwealth - your wonderfully flexible, federal structure - your new form of welfare capitalism - might have spread justice, equality and decency to the ends of the earth. With you, new nations could have been free partners - not satellites. With you, they could have kept their religion, their art, their customs, their language. They could have kept their profits too, because you would have made profits both for them and you.

"You sent your medicine; you sent your food; you sent your good will; you sent your military missions and your diplomats; you sent your foreign aid and missiles. Why did you not also send 'missionaries' of freedom who could describe the American political-economy, the idea of liberty, the human energy that can be unloosed when men do things for themselves? And why did you not teach those things at least to your own children?"

Gentlemen, this is the end of the message; and our Asian friend has asked me to thank you for your courtesy. Unhappily for us, since this is 1973, his remarks can only serve as a friendly obituary. But we have one recourse: the Time-Machine. By pushing this lever into reverse, we can return to an hour in history when we still had the chance to plan our own destiny. There! Again, it is 1958. The Time-Machine, you will note, functions so accurately we are still engaged in the last morning's session of the 1958 Military-Industrial Conference on "The Role of Commerce and Industry in U. S. National Strategy."

THE TIME-MACHINE RETURNS US TO 1958

There will be many in this audience who feel this nightmare of the future is inconceivable. Doubtless they are right; certainly we hope so. But from pessimists a dread question must out: Can a democracy meet the total thrust of tyranny when there is no declared, dramatic emergency to impel free men to sustained and sophisticated action?

The question we ask about 1973 is perhaps similar to the trembling question Mr. Scrooge, in Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," puts to the ghost of Christmas-yet-to-come. Shown his final resting place in a pauper's grave, Scrooge asks the Spirit of the Future if what he has seen are things that will be, or only things that may be. The Spirit does not answer, but Scrooge - with an effort of will and a change in perspective - does, in fact, alter the pattern.

ANOTHER TRIP IN TIME - TO 1963

One purpose of this 1958 Conference is to alter the pattern - and refute Khrushchev's boast that, inevitably, our grandchildren will live in a World Soviet State. May I touch the Time-Machine once more - lightly and with the brake pedals set? Our second journey is only five years hence; the place Chicago, with the 9th Military-Industrial Conference moving toward a confident close. In 1963 the nation still faces peril; the warlords of Moscow have not lost the race; some areas of the free world are in danger. But the momentum of the Kremlin's thrust is gone. The band wagon psychology of militant Communism no longer seduces the weak and misinformed. Soviet success in science has stimulated an equal and more positive reaction in the West. "Peace" is still a far-off dream; but catastrophe has also been averted. And there is more freedom to maneuver.

What America did for free world defense in the five years from 1958 to 1963 requires 10,000 pages to detail. Distinguished speakers at this 1963 forum have already described the new standards in education, our tough-minded diplomacy, the promise of basic research, the professional management and evaluation of foreign aid (which now pays measurable dividends in security),

the formidable capacity of our military to wage war - if need be - in new dimensions, on all continents and seas, and with recipes of force that range from the thermonuclear shield to the world of Guerrilla and psycho-social warfare. You have heard - on closed circuit, "live" television - a progress report from our manned satellite in outer space.

My job this morning is simply to read a summary of last night's Panel on Management's Contribution to the Non-Military Defense of the Nation. As you know, the purpose of the Panel was to inventory major accomplishments by business in this field and report what seemed to us to be the most significant innovations. Obviously, this brief summary does not begin to do justice to what American commerce and industry are doing to upgrade education, scientific research, public affairs, and overseas social and economic programs designed to create a healthy climate for freedom. With these apologies, let me read the Panel's report:

A 1963 SURVEY OF INDUSTRY'S ROLE IN STRATEGY

"In the five years from 1958 to 1963, American commerce and industry have shouldered a whole new dimension of responsibility. Their job of creating and communicating ideas has now evolved from institutional advertising toward moral and political philosophy. As one business leader puts it: 'This corporation will contribute its best brains to planning the nation's survival just as we have, in the past, encouraged our executives to work for local community welfare. Our stockholders agree that American corporations are entitled to buy cultural life insurance - a policy that protects the legal, economic and philosophical intangibles which form the invisible cement of our civilization. The premium on cultural life insurance cannot be paid in money; it can only be paid with the vitality and imagination of the ablest men we have.'

"The Panel's research staff reports that 230 large corporations, banks, law firms and publishing houses have appointed Vice-Presidents of Public Affairs. These men are assigned full time to creating programs in foreign policy, economic philosophy and defense strategy. They serve as trustees of corporate foundations. They are more knowledgeable members of local school boards and universities. Some teach graduate courses in economic theory. Many of them are well-known writers and lecturers. Almost all of them have served, on leave of absence, in the Department of Commerce, State or Defense. Others have introduced new managerial techniques into our foreign aid program.

"Possibly because corporate giving is now supervised by these Vice Presidents of Public Affairs, business has shifted more of its largesse from local welfare to national security - including the security of overseas areas linked to our prosperity and defense. For example, business foundations, in recent years, have set up a dozen management institutes abroad to train foreign personnel in modern business methods which, until recently, were imperfectly understood outside this country.

"From those overseas business schools are graduating the vanguard of a new middle class in the underdeveloped nations, men with talent, social responsibility, and a stake in the future.

"Our Panel must also report that the word 'strategy' has become almost commonplace in the board rooms of industry - since, way back in 1958, Major General Max Johnson of the Army War College delivered a definitive lecture on strategy for a free society to the Military-Industrial Conference. The privately endowed foundation he recommended, the Institute for American Strategy, has been established; and Americans in all walks of life are doing their 'homework' on history and the facts of international politics. Clausewitz and Lenin are not yet best sellers, but they are required reading not only in political science courses but even in some advanced management schools.

"Indeed, in 1963, the Harvard Business School now gives a whole semester's course on 'strategy' to executives working for our great international corporations. Last year, (1962), the American Management Association held four regional seminars called "Business and The Geopolitics of Tomorrow" - and there was standing room only. There are even three consulting firms which specialize in making presentations to corporate directors on the probable impact of science, strategy, sociology and world politics on business trends.

"Businessmen - together with military associations and educators - support strategy seminars in more than 50 universities and major American cities. Businessmen - as trustees of school boards and colleges - have helped raise the status and salaries of teachers. And young America is being taught both to know the American heritage and to know our enemy. Comparative Ideology is a required course in most good high schools.

"Vital aspects of national security have been systematically studied by various business and trade associations as part of their own internal education programs. For example, in 1961, a joint committee of the American Bankers Association and the Foreign Trade Council produced a blueprint for private economic development in Latin America that, as you know, has put the Communists out of court. The Advertising Council and The Public Relations Society of America continue to make dynamic contributions to our ideological offensive everywhere. In short, the power of the private sector has been voluntarily harnessed to 'defense.'

"In the Panel's view, however, the most significant event of the past five years has been the establishment of a Business Council of Foreign Policy Advisers. This group, somewhat similar to the long established Business Advisory Council, now gives American overseas industry opportunities to help formulate U. S. foreign policy, just as British industry - through the Board of Trade - has long worked in close partnership with the Foreign Office. British business and banking, for obvious reasons, looked outward from their island to the world. World affairs were, of necessity, matters of the greatest interest to the commercial and financial giants who built the British Empire. In our own country, foreign policy was almost irrelevant to American industry in the days when it was preoccupied with developing our own continent. But today, in 1963, with $56 billion worth of private investment overseas, American business is training men to accept new responsibilities in the foreign field.

"It is encouraging to report also that American businessmen, diplomats and military personnel have evolved a new and more harmonious teamwork in their joint efforts to advance the cause of security, freedom and abundance overseas. American businessmen and State Department personnel understand each other better and support each other's goals more effectively, now that it has become evident to almost everyone that American capital is not only efficient, but sensitive to ethical, cultural and social values. A mature free enterprise has proved that political democracy and true economic democracy - where every consumer and every investor has a vote - can be synonymous.

"The Panel wishes to conclude its report to this 1963 Conference by expressing its conviction that, in the years to come, American commerce and industry will not fail to recruit and train even larger segments of their leadership for at least part-time, voluntary service in some sector of non-military defense."

CONCLUSION

Gentlemen, we are back again in 1958, after two excursions into the future. One picture is bleak; the other hopeful. Men can adjust to history or make history adjust to them. The Soviets have chosen the latter course. We can do likewise. The task may seem enormous; but the stakes are even higher. And let us remember, if we are discouraged, that great events are always determined by minorities. Forty years ago Communism was confined to a rented room in Zurich, the brains of Lenin and the ambition - and raw courage - of a few other outcasts, most of whom were totally unknown to the "power elite" of Europe. Less than 100 men - if we count the Committees of Correspondence - made the American Revolution. For a time, the whole future of this nation was carried in the will and heart of a lonely man who walked the winter lines at Valley Forge persuading his ragged countrymen not to quit and go home. If we are depressed, remember that the odds against America in 1776 were at least 100 times greater than they are today.

There is more than enough talent in this one room to serve as the lever that begins to change the course of history. But time is notoriously impartial. In strategy - as in war, business and politics - time favors only those who know how to use it.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Frank Rockwell Barnett, former Wabash College Professor, is a World War II veteran who became a Russian interpreter for the 69th Infantry Division, the first American unit to meet the Red Army on the Elbe River in April, 1945. (Previously, he was a student of geopolitics and Russian conversation, history and culture at Syracuse University.

After serving as a Military Government official in Berlin, he won a Rhodes Scholarship from Indiana and read philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford University. While in England, he had opportunities to revisit Berlin during the Russian blockade and the airlift, to participate in a summer seminar on political science at the University of Zurich, and to interview exiles from the Communist Empire who crowded into London after the fall of Czechoslovakia and the purges in Poland, Hungary and other Iron Curtain nations.

He is a Director - and former Executive Secretary - of the American Friends of Russian Freedom (55 West 42nd Street, New York City), a private committee which gives food, clothing, language training and useful work to anti-Communist Russian escapees. His proposal to recruit a "Legion of Liberation," printed in the Congressional Record in 1951, helped induce lawmakers to appropriate $100,000,000 to form Iron Curtain refugees into military units for defense of the free world.

Subsequently, Mr. Barnett became associated with The Richardson Foundation, Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York City, as Director of Research. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta, the American Legion, the American Association of Rhodes Scholars, and the National Committee of the Council Against Communist Aggression. Recently he has lectured to the Army War College and to national conventions of the N.A.M. and the Reserve Officers Association on techniques of Soviet conflict management. Articles by him have appeared in the Russian Review, TheOfficer, The Military Engineer, and the Congressional Record.

#735-G

Item #60

May 22, 1958

Council Against Communist Aggression

A conference organization for dissemination of democracy's information in aid of World Freedom—Deminform

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ARTHUR G. MCDOWELL
Executive Secretary
Treasurer
Philadelphia
and
Washington

Mr. Norman Cousins, Editor
The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Norman Cousins:

I have held my pen and counted nearly up to ten days before writing my reaction to your elaborate featuring on cover, and in leading review by the ineffable Han Suyin, of Simone de Beauvoir's "The Long March" on Communist China.

I am shocked to find this book of highest praise for the Red Communist regime, with its rawest distortions of fact and history and sharp attacks on all anti-communist critics of Red China, which surely must have been written under Communist Party discipline, ecstatically featured and even more quiveringly reviewed in your May 17, 1958, issue.

I am not surprised because the book reviewing and publishing trade in the New York publishing capital (and even its Boston suburb) was first infiltrated by the communist cultural offensive until broken up by the much abused Congressional Investigating Committee's exposure of individuals, since fired by the less than vigilant New York Times Magazine and Book Review publisher, Little, Brown & Co., etc.

After that there still lingered on in key posts, like a narcotic habit, the hankering for the good old days of pseudo liberalism when a little Soviet totalitarianism now and then was relished by some of the most liberal feeling men. As late as 1950 there was the unrevealed scandal of the publishing world when Albert Herling's documentary summary of the Gideonese Voluntary Commission of Inquiry into Forced and Slave Labor, published under the title of "Soviet Slave Empire," was sabotaged by a

Executive and National Committee*

N. F. ALLMAN, FRANK BARNETT, ARNOLD BEICHMAN, ROY BREWER, REV. DENIS COMEY, S.J., BISHOP FRED CORSON, NICHOLAS DE ROCHEFORT, SYDNEY L. DEVIN, EDWARD R. EASTON, DR. WM. W. EDEL, GENERAL ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, WILLIS ETTER, DR. BEN A. GARSIDE, ARTHUR J. GOLDSMITH*, ROBERT HECKERT, GEORGE HOLCOMB, DR. STANLEY HORNBECK, WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM, VICTOR LASKY, SOL M. LEVITAS, MARVIN LIEBMAN*, SARAH LIMBACH, ISAAC DON LEVINE, JAY LOVESTONE, DAVID MARTIN, JAMES L. MCDEVITT, JAMES R. MCILROY, B. F. MCLAURIN, F. J. MCNAMARA, DR. FRANK L. MELENEY, FRED MCKEE*, EDGAR A. MOWRER, ERNEST K. MOY, JAMES T. FARRELL, ROSCOE POUND, HERBERT PHILBRICK, REV. CHAS. OWEN RICE, SERAFINO ROMUALDI, WILLIAM SCHOENBERG, DR. CHARLES E. SCOTT, ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, MILTON D. STEWART, DR. MAURICE WILLIAM*, DR. RICHARD L. WALKER, DR. KARL WITTFOGEL AND OTHERS

party sympathizer who was switched at the strategic moment from the largest American bookseller's store in the nation's capital to manager in the given publishing house in time to prevent the sending out of even the usual notice to libraries, main purchaser of such volumes. On top of that came the conspiracy of silence on the part of the big three of reviewing, including the Saturday Review, on Edward Hunter's "Brain Washing in Red China," which first added this word to the language.

Long after, the Ad Hoc Commission of the U.N., set up by the International Labor Office, and the Economic and Social Commission had scooped the American publishing industry with U.N. published findings, verifying the suppressed and smothered book by Al Herling of years before. (Fortunately for their illusions, book reviewing magazines like the Saturday Review are not obligated to review official U.N. publications and this documented rebuke to self-deception and public deception of so many inexcusable years need not be noted.)

Retiring reluctantly from tenaciously held entrenched bias and breastworks of apologetics for Soviet slave society, the tattered forces of pseudo liberals and sincere liberal illusionists in publishing and reviewing fell back to the intellectual entrenchments of the "there is still hope in Red China" cultists, long prepared by that skilled and devoted group of scriveners, Agnes Smedley, Edgar Snow, Owen Lattimore, et al, assisted by such reserve skirmishers as Nat Pfeffer, Theodore White and, occasionally, Pearl Buck. It is the sieve-like memory and wishful thinking about preserving freedom without painful risks, including acknowledgment of past folly and superficiality which enable a Nat Pfeffer to write, in August 18, 1951, New York Times in an article supplementing such calculated current deception as your May 17, 1958, review, such words as "Now that the Chinese Communists are no longer opposed to use of terror as a political weapon," when his own 1934 articles describing such terror were to be found in his own articles in "Current History."

As said the wife of one liberal Chinese businessman, who in 1949 took seriously the advice of American friends who swallowed the then current version of nonsense of people like Han Suyin about (and I quote) "the outstanding tendency in Peking to tell the truth painstakingly and punctiliously," "the Chinese Revolution is getting more gentle and more reasonable," "it has tried not to kill unduly," etc., ad nauseam, and was framed and executed for his folly, "I hate the communists for their cruelty and I hate the Americans for their superficiality." Both hates are soundly based.

The Saturday Review and its contemporaries on China, and you in your fear-frozen fixation on the menace of the H-bomb to exclusion of any basic concern for freedom and soul and dignity of free men, remind me of my fellow American Socialists in 1940 in the first stage of the war against Hitler. At their convention in mid-May of that year, in Washington, they decided that the danger to America and freedom of any involvement in France and Britain's fight was much greater than Hitler and were sitting around congratulating themselves on their foresight and courage, and planning a great isolationist-pacifist campaign on evening their convention adjourned, when in came someone with newspapers telling of ending of the sitzkreig with the Hitler invasion of Denmark and Norway. Up spoke one intellectually vapid but sincere pacifist and said "probably just British propaganda to justify their own aggression on Norway's coast." Up spoke, plaintively, a Philadelphia lawyer, shaken out of his illusions of the afternoon debate, "Do we have to be on the Fascist side always?"

I say to you on the basis of your featuring of Han Suyin's review, do you have to be on the communist side always? In China, apparently, yes, and now that Bertrand Russell, out of a concern for world peace and survival (which I share) and a senility and hatred of America (which, fortunately, I don't share), has struck the basic position of most of you - "better surrender to communist slavery and lose our souls as free men than endanger our genes"and risk the dangers of vigorous, courageous action which has won periods of peace in past history of struggles against dictators.

How rigid with fear and grasping at intellectual straws and how beyond reach of your rational processes is your position can be seen from my own experience with this fantastic action of yours in featuring this repulsive review of May 17!

On April 6 I received warning of World Publishing Company's having been swindled into putting out this two-year-old, and already refuted by history,

communist propaganda tract on Red China. The man who wrote that warning might be an instructive example of intelligence and courage for you and your colleagues in this period of your stereotyped hysteria campaign to paralyze your fellow countrymen's will to resist communist aggression. I say stereotyped because I heard you at the National Education Association in Philadelphia last fall, and then months and vast events later at All Souls Church in Washington and not all that time and those events had changed one phrase in your address or showed you one new thought or fresh formulation of the old.

The writer to me on May 6, who had secured an advance copy of The Long March from a bookseller friend and read it with amazement and clear foresight as to who would be suckered by the clever snow job on the blood soaked Chinese totalitarian regime, is a young and prospering attorney in a university town. In 1950, as a reserve officer and parachutist, he and colleagues there, of same age, were asked by Pentagon if they would volunteer for extra dangerous duty as parachutists behind enemy lines in Korea. He and everyone of his group wired their acceptance. The telegram was mislaid and they heard no further until at an area briefing conference, long after they learned that everyone else in their unit elsewhere had volunteered, had been called, and were total casualties, not one surviving. In obligation to their slain comrades they determined as civilians to take on a dedication to a group who would inform themselves in sacrificial thoroughness on nature, inspiration and operation of the forces of communist aggression. Each member to qualify must read, master and report on at least eighteen basic volumes on history of communist movement, its doctrines, tactics and performance. Small wonder that local booksellers furnish them with advance copies in the field.

Having read the analysis furnished from my young friend, when my wife, a few days later, said the current issue of The Saturday Review had a review of a book on China, I was able to tell her title, author and thesis of the book, and from my knowledge of built-in bias of your Saturday Review editors I was able, sight unseen, to accurately relate exactly what your chosen type of reviewer would say about it. Still, prepared, as I was, against surprise, the shock of reading Han Suyin's review was very real since she has gone far beyond even the author and out-Heroded Herod.

The book is billed by publishers as a "report on agrarian reform" by a top writer "long versed in Chinese history and culture." Here is the hoary old communist propaganda lie description of Chinese Communists, invented in 1930's as a phrase by an American communist leader, with deliberate intent to deceive and disarm the gullible American public and, most gullible of all, its book publishing and reviewing interests, on nature and aim of Chinese Communist forces.

It was hard to believe that I was reading in a free world independent magazine when I found reviewer Han Suyin covering up the fact that the author, this "top writer, long versed in Chinese history and culture," could speak no Chinese and recorded everything from conversations with Chinese Communist leaders or through interpreters furnished by Chinese Communist officials. The Han Suyin defense is an offense in more ways than one. She simply adopts the Hitler-Stalin basic device, "the big lie." She dares write for the supposedly literate and informed people who supposedly read and edit the Saturday Review that "There is, in fact, an outstanding tendency in Peking to try to tell the truth painstakingly and punctiliously."

This is the sentence on a regime that promised the peasant an end of landlordism, cruelly deceived him into participation in mass murder of scores of thousands of "landlords," and then made the state the supreme, single and most oppressive landlord in China's history. This is the description of a regime that called the movement of a couple of million men and arms into Korea the action of "volunteers;" this is the regime whose members from top to bottom ground out the great lie of "germ warfare" by U.N. forces in Korea; this "painstakingly and punctiliously" truth telling government is the one whose head bade a hundred views to bloom and when they were tempted out in the open and cut off 99, and if they were lucky they only got sent to a labor camp for their folly in believing Mao, Chou En Lai and such camp followers as Simone de Beauvoir and your reviewer Han Suyin. It is not too much to say that these gentle women who write this description and you, who uncritically print and publish it, are in a very real sense accessories before and after the fact to the communist murders of individuals, of truth and of the future hope of both peace and freedom.

The recounting of the happy intellectuals' rejoicing that they will not be killed this time, only "thrown out of the party, told to reform their ideas, lose their jobs and be sent to a 'farm' to clean up their ideas by manual labor," sickens me to read. After finding such tripe in your Saturday Review, a supposedly free world publication, I shall feel slightly ill every time I see that I am still giving it house room. Of course your reviewer who brings up the hoary old bromide, repeated every four or five years for the last forty years of bloodshed about Soviet regime. Says she, "The Chinese revolution is getting more gentle and more reasonable. Whatever Americans may think, it has tried not to kill unduly," and adds the bigger lie that "for in the good old days of the Nationalist Government they would have been shot out of hand. If that lie of your reviewer were even in minor degree true, most of her friends of whom she boasts, educated and trained in free universities of Nationalist China even in period of twenty-two years of communist maintained armed civil war and invasion, would not be around to run the communist totalitarian regime and tell her lies which she repeats in your magazine.

Remember what this is glossing over. The maximum of estimated casualties in the four years of Nationalist vs. Communist civil war, which brought communists to power, is estimated at a million or less; yet this regime which gullible fools like Han Suyin, and presumably The Saturday Review editors and their ilk, say they believe has consent of Chinese people, murdered 800,000 of its civilians in a few short months, long after it was in power, in a period of only a part of 1950, according to its own estimate; two million to three, according to Nehru; and three times that number, in 1949-53 period, according to A.F.L. and State Department sources. This takes no account of the hundreds of thousands slain in the Korean and Chinese-Soviet aggression against South Korea, Indo-China, etc.

Your reviewer, in conclusion, hopes her author will return to China and write another such book on the "long march out of hopelessness and misery towards . . . a more human world." It never even occurs to her that perhaps it is just a long day's journey into night for meagre, if any material, gains. I see that Communist regime ruling mainland boasts that agricultural production now, in 1957, exceeds for first time the production of the last relatively peace time year of the Nationalist regime, before invaded by Japanese Empire and again harrassed by Chinese Communist armies from Yennan and their ideological allies in American writing and publishing industry.

Altogether, sir, I am amazed at your own and your colleagues' temerity in daring to criticize the general press in its performance of its function of accurately informing the public. I have in my lifetime yet to see in any daily newspaper account, however biased and prejudiced, as calculated a piece of featured misinformation and deception as you have published in Han Suyin's review of her fellow propagandist Simone de Beauvoir's book.

In the past I have written to challenge you on facts that were less than facts in your written eoniums on Nehru, and you have privately admitted error but never redressed factual balance publicly or in print. When Eric Goldman of Princeton, an historian, who wrote a text for high school students on outbreak of war in 1939 without mentioning even the name of the Soviet-Nazi Pact, writes a lead article in The Saturday Review, in which he says that all those opposed to Red China recognition are uneducated boors from west of Alleghenies, you assure me that he is writing utter nonsense which you believe (or hope) is self-defeating, but nothing ever appears to this effect in The Saturday Review, and now you throw this totally nonsensical review that defies the law of factual gravity in almost every sentence into featured position.

In late 1940's, Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard, in China at request of Chinese Nationalist government to redraft their judicial code along western lines, a reform that no other east Asian country has ever suggested to this day, saw repeated articles and book reviews in the two respective magazines of "The New York Times," which consistently ran counter to facts that he was observing firsthand. He sent accounts of the outrage to a literary friend in New York, who submitted them to the responsible editor. The responsible editor explicitly responded that "the man (in error) writes in an interesting fashion and that is all the Times requires." Dr. Pound tells me that as of that time he simply adopted the rule of not writing to The New York Times or its editors.

When the Senate Internal Security Committee, comparatively recently, uncovered a little nest of past communists and present fifth amendment takers in key positions on book review sections of both New York newspapers of

repute, I wrote Arthur Hays Sulzberger, pointing out to him how these boys of his had worked him and the book reading public. A friend of mine, who has spent twenty-five years in China, much of it in the interior, who speaks the language, whose family has done missionary work for three generations, in 1952 wrote a favorable little story on the Chinese Nationalists in Formosa, a rare book and viewpoint indeed on publishers' list. It was reviewed, honestly and critically by Robert Aura Smith of The New York Times' own staff, just back from Asia. One of the so-called minor employees of the N. Y. Times magazine, exposed by Senate Committee as past, if not present, member of N. Y. publishing industry communist cell, and who was among several which Times, with ill grace, had to fire, was in charge of "scheduling." When R. A. Smith saw publisher's release date go by a week or so, he inquired. The "responsible editor" said it must wait its turn. Finally, many months later, after such a book was safely off booksellers' shelves, the review was published in an obscure page. The work of the communists on the staff was quietly well done then, as it had been done consistently for years in past. When I saw you rush Mrs. Beauvoir's book into front page featured review even before publisher's release date, I marveled how the old racket of suppressing or losing reviews of pro-Nationalist or anti-Communist books on China and rushing out uncritical ones of praise for this enemy regime still goes on its way rejoicing.

I might note that Arthur Hays Sulzberger himself wrote me an indignant letter, saying my letter was "a tribute neither to his vigilance or his intelligence," as forsooth it was never intended to be, and demanded right to communicate with Dean Roscoe Pound on his letter which I had mentioned. I quickly granted permission, which was scarcely needed, whereupon Sulzberger turned guest over to that same "responsible editor," Lester Markel, the original delinquent who wrote me in plaintive grievance when Dean Pound indignantly remained silent at being approached by the original offender.

While attending the Annual May Meeting of the Unitarian Association this forthcoming week, I have a date to seek out the old lion at the Harvard Law School and persuade him to relent, but after The Saturday Review performance of mid-May perhaps it is impudence on my part to plead and perhaps after this long effort I should quit writing to you on same principle.

I have one justification for you left. If your conscience stirs you to publish a contrary review of the de Beauvoir book by someone who knows and cares what he is writing about, I can judge you, however foolish and unvigilant, to still retain your integrity. In 1946, when Ed Weeks published an account of the Warsaw uprising by the perpetual professional Soviet propagandist, Anna Louise Strong, without any identification of her partisanship and then rejected an answering article by the respected Raymond Leslie Buel, I wrote him a biting resume of my firsthand account of Miss Strong's long service of duplicity for the Soviet and concluded in final sentence that "Sir, you are not an honest editor." God forbit I should have to write that line on and to the present editor of The Saturday Review.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur G. McDowell

Arthur G. McDowell, Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

AGMcD:mb
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#743-G

McGannon, D. H.

February 10, 1958

Dear Don:

Just a note to tell you again how sorry I am that I cannot undertake the chore you propose, and to wish you all possible success at the meeting.

As ever yours,

Mr. Donald H. McGannon, President
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Chanin Building • 122 East 42nd Street • New York 17, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 7-0808

DONALD H. McGANNON
President

February 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I certainly enjoyed meeting with you today and welcomed the opportunity to hear your views on the many subjects we discussed. In addition, I am grateful to you for the opportunity to discuss our Baltimore Conference with you.

As I indicated, I am enclosing with this letter a copy of last year's program and a brochure that details some of the comments and statements relating to the men who gave the challenge last year.

I have been giving some thought to this in relationship to you and I am still convinced there are many things you could say to these programming people that they would enjoy hearing but, more importantly, would be a source of activation and inspiration for them. I think we must constantly realize that you are not just a newsman but rather represent someone who, in every way, sums up the ideal of a responsible newscaster ... that is, a man with a heart, a feeling for humanity, and a point of view.

Perhaps the word "challenge" is a stumbling-block and a little misleading. Perhaps it would be better to label this a "call to action." As you can appreciate, much of it should be down to the basic level of your ideas on technique and concepts of production which, I am sure, will be immensely rewarding

to the thinking of local Program Directors -- even though you speak of network shows. For instance, take the item we were discussing at lunch, the superb job you did on Truman last Sunday. There is a great lesson to be learned for these artisans of our profession, whether he has $100 to build a show or $100,000, whether he is working for a 250 watt station or the great CBS Network. I suppose we could summarize this by calling it the wonderful virtue of simplicity, of letting the big story carry itself and not over-gimmicking it.

Beyond this, your use of the term "the little picture", tending to convey the warmth and wonderful impact of real people and of genuine human interest in the course of producing a program is, I am confident, something which carries a great deal of importance to every professional in this business.

The whole area of news, of course, is literally as big as all outdoors with abundant opportunity to stimulate these people to a higher level of result and to capture the immediacy, the visual quality, and the many other factors that are presently underdeveloped.

Lastly, I think the American programmer would like to hear from Ed Murrow the man. These people speak your language and you will find them a good, responsive audience that would like to hear you tell how you feel about the role and function of the broadcaster -- whether he be local or national -- and whether this vital business of ours can be related to American security, education or culture. Do you think that the drive for scientific and research education will overlook and minimize the general cultural education? Do you have any pet ideas or or pet projects? Finally, what would you like to do if yours was the responsibility of programming a radio or television station?

As you can see from the above, I have no hesitancy at all about the appropriateness of your talk, nor the ability on your

part to do a most effective job. I hope I haven't oversold it.

I hope the above information will be of sufficient value to have you favorably consider this question and we are most grateful to you for this consideration.

Kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

Don

DHMcG/mck

Encs.

★ PROGRAM ★

THE BOSTON CONFERENCE

On Local Public Service Programming

February 27-28 ★ March 1 ★ 1957

under the auspices of the

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

. . . dedicated

the advanc

local

public servi

ted to

ancement of

cal radio and television

ervice programming

THE BOSTON CONFERENCE

In welcoming you to The Boston Conference on Public Service Programming, I'd like to thank and commend you for your willingness to join us in this meeting.

You are giving us—and, we hope, yourself—a rare opportunity to explore the present and future potentials of this area of the broadcasters' responsibility.

This is *your* Conference. It is a *working* Conference. We have no intention—nor have the panel members who have generously consented to join us—of preaching to you about public service programming. Rather, we solicit your active participation at every session.

Let us hear from you! Working together during these three days, discussing our common problems and goals and dreams, we can realistically hope to come closer to proving that *broadcasting is most effective on stations that have earned the respect and confidence of the communities they serve.*

Donald H. McGannon

President
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

★ ★ ★ ★

Those of us who live and work in this historic community couldn't be prouder that Boston has been chosen as the site of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company's pioneer Conference on Public Service Programming.

All of the personnel and facilities of WBC, WBZ+WBZA and WBZ-TV are at your disposal. Please call on us at any time.

The more we can do to make your attendance at The Boston Conference interesting and productive, the more we will feel we have performed a real service to you and hopefully to the whole broadcasting industry.

Wilmer C. Swartley

Vice-President—Boston
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

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By His Excellency the Gover
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Edward J. Cronin
Secretary of the Commonwealth
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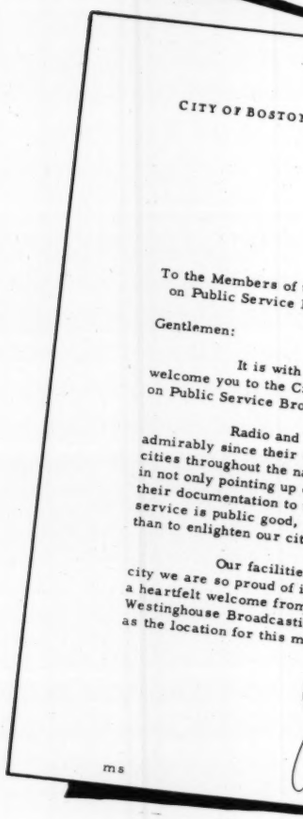

CITY OF BOSTO
To the Members of
on Public Service
Gentlemen:
It is with
welcome you to the C
on Public Service Bro
Radio and
admirably since their
cities throughout the n
in not only pointing up
their documentation to
service is public good,
than to enlighten our cit
Our facilitie
city we are so proud of
a heartfelt welcome from
Westinghouse Broadcasti
as the location for this m
ms

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency
FOSTER FURCOLO
GOVERNOR
1957

A PROCLAMATION

HEREAS, in recognition of the importance of radio and television broadcasting to the social and economic strength of our community; and

REAS, to enhance awareness of the importance of the community services performed by these two great media; and

EAS, to encourage a broader, more definitive use of these two media to recognize community problems and accomplishments in the pursuit of broadcasting activities; and

S, to pay tribute to the selfless manner in which radio and television have served these interests in the past and their dedication to advancing the use of radio and television as instruments of the public good; and

to acknowledge the indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc., for choosing the capital of this Commonwealth as the site of this pioneer Public Service Conference:

ORE, I, Foster Furcolo, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereby proclaim the week of February 24 -- March 2, 1957, as

"PUBLIC SERVICE BROADCASTING WEEK"

the Governor

Given at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and eighty-first.

Foster Furcolo
FOSTER FURCOLO

wealth

E COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN B. HYNES
MAYOR

February 11, 1957

bers of the Conference
Service Broadcasting

t is with a great deal of pleasure that I
to the City of Boston for the first Conference
vice Broadcasting.

adio and Television have served the public
ce their inception. And in their service to
out the nation, they have been instrumental
ting up community needs, but have pursued
ation to ultimate solutions as well. Public
ic good, and there can be no finer endeavor
n our citizens.

facilities are at your disposal, and the
roud of is anxious to serve you. Again,
me from Boston and our thanks to the
oadcasting Company for choosing our city
r this most worthy Conference.

Respectfully

Mayor

Tuesday Afternoon
February 26, 1957

3:00 P.M......Main Lobby • Hotel Statler
REGISTRATION BEGINS

★ ★ ★ ★

Wednesday Morning
February 27, 1957

9:15 A.M......Georgian Room • Hotel Statler
"THE CHALLENGE"—a Prologue, with:

Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice-President, United States of America
Dr. Milton Eisenhower, President, Johns Hopkins University
Honorable John F. Kennedy, U.S. Senator, Massachusetts
Rear Admiral H. G. Rickover, U.S. Navy
Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary, United Nations
Carl Sandburg, Poet, Biographer and Novelist

CHAIRMAN:
Richard M. Pack, VP—Programming,
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

"IT COULD BE YOU!"—A Film, with Rege Cordic & Company, KDKA, Pittsburgh, and Arnold Stang (Directed by B. Calvin Jones, KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh)

WELCOME
Donald H. McGannon, President,
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

11:00 A.M......Georgian Room • Hotel Statler
"MEET THE CRITICS"

PANEL: **Anthony LaCamera,** Radio-TV Editor, Boston American
Dwight Newton, Radio-TV Columnist, San Francisco Examiner
Merrill Panitt, Managing Editor, TV Guide
Fred Remington, Radio-TV Editor, The Pittsburgh Press

CHAIRMAN:
Lynn Poole, Director of Public Relations,
Johns Hopkins University

ST ON CONFERENCE

LOCAL

PUBLIC SERVICE

PROGRAMMING

Wednesday Afternoon
February 27, 1957

12:30-1:45 P.M......Georgian Room • Hotel Statler

LUNCHEON

2:30-5:00 P.M......WBZ • Studio A

TELEVISION—ASSIGNMENT PUBLIC SERVICE: "FREEDOM"

PANEL: **Bernard C. Barth,** VP and General Manager, WNDU-TV, South Bend, Indiana
Herbert B. Cahan, Program Manager, WBZ-TV, Boston
Carl Fox, Manager, KYTV, Springfield, Mo.
Lewis Freedman, Producer, "Camera Three," WCBS-TV
Ralph A. Renick, News Director, WTVJ, Miami

CHAIRMAN:
Jerome R. Reeves, General Manager, KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh

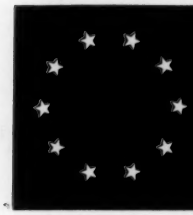
2:30-5:30 P.M......WBZ • Studio B

RADIO—ASSIGNMENT PUBLIC SERVICE: "FREEDOM"

PANEL: **Leon Goldstein,** VP—Programming, WMCA, New York
Sherwood R. Gordon, Pres. & General Manager, WSAI, Cincinnati
Mark Olds, Program Manager, KYW, Cleveland
Sam Serota, Director of Public Relations & Special Events, WIP, Philadelphia

CHAIRMAN:
Gordon Davis, General Manager, KYW, Cleveland

THE BOST



Wednesday Evening
February 27, 1957

7:00-8:30 P.M......Parlors A, B and C • Hotel Statler
DINNER

8:30-10:30 P.M......Georgian Room • Hotel Statler
SHOWMANSHIP IN PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMMING

PANEL: **James T. Aubrey, Jr.,** VP—Programming, ABC-TV
Dr. Frank C. Baxter, Professor of English, University of Southern California
Louis G. Cowan, Vice-President, CBS
Dr. Bergen Evans, Professor of English, Northwestern University
William J. Kaland, National Program Manager, WBC
Robert Saudek, Director, TV-Radio Workshop, Ford Foundation
Edward Stanley, Manager of Public Service Programs, NBC

CHAIRMAN:
James Macandrew, Director of Broadcasting, Board of Education, City of New York

10:30-12:00 Midnight.....Parlors A, B and C • Hotel Statler
RECEPTION—for delegates, guests and panelists

TON CONFERENCE

Thursday Morning
February 28, 1957

9:00 A.M......WBZ • Studio A
(Buses leave Hotel Statler 8:30 a.m.)

TELEVISION NEWS

PANEL: **Robert W. Breckner,** VP—Programming, KTTV, Los Angeles
Bill Burns, News Director, KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh
James H. Ferguson, Program Director, WSAZ-TV, Huntington, W. Va.
Mike Wallace, WABD, New York

CHAIRMAN:
John K. M. McCaffery, WRCA-TV, New York

9:00 A.M......WBZ • Studio B
(Buses leave Hotel Statler 8:30 a.m.)

RADIO NEWS

PANEL: **Robert H. Forward,** Director of Programs, KMPC, Los Angeles
Jack Kerrigan, Program Manager, WHO, WHO-TV, Des Moines
Daniel W. Kops, Executive VP, WAVZ, New Haven
Rod MacLeish, News Director, WBZ+WBZA, Boston-Springfield
Gordon B. McLendon, Executive Director, KLIF, Dallas

CHAIRMAN:
Sanford Markey, News Director, KYW, KYW-TV, Cleveland

11:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M......WBZ • Studio A

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS—RADIO AND TELEVISION

PANEL: **"Big Jon" Arthur,** ABC
Gloria Chandler, Director of Public Service, KING-TV, Seattle
Jack Miller, Co-producer, "Captain Kangaroo"
Helen Parkhurst, Child Psychologist and Educator
Judith Waller, NBC

CHAIRMAN:
Fred A. Keller, Program Director, WBEN-TV, Buffalo

Thursday Afternoon
February 28, 1957

1:00-2:30 P.M......Ballroom Assembly • Hotel Statler

LUNCHEON

Address by **George C .McConnaughey,** Chairman,
Federal Communications Commission
Special Guest: **Charles L. Van Doren,** Columbia University

2:30 P.M......Ballroom Assembly • Hotel Statler

MAKING THE MOST OF INFORMATIONAL FILM

PANEL: **Richard Carlton,** Vice-President, Trans-Lux Films, Inc.
Charles F. Dolan, Executive VP, Sterling Movies U.S.A., Inc.
Michael Hayward, Chief of Operations, Radio & Visual Service Division, Dept. of Public Information, United Nations
Caleb Paine, Manager, Station Services, WGY, Schenectady
John F. White, General Manager, WQED, Pittsburgh

CHAIRMAN:
Robert B. Hudson, Program Coordinator, Educational Television and Radio Center, University of Michigan

2:30 P.M......Parlor F • Hotel Statler

RADIO—MAKING THE MOST OF SPECIAL PROGRAM SOURCES

PANEL: **Gertrude G. Broderick,** Radio-TV Education Specialist, U.S. Office of Education
Guy Harris, Program Manager, KDKA, Pittsburgh
Dorothy E. Lewis, Radio-TV Consultant, United Nations
George E. Probst, Executive Director, Thomas Alva Edison Foundation
Barrie Thorne, North American Representative, BBC

CHAIRMAN:
Seymour N. Siegel, Director, WNYC, New York

4:00-5:30 P.M......Ballroom Assembly • Hotel Statler

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMING—RADIO AND TELEVISION

PANEL: **Albert Crews,** Director of Television, National Council of Churches of Christ in America
Reverend Walter L. Flaherty, Director of the Archdiocesan TV Centre, Catholic Archdiocese, Boston
Milton Krenis, Producer, Jewish Theological Seminary
Bruce Wallace, Manager, Promotion and Public Service, WTMJ, Milwaukee

CHAIRMAN:
Dr. Richard V. McCann, "Our Believing World," WBZ-TV, Boston

TON CONFERENCE

Thursday Evening
February 28,1957

6:30 P.M......Parlor A • Hotel Statler
RECEPTION

7:30 P.M......Georgian Room • Hotel Statler
DINNER

Address by **Joseph N. Welch,** Counselor-at-Law
Announcement of the first annual
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company American History Award
Chairman: **Wilmer C. Swartley,** VP—Boston, WBC

THE BOS

Friday Morning
March 1, 1957

9:00 A.M.-12:00 Noon.....WBZ • Studio A
(Buses leave Hotel Statler 8:30 a.m.)

TELEVISION PRODUCTION

PANEL: **Philip H. Cohen,** VP—Radio & TV,
Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles, Inc., New York
Ray W. Trent, Program Manager, KDUB-TV, Lubbock, Texas
Charles Vanda, Vice-President (TV), WCAU-TV, Philadelphia
Arnold L. Wilkes, Director of Public Affairs & Education,
(Hearst Radio, Inc.—AM & TV

CHAIRMAN:
William C. Dempsey, Program Manager, KPIX, San Francisco

9:00-11:00 A.M......WBZ • Studio T
(Buses leave Hotel Statler 8:30 a.m.)

PROGRAMMING CONCERT MUSIC

PANEL: **Martin Bookspan,** Director of Recorded Music,
WQXR, New York
Dr. Douglas S. Moore, Executive Officer,
Department of Music, Columbia University
Ray L. Stone, Maxon, Inc., New York
Melvin C. Wissman, Program Development Manager,
WWJ, Detroit

CHAIRMAN:
Raymond S. Green, Executive VP and General Manager,
WFLN, Philadelphia

11:00 A.M.-12:30 P.M......WBZ • Studio T

HOW RESEARCH CAN HELP PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMMING

PANEL: **Dr. Leo Bogart,** Director of Account Research Service,
McCann-Erickson
Dr. Philip Eisenberg, President, Motivation Analysis, Inc.

CHAIRMAN:
Melvin A. Goldberg, Director of Research, WBC

STON CONFERENCE

LOCAL

PUBLIC SERVICE

PROGRAMMING

Friday Afternoon
March 1, 1957

12:30-1:30 P.M......WBZ • Studio T

BUFFET LUNCHEON

1:30 P.M......WBZ • Studio A

PRESENTATION OF "THE WBC PAUL REVERE AWARD"

1:45 P.M......WBZ • Studio A

"SPOTS BEFORE YOUR EYES"

The Production, Use and Potentials of
Radio and TV Public Service Spots

PANEL: **Arthur J. Bellaire,** VP—Radio-TV Copy,
Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York
William J. Kaland, National Program Manager, WBC
Gordon C. Kinney, Radio-TV Director, Advertising Council
Irvine H. Millgate, Director of Visual Education,
Boy Scouts of America, representing the
Council of National Organizations
James H. Quello, Public Relations Director, WJR, Detroit

CHAIRMAN:
Franklin A. Tooke, General Manager, WBZ-TV, Boston

3:45 P.M......WBZ • Studio A

CONFERENCE CLOSING

Donald H. McGannon, President,
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

THE BOS

Saturday Morning
March 2, 1957

9:00 A.M......Buses leave Columbus Ave. Entrance • Hotel Statler

"HISTORY REFRESHER TOUR" — for Conference participants who can stay over Saturday morning . . . a specially-conducted tour of Boston's great historic landmarks . . . plus Concord and Lexington . . . with American History scholars as our guides.

12:00 Noon.....Buses return to Hotel Statler

★ ★ ★ ★

INFORMATION

Convention Headquarters.....Hotel Statler, Park Square • HA 6-2000
WBZ Studios.....1170 Soldiers Field Road • AL 4-5670
Registration Desk.....Main Lobby • Hotel Statler
Information & Message Center.....Mezzanine • Hotel Statler
Ballroom Assembly.....Mezzanine • Hotel Statler
Georgian Room.....Mezzanine • Hotel Statler
Parlors A, B, C and F.....Mezzanine • Hotel Statler
WBC Conference Press Rooms.....Hotel Statler • Rooms 1263-4-6
WBZ Studios • Announcers' Lounge • First Floor

Convention Buses

Leave Statler, Columbia Ave. Entrance, 30 minutes before sessions at WBZ
Leave WBZ Studios, Main Entrance, immediately after sessions

Airlines

American Airlines.....LI 2-6700
Eastern Airlines.....CO 7-5100
Northeast Airlines.....EA 7-4100
Northwest Airlines.....HA 6-9500
Trans World Airlines.....CO 7-7200
United Airlines.....CA 7-9121

Trains

Boston & Albany.....HU 2-6500
Boston & Maine.....CA 7-5070
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....HU 2-6500
Pennsylvania Railroad.....LA 3-2565

★ ★ ★ ★

Screening and audition rooms are available at the WBZ Studios at all times, for delegates who wish to view or hear award-winning TV and radio programs, and programs discussed on the panels.

STON CONFERENCE

LOCAL

PUBLIC SERVICE

PROGRAMMING

Representatives of the following stations are participating in The Boston Conference on Local Public Service Programming:

Altoona, Pa.	WFBG, WFBG-TV
Baltimore, Md.	WAAM-TV WBAL,WBAL-TV WFBR WMAR-TV
Binghamton, N.Y.	WNBF, WNBF-TV
Boston, Mass.	WBZ + WBZA, WBZ-TV WCOP WEEI WGBH WNAC, WNAC-TV WORL WVDA
Buffalo, N.Y.	WBEN, WBEN-TV WGR, WGR-TV
Burlington, Vt.	WCAX, WCAX-TV
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	WMT, WMT-TV
Charlotte, N.C.	WBT, WBTV
Chicago, Ill.	WIND WTTW
Cincinnati, Ohio	WSAI
Cleveland, Ohio	KYW, KYW-TV WERE
Columbus, Ohio	WOSU, WOSU-TV
Dallas, Texas	KLIF, KLIF-TV
Des Moines, Iowa	WHO, WHO-TV
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ, WWJ-TV WJR
El Paso, Texas	KELP, KOKE-TV
Flint, Mich.	WJR-TV
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WOWO
Framingham, Mass.	WKOX
Hartford, Conn.	WTIC
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHGB
Huntington, W. Va.	WSAZ, WSAZ-TV
Ithaca, N.Y.	WHCU
Lansing, Mich.	WJIM, WJIM-TV
Lebanon, Pa.	WLBR-TV
Los Angeles, Calif.	KMPC KTTV
Louisville, Ky.	WHAS-TV
Lubbock, Texas	KDUB, KDUB-TV
Medford, Mass.	WHIL
Miami, Fla.	WTVJ
Milwaukee, Wis.	WRIT WTMJ, WTMJ-TV
Minneapolis, Minn.	KUOM WCCO, WCCO-TV
New Haven, Conn.	WAVZ WNHC, WNHC-TV
New York, N.Y.	WABD WCBS-TV WMCA WMGM WNEW WNYC WPIX WQXR
Norfolk, Va.	WTAR, WTAR-TV
Peoria, Ill.	WMBD
Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU, WCAU-TV WFIL, WFIL-TV WFLN WIP
Pittsburgh, Pa.	KDKA, KDKA-TV WCAE WQED
Portland, Me.	WCSH-TV
Portland, Ore.	KEX KGW, KGW-TV
Portsmouth, Va.	WAVY, WAVY-TV
Providence, R.I.	WJAR, WJAR-TV WPRO-TV
Raleigh, N.C.	WPTF
Rochester, N.Y.	WROC-TV
St. Louis, Mo.	KWK, KWK-TV
San Francisco, Cal.	KPIX KQED KRON-TV KSFO
Schenectady, N.Y.	WGY, WRGB
Seattle, Wash.	KING, KING-TV
South Bend, Ind.	WNDU-TV
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP
Springfield, Mo.	KYTV
Waltham, Mass.	WCRB
Washington, D.C.	WTOP, WTOP-TV WWDC
Winston-Salem, N.C.	WSJS
Worcester, Mass.	WTAG

(The above list was complete at press time)

* * * *

WBC Conference Committee

R. J. Bowley
J. B. Conley
Perry Harten
Ben Hudelson
William J. Kaland
Richard M. Pack

Educational Consultant

James Macandrew, Director of Broadcasting
Board of Education, City of New York

Broadcasting is most effective on stations

that have earned the respect and confidence

of the communities they serve.

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

W B C

TO MEET A CHALLENGE...

WBC

A Report on Public Service Programming by Westinghouse Broadcasting Company

The Challenge

GREAT THINGS DON'T REALLY HAPPEN until somebody gets excited about them. This is especially true of Public Service.

What do we mean by "public service programs"? We mean programs—other than pure entertainment shows—that seek to enlighten, educate, yes, even inspire our audiences—yet programs that contain the indispensable ingredients of showmanship, excitement and mass appeal.

It's one thing to say, "Yes, we *must* do something about better schools, or public interest in history and literature, or the calibre of our news reporting." It's another matter to do something—in our case through broadcasting—so exciting, so compelling that the results will reach deep into the hearts and minds of the people we serve, and move them to act.

In this kind of public service programming lies the challenge.

What kinds of programs will stimulate new ideas and attitudes in our audiences about teen-age problems? What can we do about mental health to make our communities, our nation, our world a better place to live in? How can we use the giants of communication—radio and television—to educate, to stimulate people to *think*?

Certainly, showmanship is important . . . and creative skill and energy . . . and a constant eye and ear for quality. It is our job to use tools like these in every public service project we tackle.

In this, we are not being wholly altruistic. Showmanship in public service programming helps create greater community appeal, personality and impact for our stations. Mass audiences are vital to our business. And so, showmanship that packs them in for public service programming is *good business*, just as it is in commercial broadcasting.

Ideas are important. With ten stations producing shows in seven great markets, we draw heavily on cumulative thinking and viewpoints. From the combined means, abilities and purposes of station and group management come the germs of ideas that grow into effective public service programs.

Money is *not* the key to great public service programming. Many broadcasters, ourselves included, know that it is primarily the willingness, the keen desire to do the job, that creates great public service broadcasting.

Above all, in meeting the challenge, we are motivated by the fact that *all of us are responsible broadcasters*. As such, we work constantly to go far beyond those elusive percentages of programming in the public interest that will satisfy the FCC. We work for quality and results as well as quantity. After all, a dull program that fails to attract audience does not do an effective job, no matter how much "credit" it earns.

We haven't found many of the answers to the challenge of exciting public service programming—which in itself is part of the challenge. But in seeking those answers, we often check ourselves against a WBC credo, which says, "Broadcasting is most effective on stations that have earned the respect and confidence of the communities they serve."

This is but another way to state the challenge. In this report, you'll find some of the ways we've tried to meet it. We hope they will be of interest to you. Your reactions will help make our efforts even more productive in the future.

Donald H. McGannon

Donald H. McGannon, PRESIDENT
WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

THE BERGEN EVANS SERIES . . .

"OF MANY THINGS"

To the challenge of stimulating listeners' intellectual interests, Dr. Bergen Evans brings wit and erudition, creating a provocative series that revitalizes the classical essay, and transforms it into a delightful radio format.

Bergen Evans talks "of many things" on WBC

. . . and shows how exciting radio can be today!

It's just one man talking into a microphone about any subject that strikes his fancy. But the man Bergen Evans has such wit and wisdom that "Of Many Things" is a newsworthy kind of program.

John Crosby in his syndicated column said, ". . . It's too bad it's not on more stations." *Variety* said, ". . . It's eminently satisfying programming. Radio could use a lot more of it."

WBC thinks that literate programs can be lively, and that education and showmanship mix very well. That's why the WBC radio stations produce "Of Many Things," in association with Louis G. Cowan, Inc. It is also why WBC recently produced a series of documentaries on the major problems of education and another series on childhood problems, "Growing Pains," featuring Helen Parkhurst.

They are all prompted by a basic WBC belief: That broadcast advertising is more effective on stations that have earned the respect and confidence of the communities they serve. For more facts call Eldon Campbell, WBC National Sales Manager, MUrray Hill 7-0808, New York, or your nearest WBC station. See why . . .

NO SELLING CAMPAIGN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT THE WBC STATIONS

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

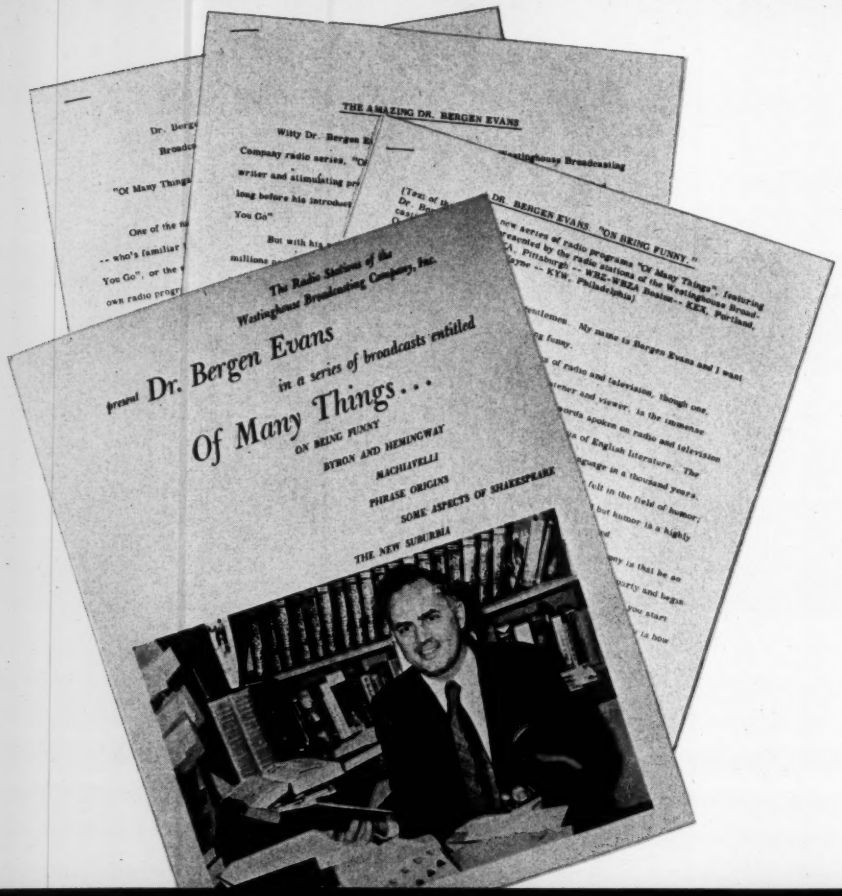
RADIO
BOSTON—WBZ+WBZA
PHILADELPHIA—KYW
PITTSBURGH—KDKA
FORT WAYNE—WOWO
PORTLAND—KEX

TELEVISION
BOSTON—WBZ-TV
PHILADELPHIA—WPTZ
PITTSBURGH—KDKA-TV
SAN FRANCISCO—KPIX

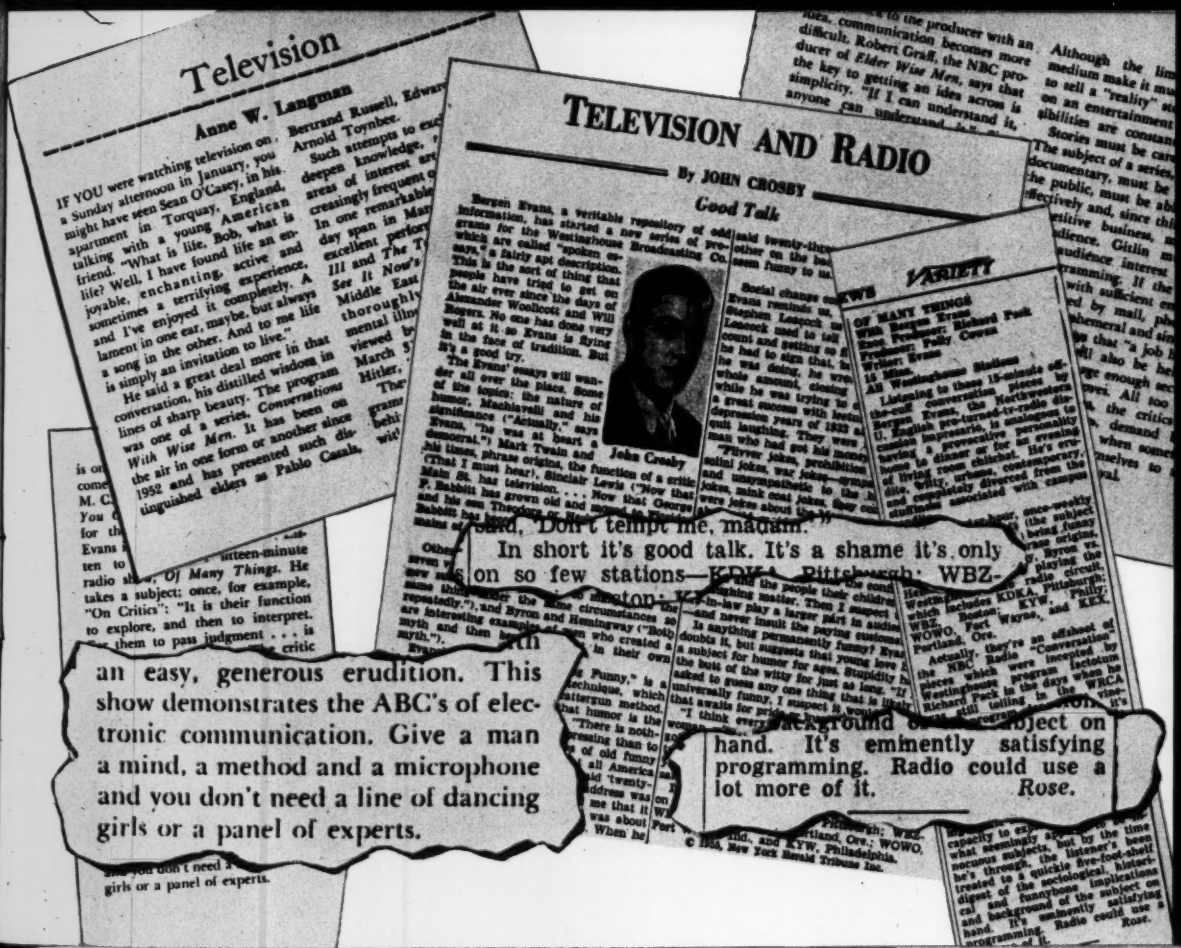
KPIX REPRESENTED BY THE KATZ AGENCY, INC.
ALL OTHER WBC STATIONS REPRESENTED BY FREE & PETERS, INC.

WBC

Broadcasting-Telecasting
Variety
Advertising Agency Magazine
Saturday Review of Literature



A COMPLETE PRESS KIT on Bergen Evans' "Of Many Things" was distributed—including general releases, Evans biography, sample recordings.



Television

Anne W. Langman

IF YOU were watching television on a Sunday afternoon in January, you might have seen Sean O'Casey, in his apartment in Torquay, England, talking with a young American friend. "What is life, Bob, what is life? Well, I have found life an enjoyable, enchanting, active and sometimes a terrifying experience, and I've enjoyed it completely. A lament in one ear, maybe, but always a song in the other. And to me life is simply an invitation to live."

He said a great deal more in that conversation, his distilled wisdom in lines of sharp beauty. The program was one of a series, *Conversations With Wise Men*. It has been on the air in one form or another since 1952 and has presented such distinguished elders as Pablo Casals, Bertrand Russell, Edwar[illegible] Arnold Toynbee.

Such attempts to exc[illegible] deepen knowledge, [illegible] areas of interest are [illegible] creasingly frequent o[illegible] In one remarkable [illegible] day span in Mar[illegible] excellent perform[illegible] *Ill* and *The T[illegible] See It Now's* [illegible] Middle East [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] mental illn[illegible] viewed by [illegible] March 5 [illegible] Hitler, [illegible]

The [illegible] prams [illegible] beh[illegible] wic[illegible]

TELEVISION AND RADIO

By JOHN CROSBY

Good Talk

Bergen Evans, a veritable repository of odd information, has started a new series of programs for the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. which are called "spoken essays," a fairly apt description. This is the sort of thing that people have tried to get on the air ever since the days of Alexander Woollcott and Will Rogers. No one has done very well at it so Evans is flying in the face of tradition. But it's a good try.

The Evans' essays will wander all over the place. Some of the topics: the nature of humor, Machiavelli and his significance ("Actually," says Evans, "he was at heart a democrat."), Mark Twain and his times, phrase origins, the function of a critic ("That I must hear!), Sinclair Lewis ("Now that Main St. has television. . . . Now that George [illegible] P. Babbitt has grown old and [illegible] and his son Theodore [illegible] Babbitt has [illegible] mates of [illegible]

Other [illegible] seven [illegible] new [illegible] same [illegible] repeatedly."), and Byron and Hemingway ("Both are interesting examples of men who created a myth and then be[illegible] with myth.").

Evans [illegible] Funny," is a [illegible] technique, which [illegible] patterrun method. [illegible] that humor is the [illegible] "There is nothing [illegible] pressing than to [illegible] of old funny [illegible] all America [illegible] said twenty- [illegible] address was on [illegible] me that it W[illegible] was about [illegible] When he [illegible]

Social change [illegible] Evans reminds us, [illegible] Stephen Leacock us[illegible] Leacock used to tell [illegible] account and setting on [illegible] he had to sign that, he [illegible] he was doing, he [illegible] whole amount, closing [illegible] while he was trying to [illegible] a great success with [illegible] depression years of 1933 al[illegible] quit laughing. They were [illegible] man who had got his money [illegible] "Funny jokes, prohibition [illegible] solid jokes, war jokes—gyms [illegible] and unsympathetic to the [illegible] jokes, mink coat jokes, they co[illegible] were jokes about the W[illegible]

[illegible] said twenty-thr[illegible] other on the ho[illegible] seem funny to us.

[illegible] until the people their children [illegible] laughing matter. Then I suspect [illegible] in-law play a larger part in audien[illegible] and never insult the paying customer. Is anything permanently funny? Eva[illegible] doubts it, but suggests that young love [illegible] a subject for humor for ages. Stupidity [illegible] the butt of the witty for just as long. "If [illegible] asked to guess any one thing that is univ[illegible] universally funny, I suspect is [illegible] that awaits for pr[illegible] "I think every [illegible]

John Crosby

[illegible] Pittsburgh; WBZ, [illegible] Portland, Ore.; WOWO, [illegible] Md., and KYW, Philadelphia.

© 1953, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

VARIETY

NEWS

OF MANY THINGS
With Bergen Evans
Exec Producer: Richard Peck
Producer: Polly Cowan
Writer: Evans
15 Mins.
All Westinghouse Stations

Listening to these 15-minute offerings of conversation pieces by the-cuff Evans, the Northwestern Bergen English professor-in-radio-disguise, is analogous to having a provocative personality [illegible] dinner or for an evening [illegible] of living rooms, contemporary, [illegible] witty, urbane, completely divorced from the [illegible] and distinctly associated with campus [illegible]

[illegible] once-weekly [illegible] (the subject [illegible] being funny [illegible] Byron vs. [illegible] Hemingway, playing the [illegible] Westinghouse radio circuit, which includes KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ, Boston; KYW, Philly; WOWO, Fort Wayne, and KEX, Portland, Ore.

Actually, they're an offshoot of the NBC Radio "Conversations" pieces which were incepted by Westinghouse program lieutenant Richard Peck in the days when he was still telling in the WRCA [illegible]

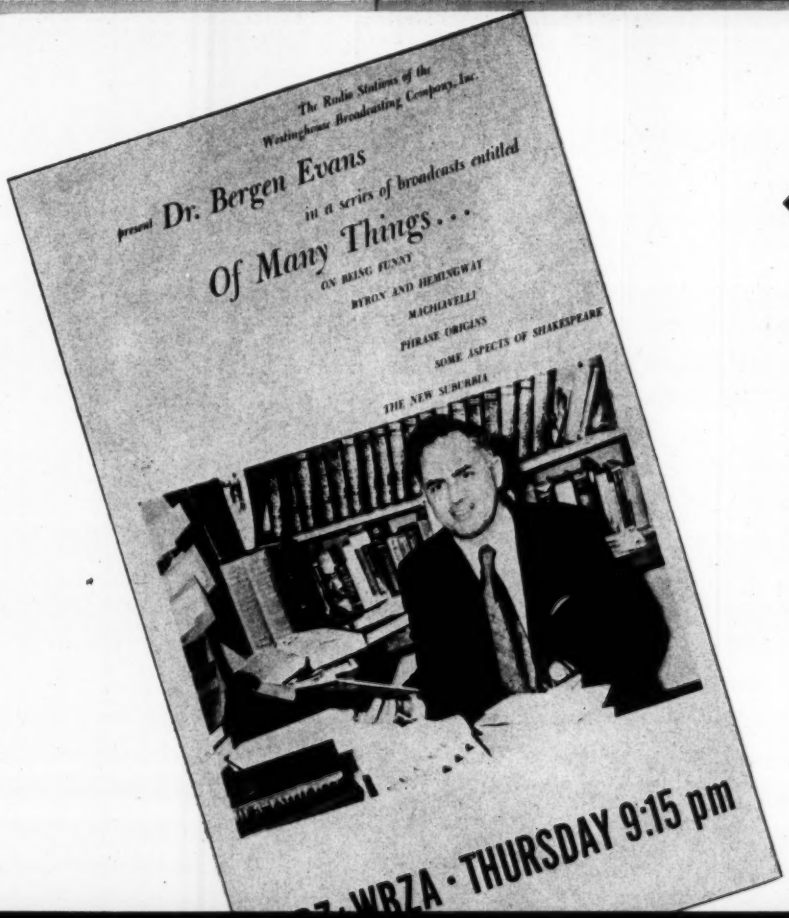
[illegible] capacity to ex[illegible] what seemingly abstruse subjects, but by the time he's through, the listener's been treated to a quickie five-foot-shelf digest of the sociological, historical and funnybone implications and background of the subject on hand. It's eminently satisfying programming. Radio could use a lot more of it. Rose.

[illegible] Television. This show demonstrates the ABC's of electronic communication. Give a man a mind, a method and a microphone and you don't need a line of dancing girls or a panel of experts.

[illegible] said, 'Don't tempt me, madam.'"

In short it's good talk. It's a shame it's only on so few stations—KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ-[illegible] Boston; KY[illegible] [illegible] an easy, generous erudition. This show demonstrates the ABC's of electronic communication. Give a man a mind, a method and a microphone and you don't need a line of dancing girls or a panel of experts.

[illegible] background [illegible] subject on hand. It's eminently satisfying programming. Radio could use a lot more of it. *Rose.*



WBC RADIO
stations blanketed their areas with posters publicizing the Evans series, also built audience with on-the-air announcements, newspaper ads.

LISTENERS FLOCK
to libraries in WBC cities to read books Dr. Evans discusses —as libraries find themselves delighted "co-sponsors" of the series.

THEY LIKED IT!
One example: "Of Many Things" was voted one of the top five new radio shows of 1955, in Radio-TV Daily's Annual Poll of national radio and television editors.

HELEN PARKHURST'S

"GROWING PAINS"

Teenagers are supposed to be a problem. Certainly they have problems. With the help of world-famed educator and broadcaster Helen Parkhurst, WBC has tried to meet a challenge: to give voice to teenagers . . . to reflect their attitudes . . . to help them find themselves in relation to their own problems, their parents, their futures. Parents can be a challenge, too. "Growing Pains" was produced as much for them as for their wondering children.

"If we're going to have any kind of living together, we must have some sort of an understanding..."

This is a boy from Boston, talking to a lady named Helen Parkhurst about racial prejudice.

The same Helen Parkhurst asked youngsters in Portland, Ore., about military service. One said, "It isn't actually fear that bothers you . . . it's you don't know *when* you're going or *where*."

Sometimes teenagers are more direct than the great masters . . . like the one who said about art, "I put the feeling inside me in my hands."

Young people's feelings about themselves . . . their problems . . . their futures in the wonderful world around them . . . that's the heart of "Growing Pains," a new documentary radio series produced by Westinghouse Broadcasting Company.

Helen Parkhurst, famous child psychologist, is the spark who lights the youngsters' imaginations, the magnet who draws out their deepest feelings. The result: a new understanding for parents . . . for everyone . . . of the powerful stirrings in our young people.

This new series by WBC, with Helen Parkhurst, is only one in a growing list of outstanding WBC public service programs—programs like "Of Many Things," "The Big R," "How Shall We Learn?" This kind of programming is emphasized by WBC because we believe that *broadcasting is most effective on stations which have earned the respect and confidence of the communities they serve.*

"Growing Pains" is produced exclusively for the WBC stations, but is already being broadcast on a number of educational radio stations. We shall be happy to make it available to others. Call Richard Pack, WBC Vice President in charge of Programming, at MUrray Hill 7-0808, New York.

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

WBC

RADIO
BOSTON—WBZ+WBZA
PITTSBURGH—KDKA
CLEVELAND—KYW
FORT WAYNE—WOWO
PORTLAND—KEX

TELEVISION
BOSTON—WBZ-TV
PITTSBURGH—KDKA-TV
CLEVELAND—KYW-TV
SAN FRANCISCO—KPIX

KPIX REPRESENTED BY THE KATZ AGENCY, INC. • ALL OTHER WBC STATIONS REPRESENTED BY PETERS, GRIFFIN, WOODWARD, INC.

Support the Ad Council Campaigns

Broadcasting-Telecasting
Variety
Look Magazine

"GROWING PAINS" was recorded in the WBC cities of Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, and Portland, Oregon, and in New York City. To produce the first 35 programs, Miss Parkhurst and WBC Producer William Kaland traveled 12,000 miles, interviewed 240 children, gave life to 216 miles of tape!

PITTSBURGH SUN-TELEGRAPH
September 29, 1955
Noted Psychologist

Educator Prepares New Child Series

By Marion Leslie

Helen Parkhurst, educator, radio and television personality, has gone adventuring in the child's world and found it "interesting and rewarding."

She is here in Pittsburgh ... to prepare a series of programs for KDKA, based on interviews with Pittsburgh children.

The series will be called "Growing Pains" and is scheduled to begin the middle of November.

As the name implies, the series will center here and around the lives, problems and joys of boys and girls from 10 to 15 years of age.

Miss Parkhurst, a noted child psychologist, will use her knowledge and experience to help adults and children understand each other better.

Through this understanding, she believes, everybody will benefit, but the chief emphasis will be on helping children to reduce juvenile delinquency.

At a recent interview, Miss Parkhurst complimented the Pittsburgh. She

Kent State, KYW Present Program Series On Youth

Kent State university is series ... pating with station KYW of Cleveland, in the presentation of a ... series, "Growing Pains."

The series, broadcast each Sunday at KYW from 7 to 7:30 p.m., features the well-known educator and author, Dr. Helen Parkhurst, and teenage children from all parts of the country.

When Dr. Parkhurst comes to Cleveland to talk with groups of teenagers, University faculty members will take part in the program. Dr. Parkhurst has been in radio since 1947. In education she is best known as the founder of the laboratory school for elementary education, later known as the Dalton Plan.

Her book, "Education in a New World," has been published in 14 languages and will last year was used in Italy as the basis for ...

WBC Teen-Age Show Praised By Parents And Educators

Patrons of teenagers are joining with educators all over the nation in praising the new Westinghouse Broadcasting Company public-service program, "Growing Pains." Offered by all five Westinghouse radio stations, the series is giving young people a chance to air their views on such subjects as military service, clubs, and home conflicts.

The program was produced by Helen Parkhurst, well-known educator and child psychologist, with the assistance of W. J. Kaland, WBC's assistant program director. Parkhurst gathered and assembled some 10,000 feet of tape recordings made by teenagers from Massachusetts to Oregon. These frank discussions by American teenagers are being broadcast in a series of 30 half-hour shows.

Through her own dynamic personality and by her promise that no names would be used, Miss Parkhurst was able to capture the candid opinions of many teenagers. Purpose of "Growing Pains" is not to prove anything shocking but to present the teenager's outlook on life and the problems that confront him.

This is just one of a number of radio and TV programs WBC is offering in the field of education. It can be heard on KDKA Pittsburgh at 9:30 pm Thursdays; on WBZA Boston-Springfield, 7:30 pm Mondays; on KYW Cleveland, 7:30 pm Sundays; on WOWO Fort Wayne, 7:30 pm Sundays; and KEX Portland, 7:30 pm Sundays.

Heart-Warming Answers—

Educator Checking Into 'Growing Pains' Of Local Children

Helen Parkhurst To Record Viewpoints Of Youngsters Here for Radio Program

By JOAN REESOLD

Helen Parkhurst, who became a success in radio because she has the rare ability to keep children from freezing up on the air, will record the viewpoints of Pittsburgh youngsters this week.

A top educator and child psychologist, she will launch the recording of a ... new series of programs for the Westinghouse Broadcasting System. Called "Growing Pains," it will be heard on KDKA starting in mid-November.

"Children are the most powerful individuals in the ...

Startling Revelations

"Out of these discussions come some startling and heart-warming revelations," says Miss Parkhurst. "The children express things from their angle of looking up into an adult world.

"They renew one's faith in the future."

In the past the young people have expressed their secrets, hopes and desires to this woman who is neither a teacher who will grade them on answers nor a parent who might reprimand them.

"One day we asked a tough New York urchin what message he would give the mothers of the world if he could," she says. "A product of the worst kind of slum, he pleaded 'Tell them to love us, please.'"

A group of eight to 10-year-olds on another program decided that consistency is something children and elderly people have the most of.

Number of Firsts

When she leaves Pittsburgh, Miss Parkhurst will visit other cities to complete her group of 20 or more recordings, many of which will find their way into schools and churches as well as on the air.

During her career Miss Parkhurst has come up with a number of notable "firsts." She was the first United States woman ... invited to ... China after ... the only A ... for whom a ... been named ... She star ... education ... Dalton Sc ... and 13 ye ... the wor ... "Child's ... and tak ... 1930 wi ... awards ... Syracuse ...

HELEN PARKHURST ... record "Growing Pains."

... hether's Miss Park- ... "To clear the smoke ... their minds, we must first understand how they think."

On her program she will talk to a cross-section of children from all races, creeds and degrees of advantage. The subjects they will discuss range from delinquency, prejudice, prayer and children's rights and to how they learn.

BROADCASTING—TELECASTING
March 19, 1956

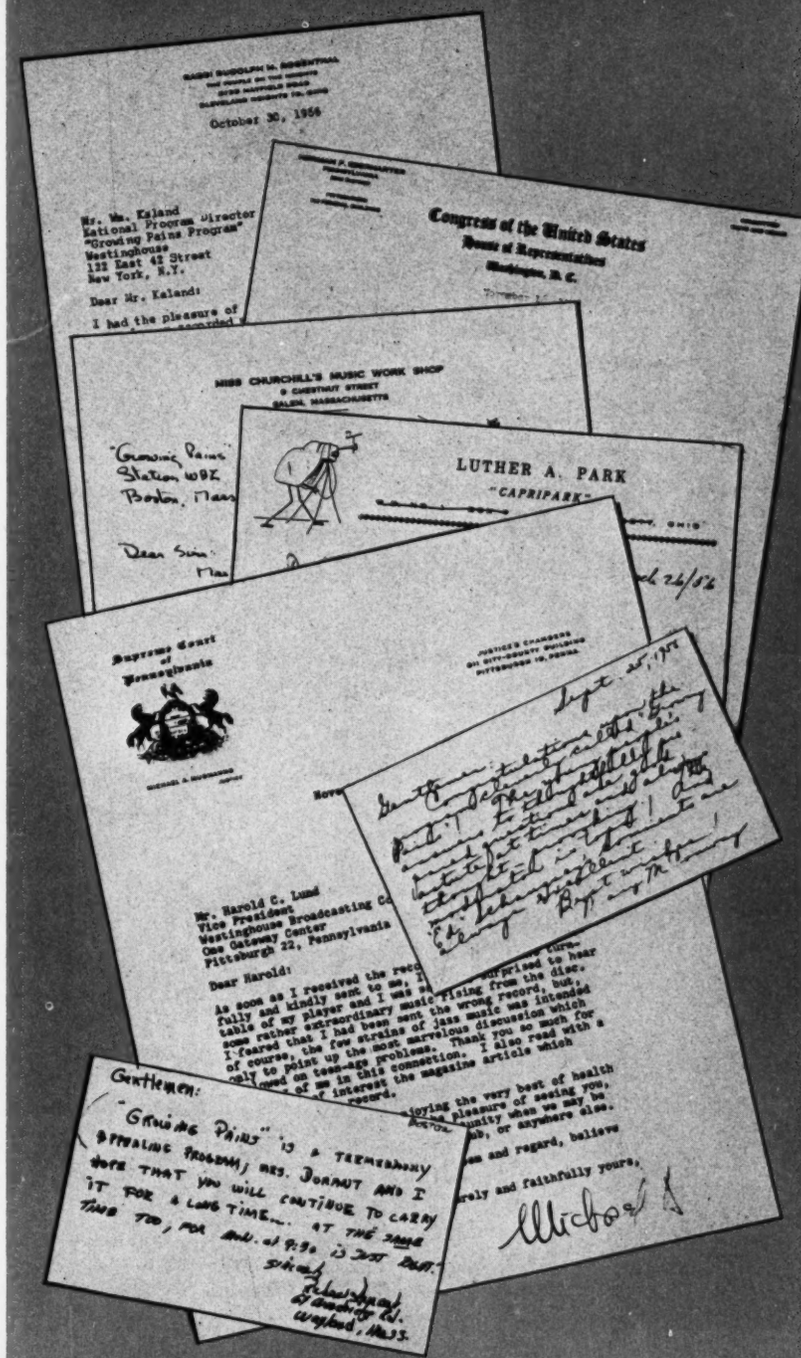
Teenage 'Growing Pains' Featured on WBC Stations

A SERIES of 40 half-hour tape-recorded programs, in which teenagers discuss various problems of concern to teenagers, is being launched by Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. Radio stations this week. Program, called Growing Pains, the series features Helen Parkhurst, educator, author and child psychologist, in discussions with groups of high school students in all cities where WBC has stations.

In the discussion, the teenagers give their views on subjects as diverse as early marriage, problems of parents, sex, dress, life and rock-and-roll music. The series has been in preparation for six months. William Kaland, WBC assistant program manager, who is producer of the program, said the idea was to present the teenagers' outlook on life and the problems that confront them.

The series also is being made available to non-commercial radio stations as a public service. WNYC New York is one of those that already has scheduled it.

REVIEWERS EVERYWHERE greeted "Growing Pains" with applause.



October 30, 1956

Mr. Wm. Kaland
National Program Director
"Growing Pains Program"
Westinghouse
122 East 42 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kaland:

I had the pleasure of ...

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

MISS CHURCHILL'S MUSIC WORK SHOP
9 CHESTNUT STREET
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

"Growing Pains"
Station WBZ
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

LUTHER A. PARK
"CAPRIPARK"

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Mr. Harold C. Lund
Vice President
Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.
One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Harold:

As soon as I received the rec... fully and kindly sent to me, ... table of my player and I was ... some rather extraordinary music ... I feared that I had been ... of course, the few strains of jazz music was intended only to point up the most marvelous discussion which ... need on teenage problems. Thank you so much for ... of me in this connection. I also read with a ... of interest the magazine article which ... record.

... enjoying the very best of health ... the pleasure of seeing you, ... Boston, or anywhere else.

... and regard, believe

Sincerely and faithfully yours,

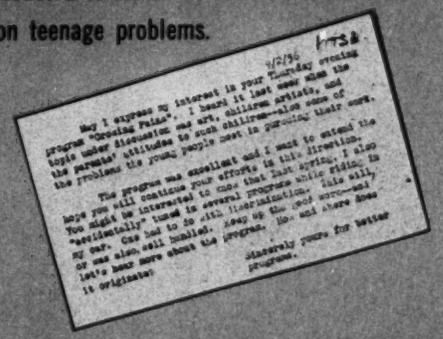
Gentlemen:

"GROWING PAINS" IS A TREMENDOUSLY APPEALING PROGRAM; MRS. DURANT AND I HOPE THAT YOU WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY IT FOR A LONG TIME.... AT THE SAME TIME TOO, FOR ADL. AT 9:30 IS JUST RIGHT.

Sincerely,

Edward Durant
Wayland, Mass.

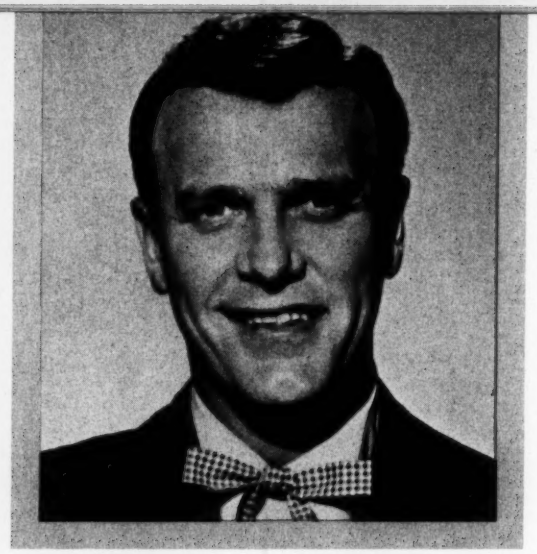
EDUCATORS, public officers, listeners by the dozens, reacted to Helen Parkhurst's radio documents on teenage problems.



May I express my interest in your Thursday evening program "Growing Pains". I heard it last week when the topic under discussion was art, children artists, and the parents' attitudes to such children—also some of the problems the young people meet in pursuing their work.

The program was excellent and I want to extend the hope you will continue your efforts in this direction. You might be interested to know that last spring, I also "accidentally" tuned in to this broadcasting, while ill in my car. One had to sit, listening, keep up the good work—and we also call healthy. Keep up the good work—and let's hear more about the program, the and where does it originate.

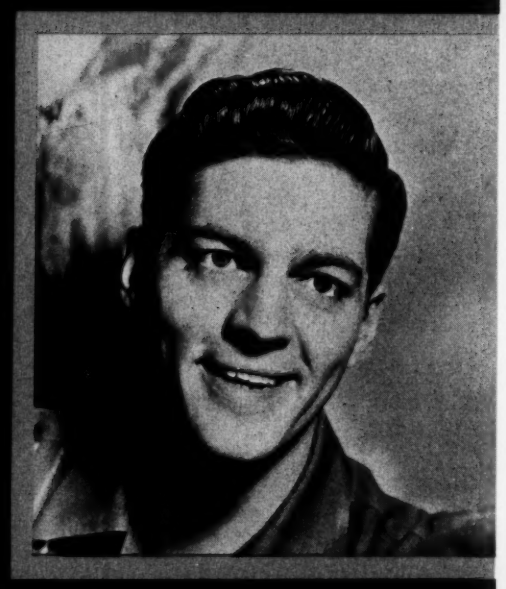
Sincerely yours for better programs.



EDDY ARNOLD

BETTY JOHNSON

THE TOPPERS



BILL HAYES

For striking out into the darkness surrounding mental illness, the National Association for Mental Health made this award, citing WBC's "outstanding service in the fight against mental illness . . ."

"Sing-Along for Mental Health"

Mental Health problems have always been with us, but seldom discussed on the air. In studying the nation's No. 1 health problem, WBC saw a challenge: to shatter the wall of silence and arouse the public conscience about the need for attention to mental health.

The taboos attached to serious mental cases were one thing. The fact that mental illness in early stages exists so widely all around us was another. To make the subject palatable was a touchy business.

Music sells products of all kinds to millions of Americans every day, via radio. Can you use the technique of the familiar musical spot announcement—with its proven audience appeal and impact—to "sell" the cause of mental health?

WBC feels it found a way with its unique "Sing-Along for Mental Health" songs, which combine the forms of American popular and folk music with eloquent and authoritative lyrics. The songs were written by the top team of Zaret and Singer, recorded by nationally popular artists like Eddy Arnold, Betty Johnson, Bill Hayes and The Toppers.

The tunes pack extra punch on the WBC stations because they do a job not just now and then, but many times a day, 365 days a year, inserted in and between high-rated music and news programs. They're localized, too, hitched to live copy that tells the listener about his community's mental health needs and resources. And now the "Sing-Along for Mental Health" songs are being adapted to television, with spritely animation adding dimension and impact.

This is public service with a beat—and it works!

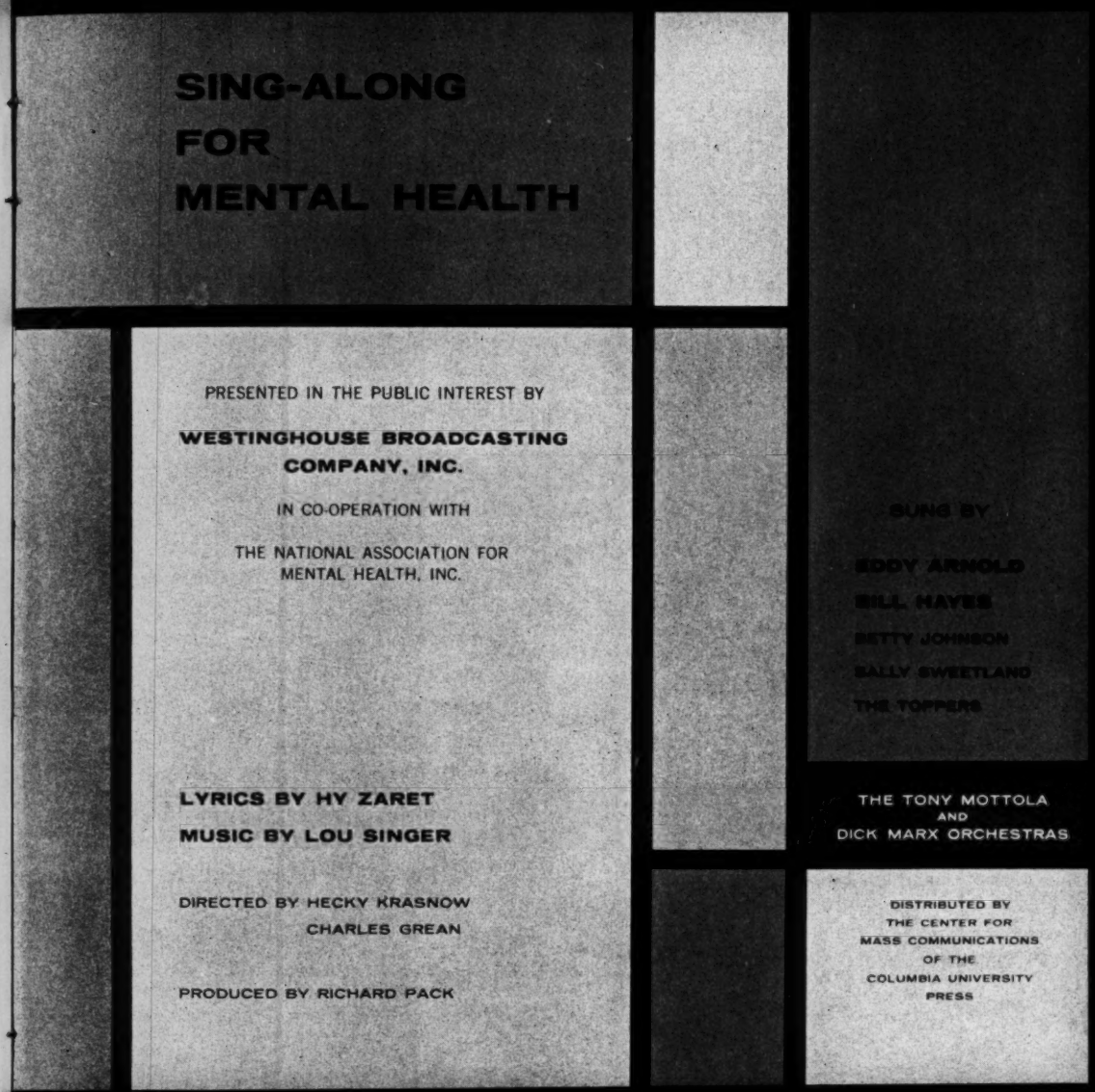
Medical leaders had something to say, too . . .

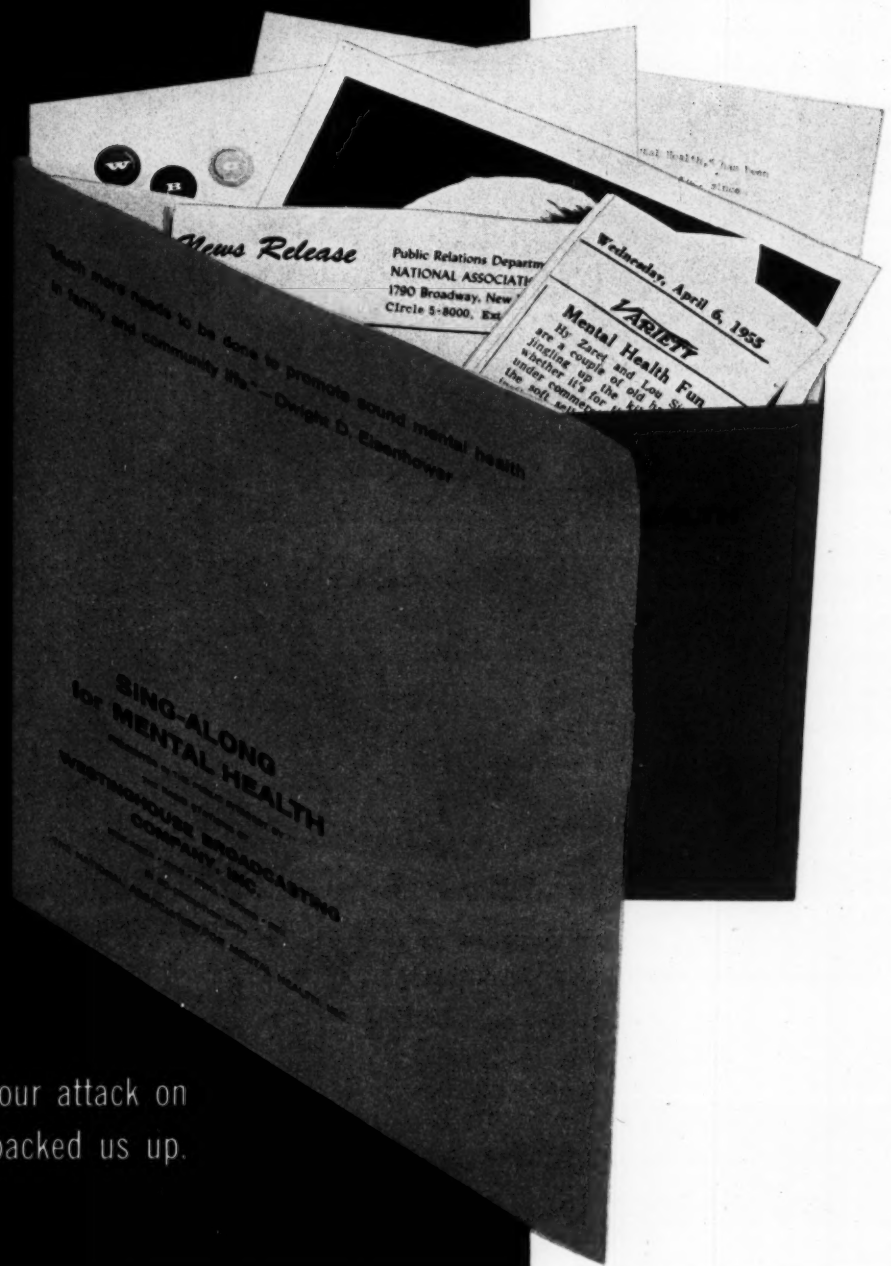
"My congratulations for a very imaginative approach to public education for mental health. The combination of catchy tunes and clever and thought-provoking lyrics should be very helpful in introducing the concept of mental health to large numbers of people in a simple, wholesome, memorable way."

WILLIAM C. MENNINGER, M.D.
The Menninger Foundation
Topeka, Kansas

" 'The Sing-Along for Mental Health' songs are a job well done. I never would have thought it was possible to put such worthwhile words as 'need for research' and 'more trained personnel' into songs and have them sound so pleasant and persuasive. I hope everyone in America has a chance to hear these songs, for their own sake and for the great cause of mental health."

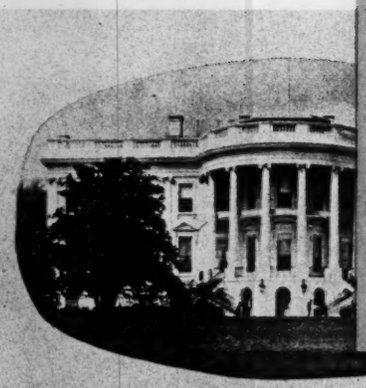
BENJAMIN SPOCK, M.D.
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio





WBC counted on the local and national press to back up our attack on mental illness. We distributed this press-kit-album. They backed us up.

Education is News



WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

What should our schools accomplish . . . how can we organize our school systems more efficiently . . . how can we finance school building and operating needs . . . how can we get enough good teachers—and keep them . . . how can we obtain continuing public interest in education?

Variety
Washington Post & Times Herald
Radio-TV Daily

BROADCASTING is most effective on stations which have earned the respect and confidence of the communities they serve . . .

that's why WBC *is covering—completely—the*

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

FOUR DOCUMENTARY FILMS: "THE BIG R"—The Responsibility of the Citizen for Education—narrated by Raymond Massey, and presenting pictorially the six main points to be discussed at the White House Conference on Education. These films were jointly produced by, and will be shown on WBC's four television stations.

A ONE-HOUR DRAMATIZED RADIO DOCUMENTARY to be broadcast on the eve of the Conference on the five WBC radio stations . . . to focus community interest on

DAILY ON-THE-SPOT RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS COVERAGE of the Conference by WBC's own correspondents in Washington.

PRE-CONFERENCE NEWS COVERAGE, ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSIONS and documentaries examining White House topics—produced locally on all WBC radio stations.

* * *

Now WBC, ever-mindful of public service in broadcasting, brings the American people face-to-face with the foremost facts and problems of education today, through *complete* coverage of the White House Conference on Education . . . November 28 to December 2. [illegible] of President Eisenhower [illegible] for [illegible] ington, with delegations from all the states and territories attending. Whatever evolves from this event will affect not only the future of millions of our children, but the very future of the nation.

That's why WBC has gone all out to emphasize the importance of The White House Conference on Education—to do such things as shoot nearly 13,000 feet of film for "The Big R"—with camera crews visiting more than 50 schools of all types, covering classes of all types, including adult education and physical rehabilitation. And every WBC radio and television station plans to preserve the importance and excitement of this Conference with continued coverage of country-wide educational events throughout the coming year.

This constant interest in education is fundamental to the WBC concept of broadcasting in the public's interest. Every WBC station echoes this programming credo, as it stands ready to serve you.

WBC **WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.**

RADIO TELEVISION
BOSTON—WBZ WBZA [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA [illegible]
PITTSBURGH [illegible]
FORT [illegible]

. . . from the man President Eisenhower appointed to head the White House Conference.

—**NEIL McELROY,** President
The Procter & Gamble Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

"Westinghouse Broadcasting Company has been outstanding in its support of the Conference program and in the time and thought it has given to the White House Conference and the whole educational problem."

These were the questions posed to national delegates at history's greatest education forum . . . the White House Conference on Education.

WBC's challenge was clear: to meet our obligations to our communities by reporting, interpreting, clarifying, dramatizing the meaning of the Conference, and by driving its significance home so the people would understand and *act*.

WBC began by arousing interest in the Conference at the grassroots level, telling the people what it was all about.

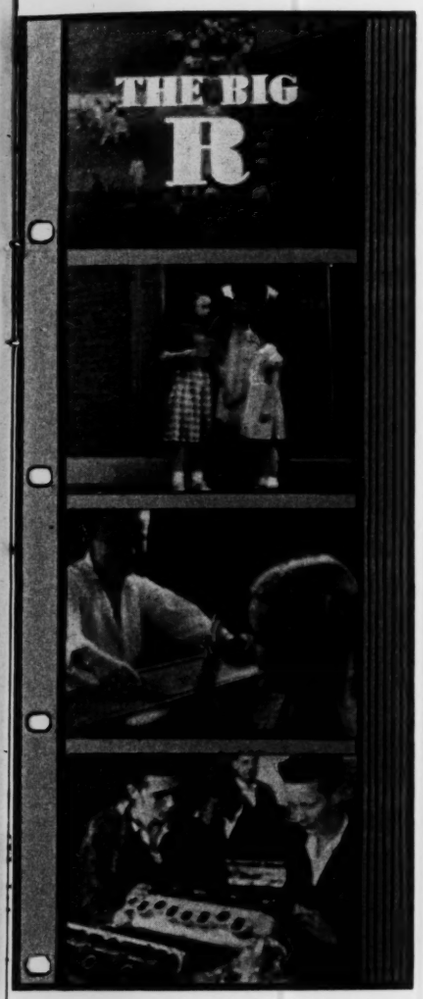
WBC sound and camera crews ranged across the country to produce documentaries that probed the depths of school problems: "The Big R" for television, with Raymond Massey . . . "How Shall We Learn?" for radio, with Dave Garroway.

Came the Conference, and full-time teams of WBC photographers and reporters were there to get the news for the people back home. Stations collaborated to cover the story on film, tape and telephone, highlighting news of special local significance to the WBC cities and towns.

We did this because we believed that few other news events of 1955 held more meaning for the future of America.

"The Big R," with Raymond Massey, was one WBC floodlight on the problems of a hard-pressed educational system. To produce this four-part documentary, WBC crews and Producer Ben Hudelson visited 50 schools, shot 13,000 feet of film.

...WBC Covers It!



NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

When teachers get together, it's not just an ordinary convention. What they think, plan, decide, has meaning for parents and students, for our communities, for the nation.

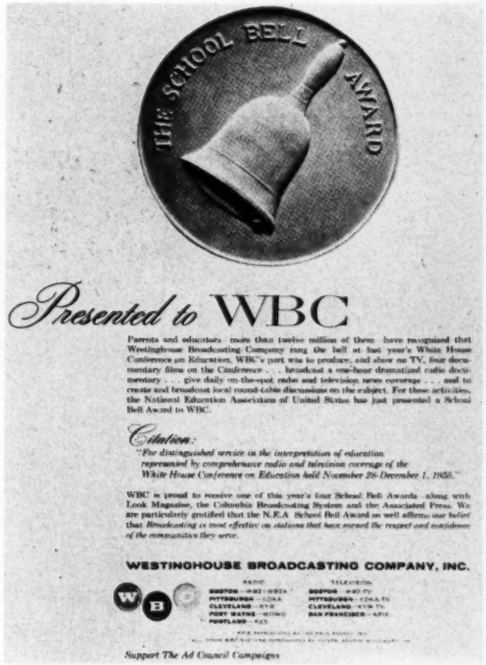
That's why WBC decided the 1956 annual NEA Convention was important news—so important that we assigned a full crew, headed by WBC Educational Director Gordon Hawkins, to work the convention around the clock.

Recording and reporting common problems and common goals discussed by some 15,000 teachers, the WBC team produced special broadcasts and daily wrap-ups for the WBC stations from Portland, Oregon, to Boston, with constant vigilance for local angles affecting the WBC communities.

The Portland Journal
The Portland Oregonian

A Salute to those who are "Proud to Teach"

WBC wrapped up the White House Conference results in a TV film report, "The Challenge," and followed up with "Section 16," a documentary on the history of teaching. At NEA Convention time, WBC President Donald H. McGannon presented prints of both to Miss Martha Shull, President of the NEA.



At the Convention, the NEA honored WBC—along with the Associated Press, Columbia Broadcasting System and Look Magazine—with one of the first "School Bell Awards."

said **ROY K. WILSON,** Acting Director
National Education Association of the United States

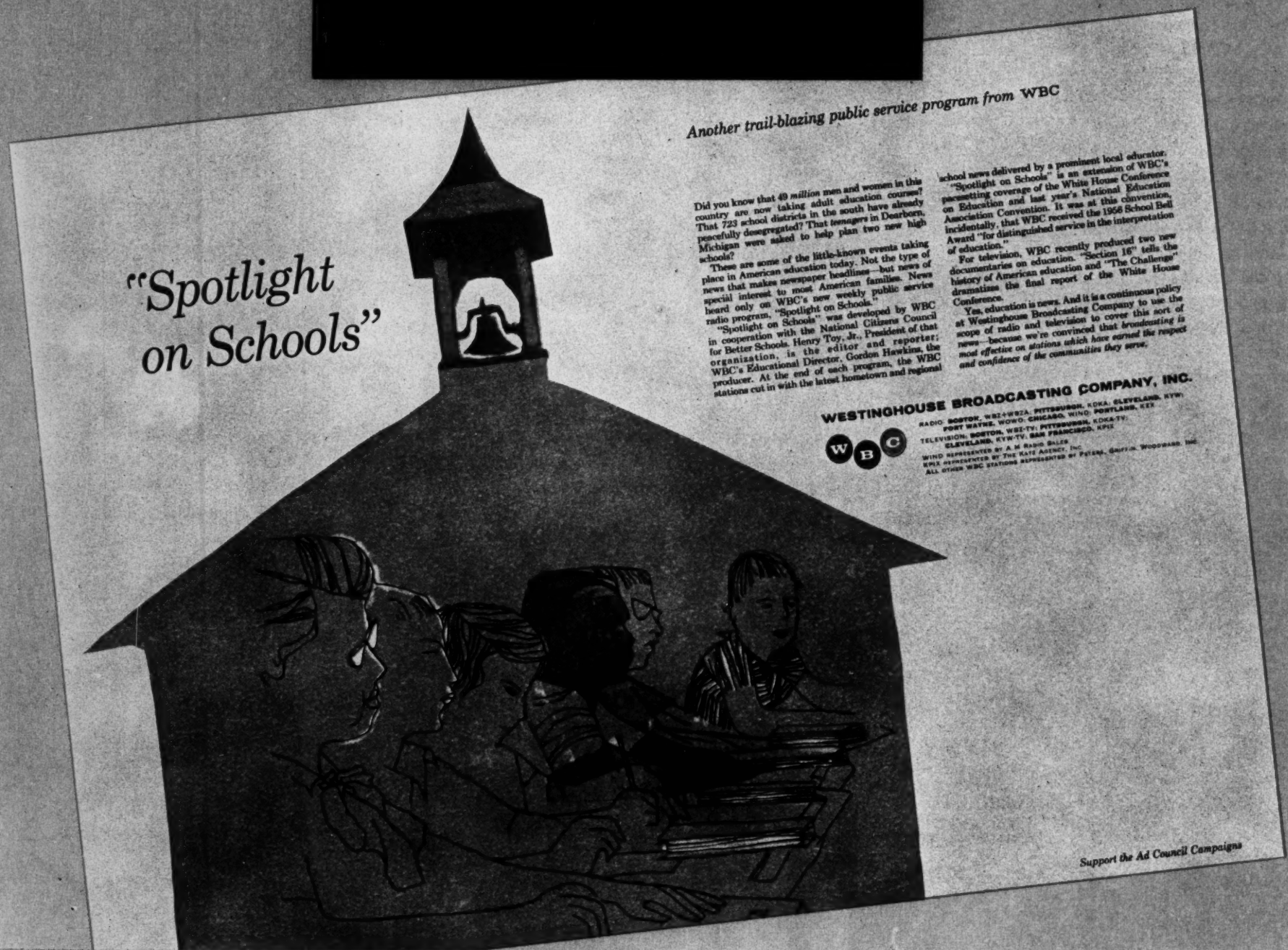
"We are gratified that you have seen fit to present these films to the National Education Association for distribution to school and community groups and to television stations throughout the country. It seems to us particularly appropriate that the gift was made as the Association enters its Centennial year.

"The Westinghouse Broadcasting Company has made a real contribution to the cause of education by producing the films, "Section Sixteen" and "The Challenge." Not only are they skillfully planned and produced, but more important, they serve to extend and perpetuate the effectiveness of the White House Conference on Education."

A News Story

"SPOTLIGHT ON SCHOOLS"

Education is news. But it's not limited to headlines like the White House Conference or the NEA Convention.

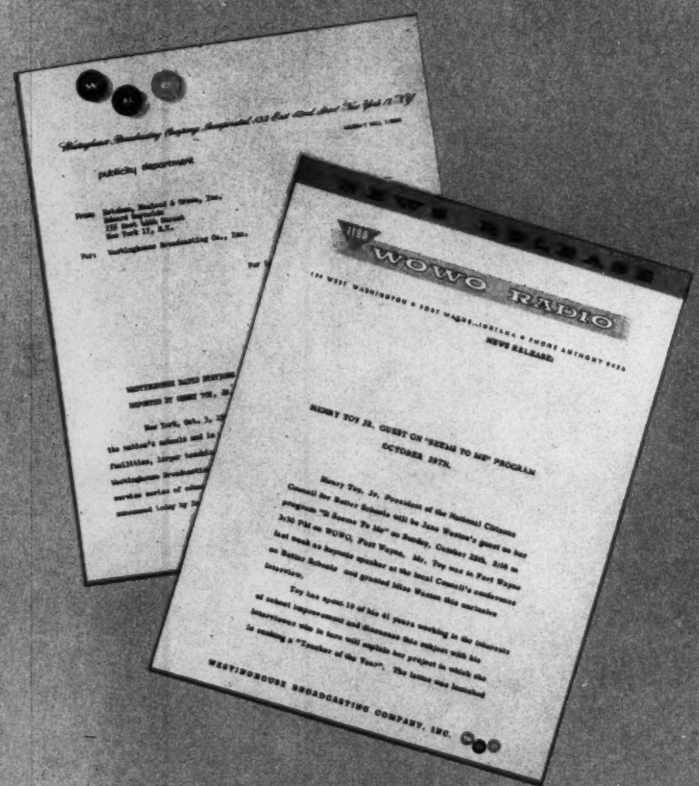


Education makes news every day, 365 days a year. And so, another challenge for WBC: to cover educational events in depth every week, and to catch the human interest side of the news that will excite WBC listeners to reaction and *action*.

To get to the heart of the news, WBC lined up Henry Toy, Jr., President of the National Citizens Council for Better Schools, as reporter-editor of the weekly "Spotlight on Schools." His appealing and authoritative air-columns sharpen the meaning of educational news for parents, children and educators alike.

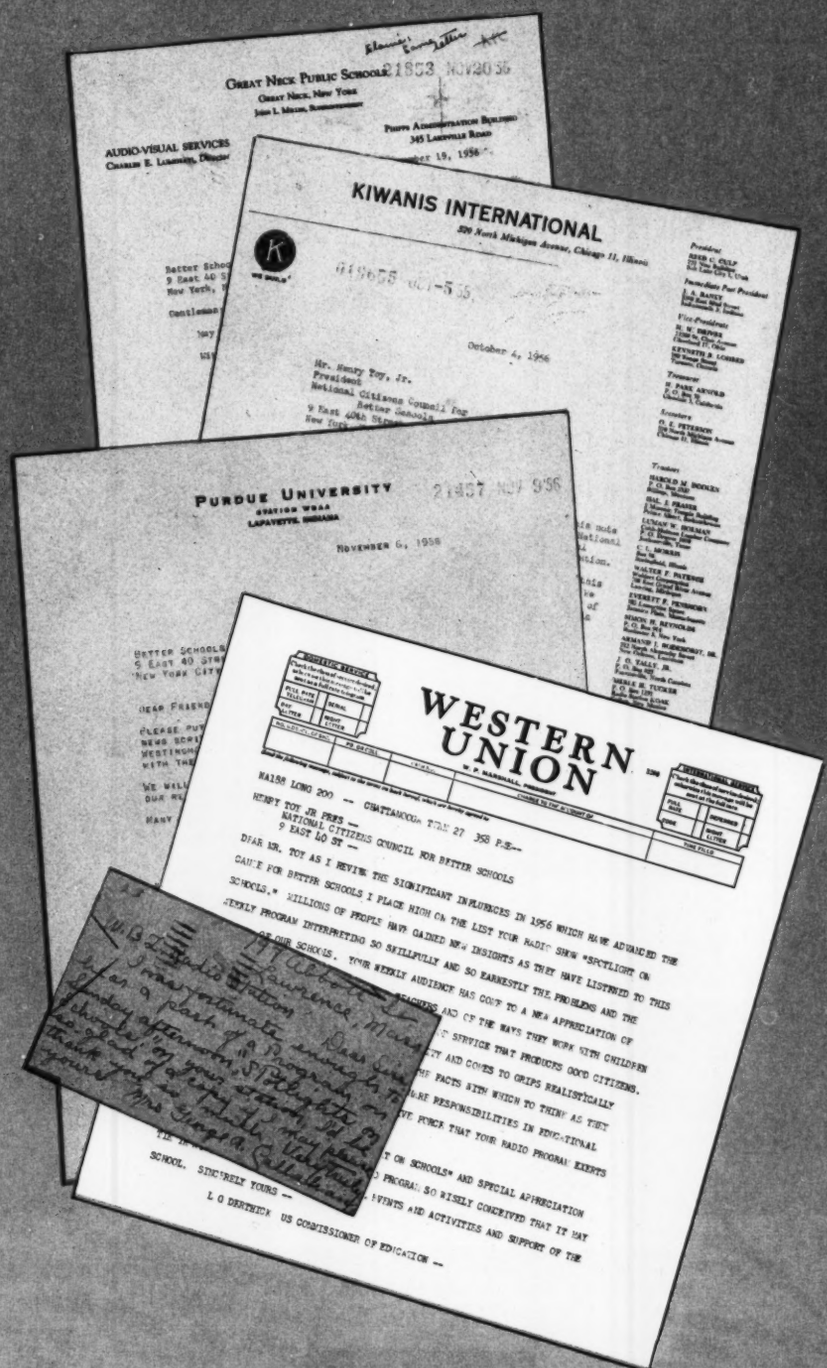
Nation's Schools
Broadcasting-Telecasting
Variety

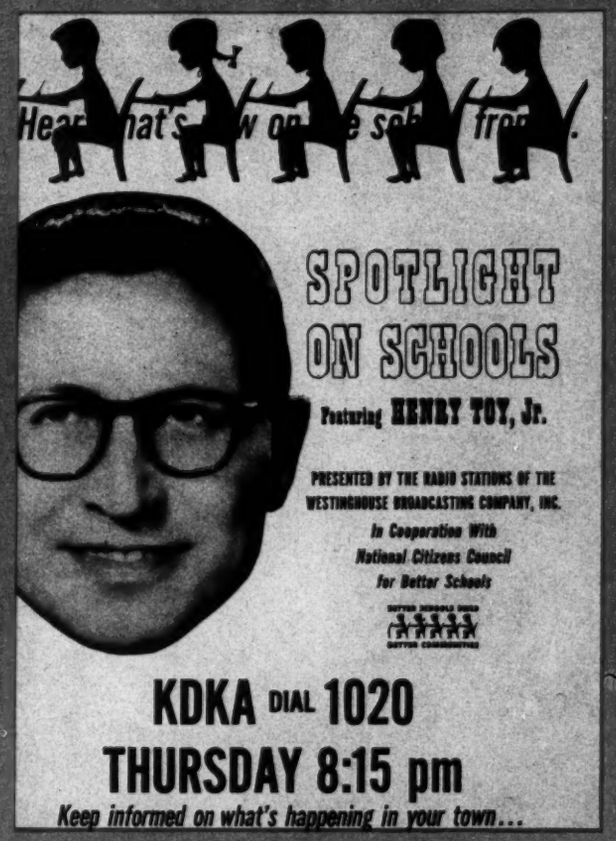
without an Ending



PRESS RELEASES and weekly reports keep national and local editors posted.

THE NATION'S FIRST REGULAR educational newscast has captured the imagination of top educators and—more important—of listeners who have to live with today's school problems.





WBC BUILDS AUDIENCE for "Spotlight on Schools" with posters, on-the-air spots, local newspapers.

John K. M. McCaffery's "BOOKS AND VOICES"

How do you review books on the air? How do you make the printed page exciting and meaningful in the medium of sound?

WBC gave the assignment of doing a new kind of book program to John K. M. McCaffery, editor, newscaster and critic.

"Sarah Bernhardt got $1,000 a day . . . and she got it in gold"

That's the late Fred Allen talking on "Books and Voices." The conversation continues. "You had to pay her every night . . . when the sun went down. She was always afraid that she would die during the night and you might owe her something."

Here's Grace Metalious defending her "Peyton Place." "I don't think it's terribly fair of anyone to say I was making an effort to be deliberately shocking. I was not. I did the best job I knew how with the characters I had to work with."

It's not always authors who spank. Another evening a college girl describes the heroine of a recent novel. "She seems to be the *tiredest* young lover I've ever read of!"

Books come alive on WBC's new radio program "Books and Voices," a sort of literary salon of the air. John K. M. McCaffery of "Author Meets the Critics" and TV newscasting fame is the moderator. By adroitly mixing specially taped interviews, author's reading of their own works, and music with his book reviews, he adds the dimension of sound to modern literature. George Bernard Shaw . . . Dylan Thomas . . . Wilson, Taft and Teddy Roosevelt—the people who make books worth reading make wonderful listening on WBC.

"Books and Voices" follows the WBC tradition of great public-service programs designed to entertain while informing. Its enthusiastic reception wherever aired confirms our belief that *broadcasting is most effective in stations that have earned the respect and confidence of the communities they serve.*

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

RADIO — BOSTON, WBZ-WBZA. PITTSBURGH, KDKA. CLEVELAND, KYW. FORT WAYNE, WOWO. CHICAGO, WIND. PORTLAND, KEX
TELEVISION — BOSTON, WBZ-TV; PITTSBURGH, KDKA-TV; CLEVELAND, KYW-TV. SAN FRANCISCO, KPIX
WIND REPRESENTED BY A.N. RADIO SALES
KPIX REPRESENTED BY THE KATZ AGENCY, INC.
ALL OTHER WBC STATIONS REPRESENTED BY PETERS, GRIFFIN, WOODWARD, INC

John K. M. McCaffery

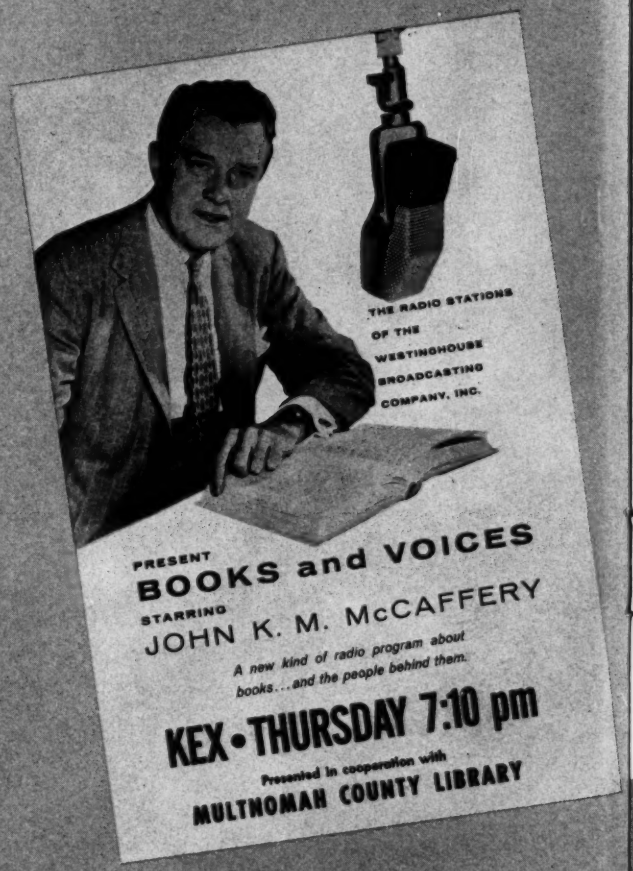
Books & Voices

"Books and Voices," Bergen Evans' "Of Many Things," and Helen Parkhurst's "Growing Points," are available to educational stations everywhere, on request to Richard Pack, Vice President-Programming, of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

PROGRAM THEMES IN THE "BOOKS AND VOICES" SERIES:

"Much Ado About Me" by Fred Allen
"Bonjour Tristesse" and "A Certain Smile" by Francoise Sagan
"A Treasury of Jazz" by Eddie Condon, and "History of Jazz" by Hodier
"Peyton Place" by Grace Metalious, and "With Love from Gracie" by Grace Hegger Lewis
"This Hallowed Ground" by Bruce Catton, plus other Civil War books
"Poetry of Dylan Thomas" by Dylan Thomas
"The American Presidency" by Clinton Rossiter
"American Heritage Reader" and "Our Literary Heritage" by Van Wyck Brooks and Otto L. Bettmann
"George Bernard Shaw" by St. John Irvine
"Circle of Guilt" by Fredrick Wertham
"Children's Books and Records"—a review
"North With the Spring" and "Autumn Across America" by Edwin Peale, plus other nature books

The result: a series that takes the knowledge and authority of bookman McCaffery and spices it with illustrations drawn from the repertoire of recorded literary material and specially taped interviews. It's more than a book program. It's a book *show. It entertains, it informs, and it cues a lot of listeners to buy or borrow a lot of books.*



Broadcasting-Telecasting
Variety • The Atlantic

The
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
LIBRARY

in co-operation with

RADIO STATION
KEX

presents

"BOOKS AND VOICES"

with

John K. M. McCaffery

. . . a radio program
about books and the
people behind them . . .

Every Thursday evening

7:05 p.m.

KEX

1190 on your dial

LIBRARIES in the WBC communities are swamped with a new wave of reading enthusiasm, mark the show by passing out thousands of reminders like these.

THE CRITICS CHEER—as McCaffery, authors and readers chat over some of the most provocative titles of modern times.

Bright Book Show Starts on Radio

John McCaffery of 'Author Meets Critics' Brings Reviews in Sound To KDKA on Thursday Nights

By Fred Remington

Press TV and Radio Editor

PEOPLE seem to be reading more books these days, or anyway talking more about reading books. Either condition, in any case, seems to suggest an aroused appetite for coverage of the book field.

At The Press, our news editor, Robert Molyneux, spotted this awakened public attention more than a year ago, and the result has a radically overhauled and rejuvenated book department here. Our book section, as you doubtless have noticed, has taken on a new timeliness

Dec. 9, 1956 Pittsburgh Su 1-Telegraph Page 3 Section 5

Radio Revue

'Books and Voices' Is Just 'Pure Radio'

By James Pettican

Pure radio is entirely too rare a commodity these days.

Broadcasters tend to forget that radio is not just TV without a picture and it's not an automatic record player either. Rather, radio can be an exciting and satisfying medium on its own.

This thought came home the other night as we dialed in on the new KDKA "Books and Voices" features the John K. M. Using to the gra fery curr cordi and re views critics to color to the lighted.

The show is an example of pure radio at its best and promises some interesting and intelligent listenin the coming

VARIETY

BOOKS AND VOICES
With John K. M. McCaffery, St. John Irvine, guest
Producer: Richard M. Pack
Assoc. Producer: Ben Hudelson
25 Mins., Sat., 3:30 p.m.
WNYC, New York (transcription)

The many faceted personality of Bernard Shaw kicked off ting series, produced Broadcasting Co. stations and one of

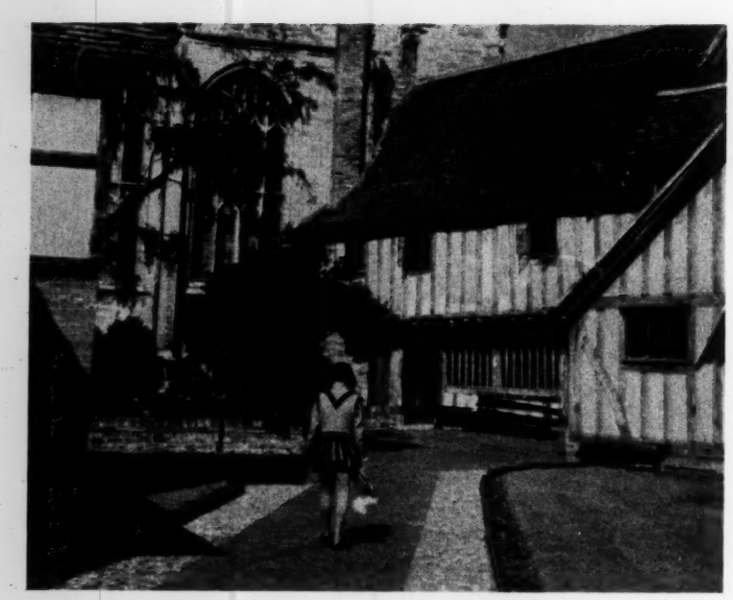
It is well produced and intelligent without being stuffy. John McCaffery, an old hand at this type of programming, being the first moderator of the "Author Meets the Critics" series handles his emcee role well, bringing to the program a seeming wealth of knowledge about the subject. To build interest he introduces oth voices, in this instance of GBS himself

Wisely, McCaffery spok pect of Shaw's life, his ip with women and the it relationship, a to no end to speculation the public know w during the course narriage, never co marriage. Also b 'iscussion was Sha his sotted fath ant, but effic s recording on glish language avian groove. tomes in nclude childr for Christm " by Eddie C s "Much Ado oetry of Dyl

lighted.

The show is an example of pure radio at its best and promises some interesting and intelligent listening over the coming months. S

From Apples to Zanzibar



Educational films are great tools of the modern classroom. Now, WBC has adopted these schoolhouse instruments, and given them new dimension and audience through television.

Broadcasters are excited about the entertainment resources now available to them through the release to TV of the great Hollywood feature films. WBC is just as excited to be able to show viewers of all ages the greatest group of educational films ever assembled —the Encyclopaedia Britannica Film Library.

WBC's for exclusive broadcast use in its markets, this is a fabulous treasure of 650 documentaries on health, geography, history, science, children, animals, sports, and art.

Sometimes programmed as short features, sometimes integrated into ambitious local productions, the Encyclopaedia Britannica films are instructing, amusing and interesting WBC audiences in such far-flung subjects as The Story of Rice, and Ocean Voyages . . . Alcoholism, and Atom Smashers . . . Home Canning, and Galileo's Laws . . . Nursing, and Snapping Turtles . . . Children of China, and Yosemite National Park . . . Carnegie and Jackson and Washington Irving . . . Posture, and Productivity . . . Shooting in Basketball, and Learning to Study, and Beginning to Date.

Public service programming on the WBC TV stations is getting an exciting lift from the Encyclopaedia Britannica films. And selections from WBC's library are being made available to educational TV stations in the WBC markets: KQED, San Francisco; WOSU-TV, Ohio State University; WQED, Pittsburgh; and WGBH-TV, Boston.

Provocative public service program material is where you find it. The challenges are always there. To meet them, we must be ready to grasp the tools that are all around us.

Spreading the word...

WBC has followed the "good neighbor policy" in making our group-produced educational programs available. We believe in sharing them with our colleagues in the field of non-commercial broadcasting.

In doing this, it's our hope that WBC's group programs will reach greater audiences, and will contribute to programming on educational stations whose staffs and circumstances are often limited.

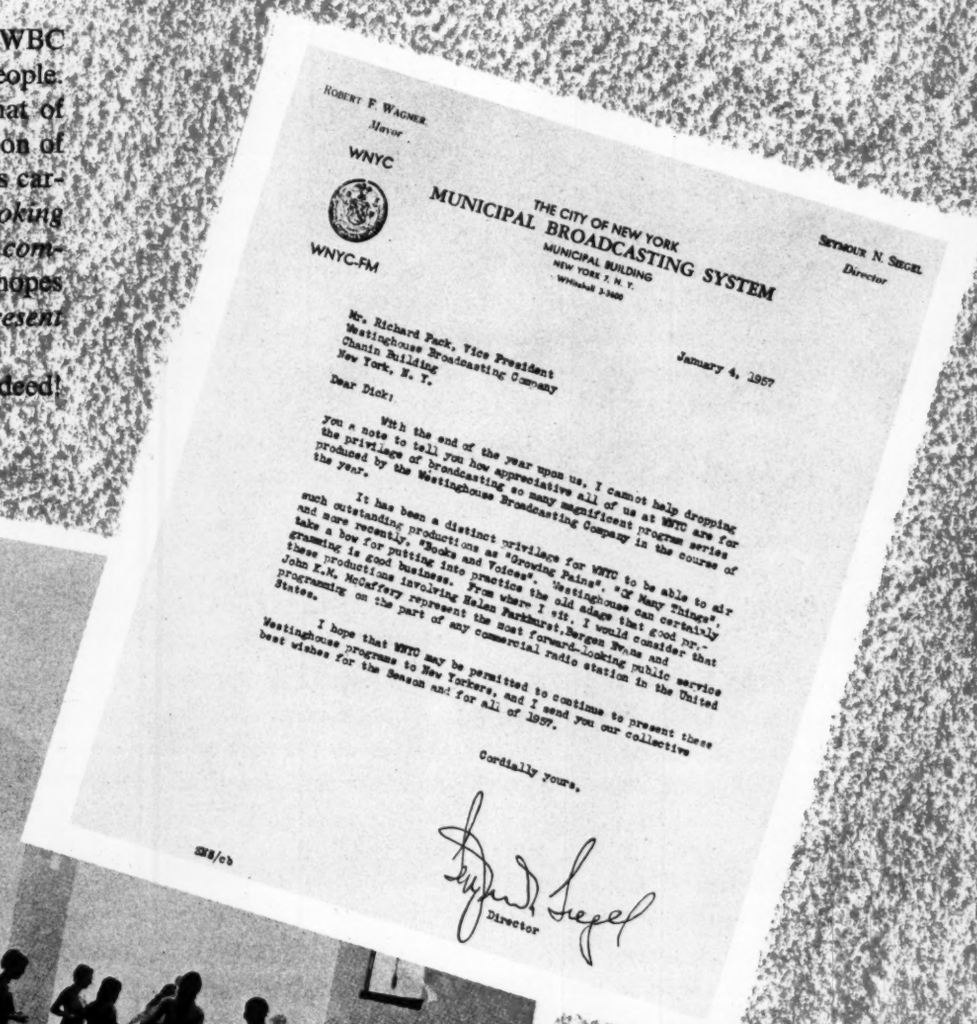
Into the WBC-produced educational programs go the ideas and creative thinking of ten stations, which are constantly producing public service programming in seven major markets. WBC group headquarters acts as a clearing house for the ingenuity and abilities of our station staffs. Through their local perspectives, we are able to see opportunities for projects of national scope, and to use our group resources to meet common challenges.

Not to share the results of such group efforts would be doing a disservice to our industry, and, more important, to the audiences our industry serves.

This "good neighbor policy" has resulted in series like "Growing Pains," "Of Many Things" and "Books and Voices" being carried regularly on New York City's WNYC . . . Ohio State University's WOSU . . . Purdue's WBAA . . . University of Pennsylvania's WXPN . . . Duquesne University's WDUQ . . . WPWT-FM, Philadelphia; and WBC educational TV shows on WGBH-TV, Boston . . . WQED, Pittsburgh . . . WOSU-TV, Ohio State University . . . and KQED, San Francisco.

It's gratifying to know that these outlets give WBC added opportunities to reach and stimulate people. And it's also gratifying to get reactions like that of Seymour Siegel, Director of the Municipal Station of New York—who says the WBC group programs carried on WNYC *"represent the most forward-looking public service programming on the part of any commercial radio station in the United States,"* and hopes *"that WNYC may be permitted to continue to present these Westinghouse programs. . . ."*

You, Mr. Siegel, and others like you, will indeed!



ROBERT F. WAGNER
Mayor

WNYC

WNYC-FM

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
MUNICIPAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
WHitehall 3-3600

SEYMOUR N. SIEGEL
Director

Mr. Richard Pack, Vice President
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company
Chanin Building
New York, N. Y.

January 4, 1957

Dear Dick:

With the end of the year upon us, I cannot help dropping you a note to tell you how appreciative all of us at WNYC are for the privilege of broadcasting so many magnificent program series produced by the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company in the course of the year.

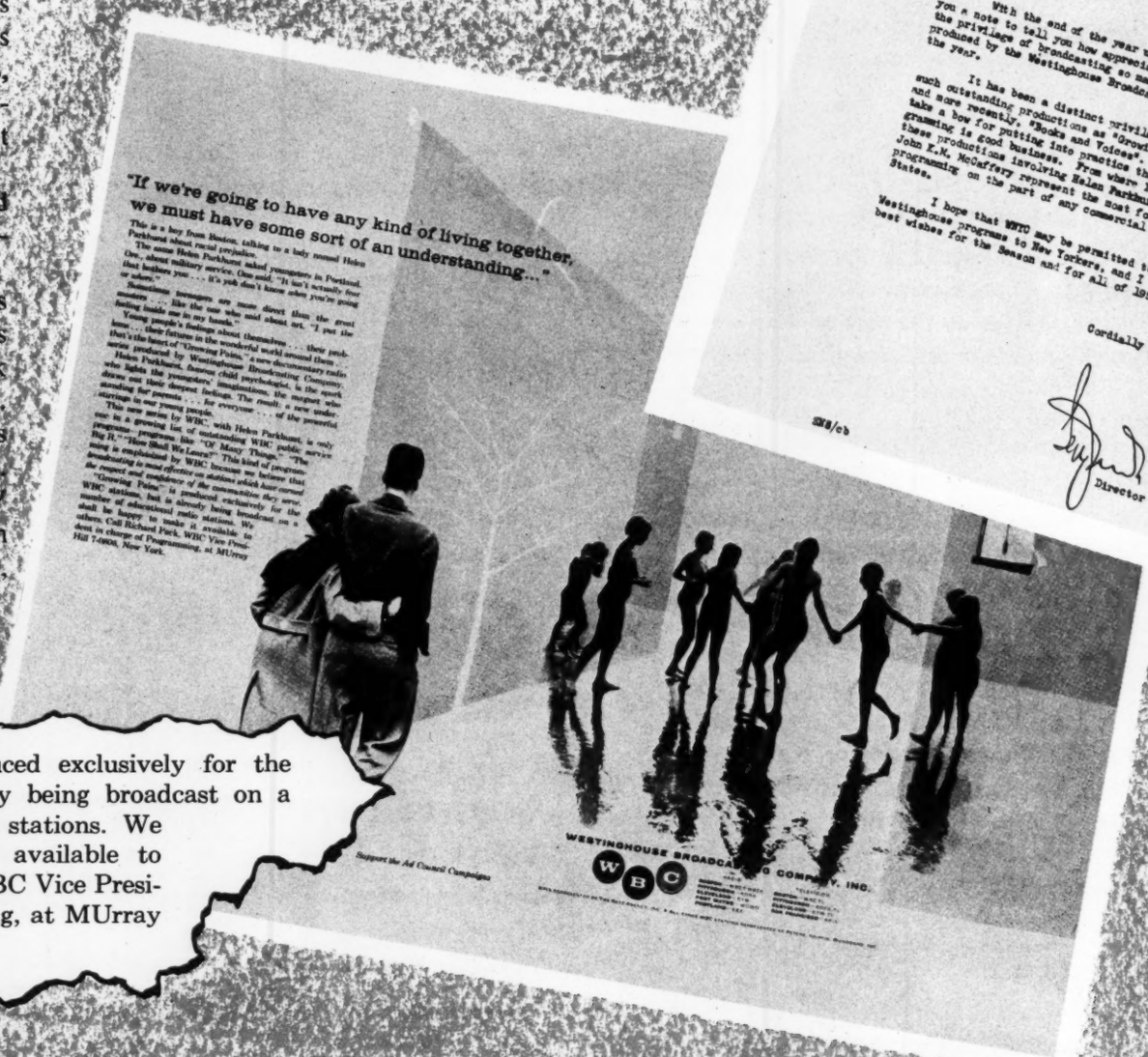
It has been a distinct privilege for WNYC to be able to air such outstanding productions as "Growing Pains", "Of Many Things", and more recently, "Books and Voices". Westinghouse can certainly take a bow for putting into practice the old adage that good programming is good business. From where I sit, I would consider that these productions involving Helen Parkhurst, Bergen Evans and John K.M. McCaffery represent the most forward-looking public service programming on the part of any commercial radio station in the United States.

I hope that WNYC may be permitted to continue to present these Westinghouse programs to New Yorkers, and I send you our collective best wishes for the Season and for all of 1957.

Cordially yours,

Seymour N. Siegel
Director

SNS/cb



"Growing Pains" is produced exclusively for the WBC stations, but is already being broadcast on a number of educational radio stations. We shall be happy to make it available to others. Call Richard Pack, WBC Vice President in charge of Programming, at MUrray Hill 7-0808, New York.

The Challenge of NEWS!

News is one of the great services of any radio or TV station. But there's a lot more to doing a real news job than just transmitting the news.

In radio, for example, WBC newsmen are not rip-and-readers, who tear copy off the tickers and put it on the air. WBC stations have their own news departments, reporters and editors covering and writing the news, with tape recorders and mobile units to capture the actual voices and sounds of the news as it breaks. They do a local and regional news job that's in the greatest tradition of radio journalism.

In TV, too, WBC stations have their own writers, editors, producers and cameramen, and even, as in radio "stringers" in the outlying areas.

Adding to this all-out local coverage are news documentaries like KPIX's "Decision or Dilemma" . . . and newsy discussion shows like WBZ-TV's "Meet the Editors" . . . KDKA's "Allegheny Roundtable" . . . KYW's "Cleveland Press Club" . . . KEX's "Argument in Oregon"—that give lively voice to community problems.

That's not all. Because WBC—as the largest independent group broadcaster—can put the resources and facilities of its entire organization behind its stations, WBC stations receive their own special coverage of major national news stories. For example, WBC newsmen were on the scene recently at the National Conventions, National Election headquarters, and the Presidential Inauguration. Now, with WBC's own full-time correspondent established in Washington, WBC stations will get even wider coverage of national events, with emphasis on the local slant.

WBC newsmen have eyes and ears on the global scene, too. WBC crews recently reported the Suez Canal and Hungarian crises direct from the UN, and it's not unusual to find a WBC station like KYW-TV sending a reporter-photographer crew abroad to interview Hungarian refugees arriving in Vienna.

News is one of the greatest public services. WBC's assignment: to get the news, get it completely and fast, get it out to the people!

TWX - CONF CALL - 10/31/56

SANDY MARKEY, KYW
JOHN MC-CLAY, KYW

BILL DEMPSEY, KPIX

DINNY WHITMARSH, WBZ-TV
HERB CAHAN, WBZ-TV

ROD MAC LEISH FROM WBZ RADIO WILL BE IN NEW YORK STARTING AT 10 PM TO COVER VITAL U. N. SECURITY COUNCIL, PRIMARILY FOR OUR RADIO STATIONS. HOWEVER, STARTING TOMORROW MORNING HE WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR TAPING SOME REPORTS FROM U. N. FOR USE ON TV NEWSCASTS. PLEASE CONTACT HIM THRU MY OFFICE.

BETWEEN 10:45 AND 11 THIS EVENING, WE WILL BE FEEDING UN'S OWN 15-MINUTE ROUND-UP TO THE A. M. STATIONS. KYW AND WBZ-TV SHUD PROBABLY TAPE THIS ALSO FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN THEIR 11 O'CLOCK OR LATER NEWSCASTS TONITE.

REGARDS,

DICK PACK

WBC RADIO and TV stations are told to stand by as . . . **ROD MacLEISH,** WBZ+WBZA News Director and WBC anchor man for UN coverage, takes up vigil at Security Council, gathers the news for all WBC stations.

Sometimes a group like WBC has a chance to help make news on a national scale.

WBC PRESIDENT
Donald H. McGannon presents first pressing of "Register and Vote" songs to John Cornelius, American Heritage Foundation President.

Long before Election Day, WBC acted to meet another challenge: to get out the vote! What would move the people to use their franchise? If commercial jingle techniques worked to promote mental health, they'd work again . . . and they did! Signing top writers and talent, WBC produced a series of "Register and Vote" songs that got saturation scheduling on the WBC radio stations.

But it wasn't enough. The challenge was a *national* challenge. So WBC turned the election songs over to the American Heritage Foundation, which supplied them to radio stations across the country.

Impressions? They couldn't be counted! But the vote was the largest in history, which was satisfaction enough.

Telling the Hometown Story

WBC stations are deeply rooted in the communities they serve.

We are part of Main Street . . . the churches and schools . . . the parks and ball fields . . . the business districts . . . the homes. Our people live and work and belong in these communities.

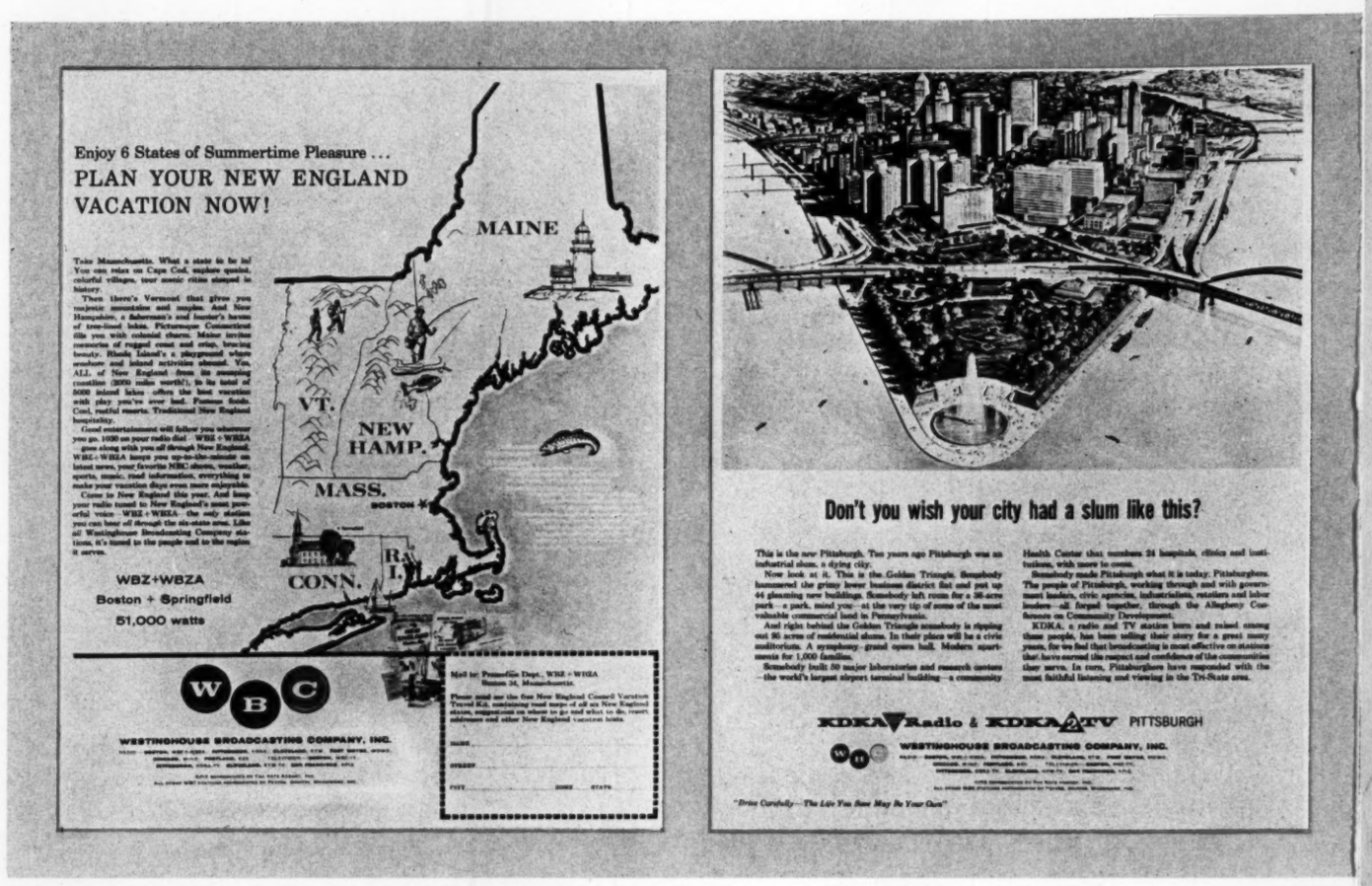
We're constantly looking for more and better ways to help, to promote, to serve our hometowns.

We use broadcasting, of course. But we also look for other media that will serve the ends of community public service.

Twice in the past two years, WBC has run series of advertisements in Look Magazine to promote the communities we live and work in.

In some cases, the advertisements have covered a broad market story; in others, some major community project that demands national attention and support.

In all cases, reprints of WBC's Look advertisements have been widely circulated to local, state and national leaders in government, industry, finance, education and other fields.



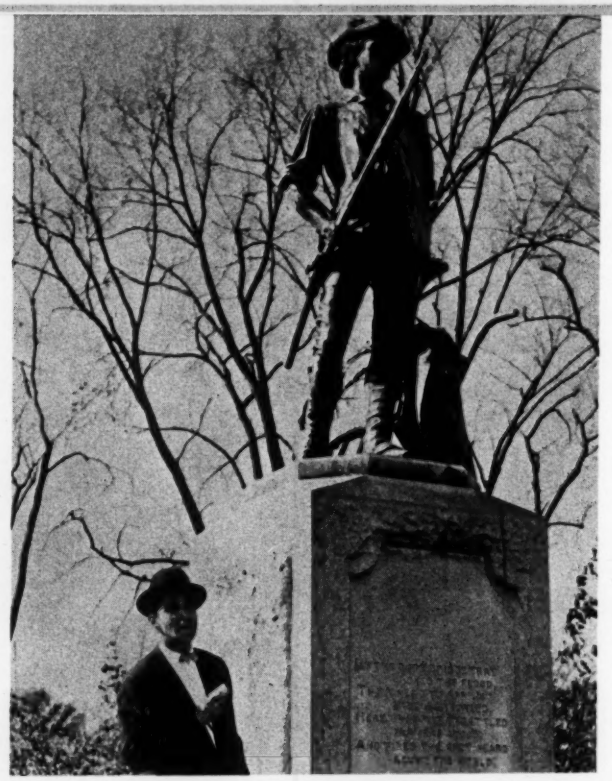
ONE OF THE UNUSUAL WBC APPROACHES to broader community public service has been the use of Look Magazine—first in 1954-55, and now in 1956-57—to tell stories of the WBC communities to more than 20,000,000 Look readers.

It Happens on

Whether it happens on Grant Street in Pittsburgh, Beacon Street in Boston, Calhoun Street in Fort Wayne, or California Street in San Francisco, all WBC public service is basically local, hometown service. It reflects the thousands of communities, large and small, that our ten stations serve.

Group productions like "Of Many Things" and "Books and Voices" are only a small part of the total public service effort of Westinghouse Broadcasting.

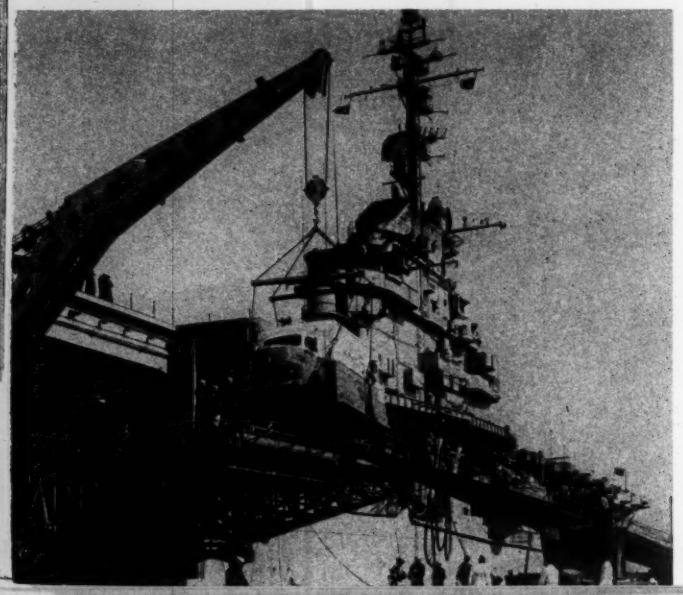
In hundreds of ways—with spot campaigns, program series, documentaries, spectaculars—each WBC station builds programming to meet the *local* public service challenge, and to interpret national causes to the housewife getting dinner ready, the salesman on his way to make a call, children and teachers at school, teenagers home from school, older people waiting to see their hopes fulfilled.

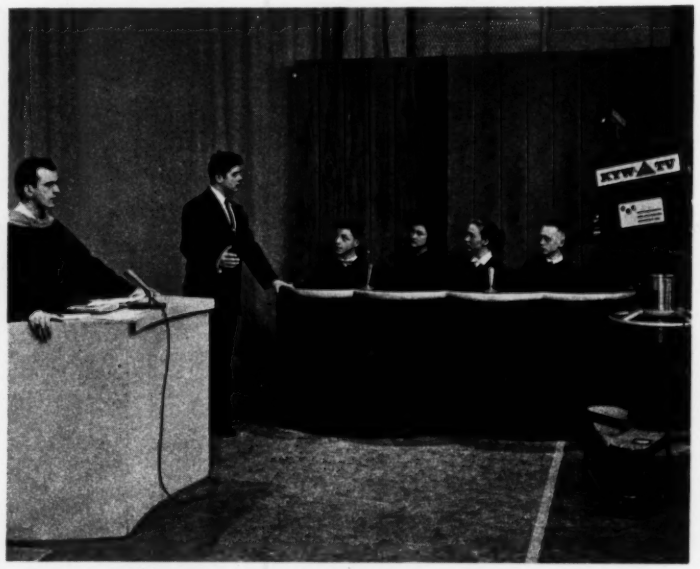


WBZ-WBZA's "NEW ENGLAND HERITAGE" . . . Weekly series paints exciting background of New England history, features visits of Carl deSuze to such landmarks as Concord (shown here), Lexington, Wright Tavern, Old State House.

KDKA-TV PROGRAMS GRAND OPERA . . . To help the world-renowned Pittsburgh Opera Society build interest and attendance for productions, KDKA-TV has twice cleared out prime evening time to carry entire operas from the Syria Mosque stage.

KPIX's "EVERY MAN'S RELIGION" . . . Planned to contribute wider understanding and appreciation for religious convictions of many faiths, series premiered last year with remote from aircraft carrier, U.S.S. Essex.



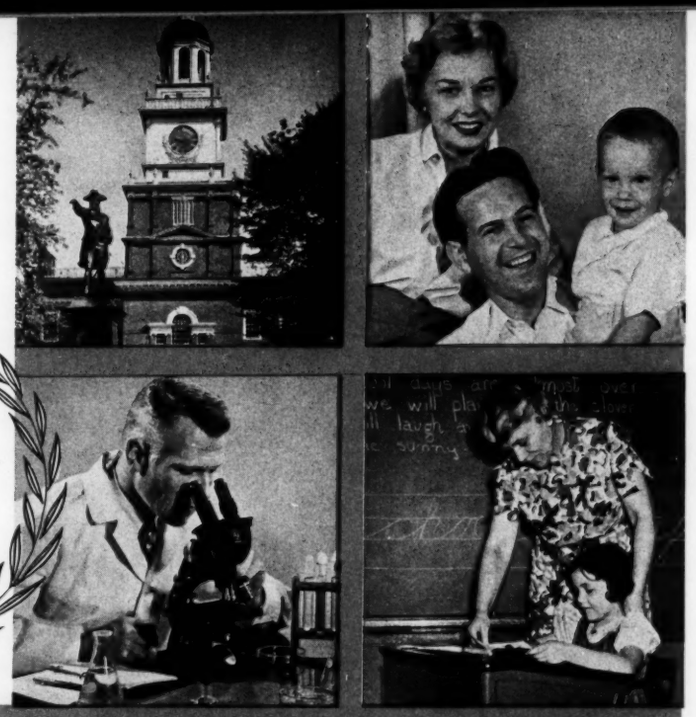


KYW-TV's "JUVENILE JUSTICE" . . . To teach traffic safety, KYW-TV launched weekly series, enacted by teenagers for teenagers, in cooperation with Cleveland Police Department. Typical court cases are tried, with youngsters from 28 high schools taking parts of judge, jury, witnesses and accused.

WOWO's "FINE ARTS PROJECT" . . . Long-range plan to publicize Civic Theatre, Philharmonic, Art School and Art Museum, and to raise money for a Fort Wayne Fine Arts Center to house them, finds WOWO carrying symphony rehearsals, complete operas, plays, spots recorded by national figures. Here, WOWO's Ray James and Tom Longsworth donate $2500.00 in time to start fund for Center.

Main Street...

WBC's "Lamp of Knowledge"



KYW-TV's "TV SUNDAY SCHOOL" . . . Mrs. Ethel Brewer instructs a typical "TV class" on KYW-TV series which airs Sundays at 8:30 AM. Show is an actual Sunday School on television, for children of all faiths.

Challenges frequently breed challenges. Excitement over local public service programming on the WBC radio and TV stations has led to establishment of annual WBC "Lamp of Knowledge" awards, with station program managers and their assistants competing for college scholarships and major cash prizes.

For 1957, the "Lamp of Knowledge" competition among WBC stations is based on imagination and success in community public service programming on American History . . . Mental Health . . . The Teacher . . . The need for Scientists and Engineers . . . and "Project X"—any local public service project planned and produced to make the community a better place to live in.

• • •

As the WBC stations challenge each other for the "Lamp of Knowledge" awards, they take another giant step toward meeting the challenge of vibrant local public service programming.

KEX's "ARGUMENT IN OREGON" . . . Twice-weekly discussions on this series make lively listening with protagonists like those shown here: U. S. House of Representatives candidates Phil Roth and Edith Green—making one of their few joint appearances in a hot campaign.

KDKA's "NAACP ROUND-UP" . . . Weekly report on NAACP activities and accomplishments, aired Fridays from 9:15-9:30 PM, is commentated by Marian Jordan, NAACP Pittsburgh Director, shown here interviewing Paul Jones of the Pittsburgh Courier and Jackie Robinson.

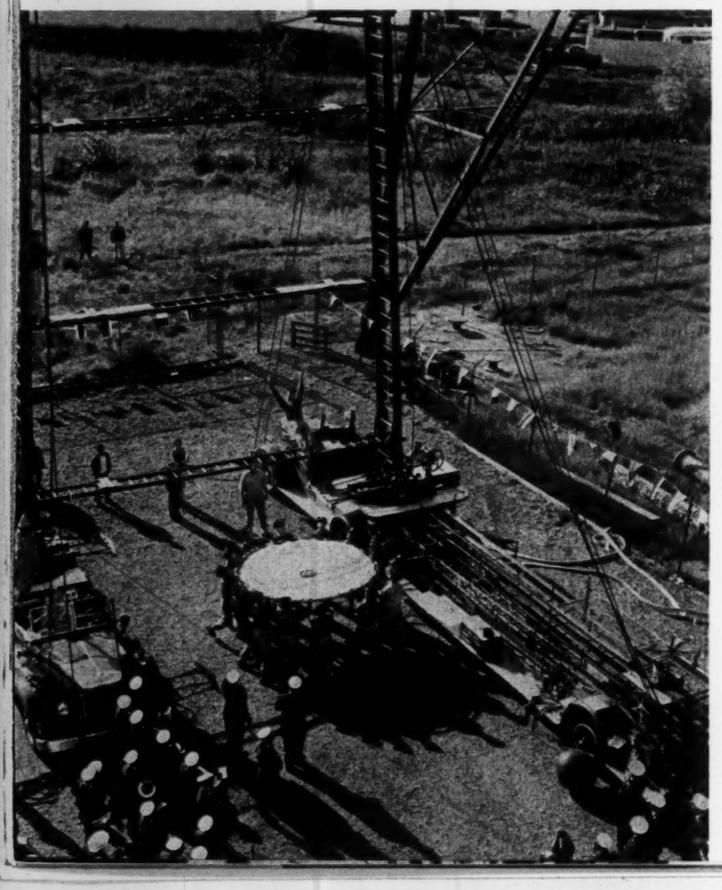
WIND's "SUNDAY EVENING CLUB" . . . Big feature of Chicago's religious week is huge non-sectarian meeting in Orchestra Hall, held since 1907 "to promote the moral and religious welfare of the city". WIND regularly carries major addresses by religious leaders who come from all parts of the country to speak to Sunday night audiences.

WBZ-TV's "BIG BROTHER" . . . Big Brother Bob Emery delights the kids with everything from historical tours to the care and feeding of teachers. This time, he was making film on Boston's new Animal Rescue League quarters.

Meeting the Hometown Challenge

KYW's "STETHOSCOPE"... Produced to discuss signs of ailments, treatments, possible complications, "Stethoscope", with Moderator Sanford Markey (standing), covers almost every major disease and health problem, with the help of doctors from the Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

KDKA-TV's "HOUSE CALL"... Monthly feature on medical science is produced with cooperation of Allegheny County Medical Society and University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, MC'ed by John Troan, right, "House Call" visits leading authorities like Dr. Jonas Salk, left, discoverer of famed polio vaccine.



WBZ-TV's "BOOM TOWN" ... Another kids' special, "Boom Town" stars Cowboy Rex Trailer, whose entertaining shows have a serious purpose. Boston Fire Department rallied recently to help Rex put on Fire Prevention Week demonstration on life-saving.

KPIX's "ADVENTURES IN PRINT"... Using rare mementos from museums and libraries, series explores colorful past of California and figures who made state's history. Subjects range from Jack London's waterfront to the building of SF's Bay Bridge.

Sometimes you have to buy a horse...

For want of a horse... a WBC reporter didn't fail. He got the story! His name: Rod MacLeish, News Director of WBZ+WBZA, Boston—recently named WBC Washington Correspondent. His assignment: covering the New England floods, back in '55.

When news of the disaster broke, MacLeish hopped into a jeep and roared out of Boston into the inundated areas of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He talked and taped, told the story until his jeep broke an axle in a flooded ditch.

MacLeish wasn't stopped. He chartered a plane that would fly him into an isolated area, so he could capture the awful truth of what the swirling waters were doing to the lives of the people. Landing in a soggy pasture, the plane hit a cow. MacLeish paid an irate farmer for the cow, bought a horse from him, and kept on going.

He got the story, vividly, completely. And as the waters drew back, thousands of WBZ+WBZA listeners opened their hearts and homes and pocketbooks to the people Rod MacLeish rode out to meet.

That's typical of the enterprise that gives WBC news coverage a lift, turns news reporting into public service.

Rod MacLeish didn't have a WBC exclusive on floods in 1955. Across the country, flood waters hit Northern California, from the Bay Area to Yuba City. KPIX flew news crews into the area, rushed films and stories back for telecasting, jettisoned regular programming until the story had been covered in depth ... and until the secure citizens of Northern California had been rallied to rescue and to aid.

Emergencies are always with us. A newspaper strike in Cleveland silenced one major source of information as sparks of war were being struck in the Middle East, and the National Election was upon us. The WBC stations acted without hesitation—covering major world stories at the source ... posting news bulletins at high-traffic spots ... feeding the news to government and industry ... announcing civic meetings. All in a day's—or in this case four and a half weeks'—work.

A New England eye bank was almost out of its precious stock. WBC told the story. A man dying in a Boston hospital heard the call, willed his eyes to the bank. A week later, a woman from Maine and another from Nova Scotia climbed back out of darkness into life.

Hungary was on fire. WBC saw the fearful reflection on the face of Cleveland, second only to Budapest in Hungarian population. Interviews, announcements, special documentaries took the place of commercial programs ... a reporter-photographer team was hired in Vienna to get the story of refugees pouring out of Hungary ... stringers at Camp Kilmer were lined up to meet the first bewildered Hungarians to reach America. The stage was set. Then, KYW radio and TV started a drive for bedding and clothing and furniture for Clevelanders' fellow Hungarians, and the donations still pour in.

A gentle snow fell on Indiana. Drift built on drift through the night. There would be no school tomorrow. Worried Board of Education heads turned to WOWO, Fort Wayne. Only one request was needed. Beginning in the early morning hours, WOWO carried the message. The message got through. Not one pupil in 188 Fort Wayne area schools tried to brave the treacherous drifts.

Stories like these happen in our communities every day, every week. Emergencies are always with us. Our challenge: regardless of cost or contracts, to do the thing that must be done ... fast, fearlessly, and with results.

Sometimes you can buy a wing...

The kids toe the stage shyly, beam up at the big-name entertainers . . . the 'phones start ringing . . . and you're well on your way to buying a new wing for the home of hundreds of Pittsburgh foundlings.

You work overtime to study, interpret, dramatize the urgent problem of mass transportation in San Francisco . . . shoot and edit thousands of feet of film, use prime time to program this dynamic new approach to an old problem . . . and watch the State Legislature go into action.

You kill the bulk of the 11:00 PM news to tell the heart-breaking story of the kidnapping of a nine-year old girl, to alert the community to be on the lookout for her or her abductors . . . and get the thrill an hour later of breaking the late film show to announce that the story got through, the kidnappers panicked, the girl is released and safe.

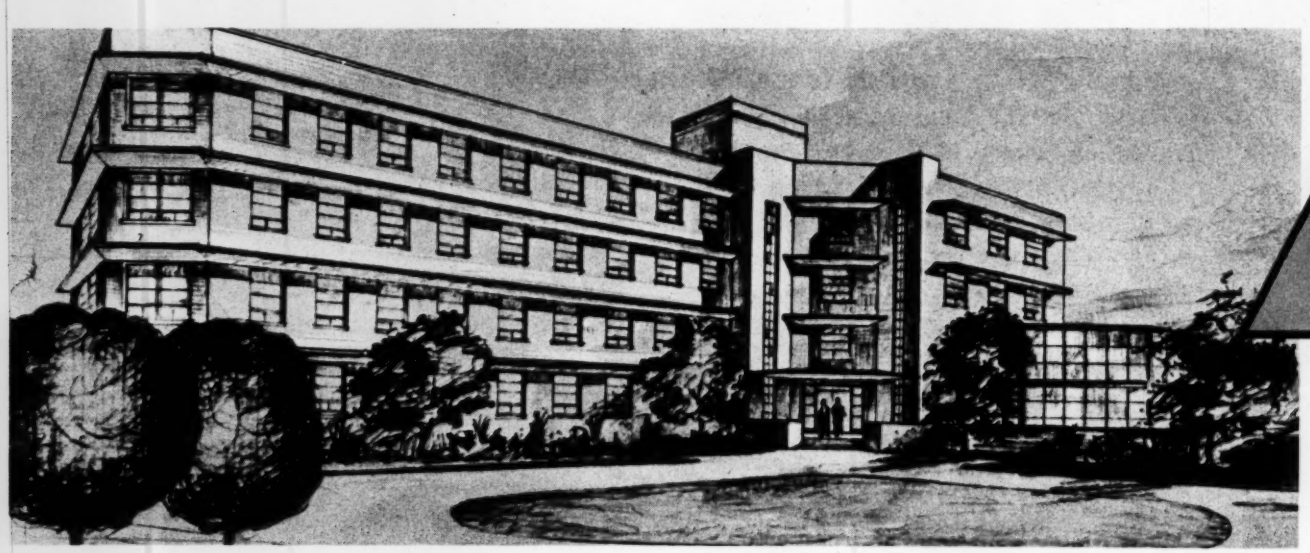
Whether it's a KDKA-TV telethon to raise $200,000.00 for Pittsburgh's Rosalia Foundling Home . . . KPIX's "Decision or Dilemma" documentary series that led the citizens to get a rapid transit bill introduced into the California State Legislature . . . or fast action that returns a terrified kidnap victim to her mother's arms . . . it's not the method that's important, but the results . . . the payoff . . . the happy ending to public service programming.

Effective public service programming on WBC stations continually writes happy endings. Seven hundred neediest families in Boston have happier Christmases because of a WBZ-Salvation Army drive . . . the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind's annual broom sale tops $39,000.00—six times greater than any previous year—when KDKA-TV takes over . . . 600 election workers sign up when WIND backs a Board of Election Commissioners' plea for help . . . Fort Wayne will have a Fine Arts center largely because of WOWO's dedication to a cause . . . KEX's interpretation of mental health problems has started legislation for expanded research and hospital facilities throughout Oregon.

The challenges are always there. And so, often, are the results . . . the payoff . . . the happy ending.

KPIX dramatized the need for an overhaul of San Francisco's mass transportation system on "Decision or Dilemma" series, that stimulated State Legislature action.

KDKA-TV telethon raised $200,000.00 needed to build a new wing on Variety Club-supported Rosalia Foundling Home, Pittsburgh.



KDKA 2

Recognition...

Provocative local public service programs produce all kinds of reactions—some of them expressed with awards and citations. In the last two years, the WBC stations' efforts to meet the local public service challenge have been recognized officially by organizations like these . . .

THOMAS ALVA EDISON FOUNDATION
CIVIL AIR PATROL
ALFRED I. duPONT AWARDS FOUNDATION
NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
SAN FRANCISCO PRINTING INDUSTRY
SYLVANIA AWARDS
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH
CLEVELAND SAFETY COUNCIL
CHICAGO HEART ASSOCIATION
OPTIMIST CLUB OF FORT WAYNE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
PENNSYLVANIA-DELAWARE
ASSOCIATED PRESS BROADCASTERS
CARE AND CARE-ANTA
BOSTON CITY COUNCIL
UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY
SALVATION ARMY
UNITED NATIONS DAY AWARDS (MASSACHUSETTS)
FREEDOMS FOUNDATION
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS CATHOLIC CENTER
PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NAACP
PAL BOYS' CLUB
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED FUND CAMPAIGN
AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION
ALLIED JEWISH APPEAL
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS
LUTHERAN CHORAL SOCIETY
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
ALLEN COUNTY (IND.) TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE OF ILLINOIS, DIVISION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
AMVETS
SIGMA DELTA CHI (NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL
JOURNALISTIC FRATERNITY)
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
BOSTON EVENING CLINIC
DIOCESE OF FORT WAYNE
UNITED STATES NAVY
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD AWARDS
NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB
CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR
BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS
OHIO STATE INSTITUTE FOR
EDUCATION BY RADIO-TELEVISION
JEWISH ADVOCATE
OREGON OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HEADLINERS
SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE
UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
PORTLAND ROSE FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION
ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH (FORT WAYNE)
PITTSBURGH COMMUNITY CHEST
HEART ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS
CANCER RESEARCH FOUNDATION
CLEVELAND SAFETY COUNCIL
FILM COUNCIL OF GREATER BOSTON
SCHOOL CITY OF FORT WAYNE
OREGON NATIONAL GUARD
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATION
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
ACADEMY OF TELEVISION AWARDS
UNITED COMMUNITY SERVICES OF GREATER BOSTON
WAYNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH (FORT WAYNE)
TOY AND JOYMAKERS (PORTLAND)
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SOCIETY
OREGON EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
. . . and many others!

HEART FUND . . . RED CROSS . . . CIVILIAN DEFEI
ADMINISTRATION . . .U.S. ARMY . . . U.S. NAVY .
NEGRO COLLEGES . . . AMERICAN ZIONIST COUN
CLEVELAND . . . PITTSBURGH SYMPHONY . . . KN
AMERICA . . . VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS . . .
. . . ROSELIA FOUNDLING HOME (PITTS.) . . . GREI
. . . U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE . . . NATIONAL
FOUNDATION (S.F.) . . . SAN FRANCISCO JUNIO
MARCH OF DIMES . . . TB ASSOCIATION . . . URB
CARE . . . YMCA . . . YMHA . . . ARTHRITIS & RHE
BLIND . . . AMERICAN FRIENDS COMMISSION . .
FEDERATION . . . MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSO
ON EDUCATION . . . FOSTER PARENTS FOR WAR
HOSPITAL . . . U.S. OVERSEAS INFORMATION . . .
NATIONAL ELKS FOUNDATION . . . BETTER SCHO
. . . LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS . . . VETERANS
NAL GUARD . . . COMMUNITY CHEST . . . UNITED
HE CHRISTOPHERS . . . SAFETY COMMITTEE OF
JND . . . MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY . . . VOICE OF
RICAN LEGION . . . NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
IATIONS . . . COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST
RS . . . CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD . . . LATHAM
. . . SAN FRANCISCO YOUTH ASSOCIATION . . .
NURSE ASSOCIATION . . . SALVATION ARMY . . .
EEDOM . . . AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE
NATIONAL 4H CLUBS . . . SAVE THE CHILDREN
.R EDUCATION . . . WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ISTIANS & JEWS . . . JIMMY FUND . . . LEUKEMIA
TIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC EDUCATORS . . .
NSE . . . CEREBRAL PALSY . . . CANCER SOCIETY
. . U.S. AIR FORCE . . . U.S. MARINES . . . NATIO
ICIL . . . OHIO FEDERATION OF CHURCHES . . . T
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INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE . . . AME
EK ORTHODOX CHURCH . . . NAACP . . . UNITED N
ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTE
R MUSEUM . . . GIRL SCOUTS . . . BOY SCOUTS

Numbers . . . and Neighbors

104,792

spot announcements

11,988

programs

Impressive figures, reflecting the way WBC stations—in the past two years alone—have met the challenge of helping local and national organizations meet a variety of human needs.

But figures don't tell the whole story. Behind those figures are the talented performers, producers, writers, engineers—whose combined efforts give these thousands of programs and announcements greater impact . . . integrating them into or around high-rated shows . . . producing them to gain the utmost appeal and persuasion out of the materials they have to work with.

Only this way can we reach bigger audiences, and help more neighbors help themselves.

NSE . . . CEREBRAL PALSY . . . CANCER SOCIETY
. . U.S. AIR FORCE . . . U.S. MARINES . . . NATIO
ICIL . . . OHIO FEDERATION OF CHURCHES . . . T
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INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE . . . AME
EK ORTHODOX CHURCH . . . NAACP . . . UNITED N
ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTE
R MUSEUM . . . GIRL SCOUTS . . . BOY SCOUTS
AN LEAGUE . . . JUNIOR LEAGUE . . . VISITING N
UMATISM FOUNDATION . . . CRUSADE FOR FR
. EASTER SEALS . . . BROTHERHOOD WEEK . . .
CIATION . . . NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR BETTE
CHILDREN . . . NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHR
ADVERTISING FEDERATION OF AMERICA . . . NA
OLS . . . SAN FRANCISCO YOUTH ASSOCIATIO
ADMINISTRATION . . .U.S. ARMY . . . U.S. NAVY .
NEGRO COLLEGES . . . AMERICAN ZIONIST COUN
CLEVELAND . . . PITTSBURGH SYMPHONY . . . KN
AMERICA . . . VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS . . .
. . . ROSELIA FOUNDLING HOME (PITTS.) . . . GRE
. . . U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE . . . NATIONAL
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MARCH OF DIMES . . . TB ASSOCIATION . . . URE
CARE . . . YMCA . . . YMHA . . . ARTHRITIS & RHE
BLIND . . . AMERICAN FRIENDS COMMISSION . .
FEDERATION . . . MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSO
ON EDUCATION . . . FOSTER PARENTS FOR WAR
HOSPITAL . . . U.S. OVERSEAS INFORMATION . . .
NATIONAL ELKS FOUNDATION . . . BETTER SCHO
. . . LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS . . . VETERANS
NAL GUARD . . . COMMUNITY CHEST . . . UNITED
HE CHRISTOPHERS . . . SAFETY COMMITTEE OF
JND . . . MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY . . . VOICE OF
RICAN LEGION . . . NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
IATIONS . . . COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST
RS . . . CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD . . . LATHAM
. . . AND MANY, MANY MORE.

And now...

FOR THREE DAYS at the end of February, over 200 men and women met in Boston to talk local public service programming, under the auspices of Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.

There were station managers and program managers and producers . . . educators . . . network executives . . . clergymen . . . newsmen . . . members of government . . . performers. They came from more than half the states in the union, and they outstayed a tightly-packed agenda with dedicated purpose.

They talked and listened, watched and learned from each other. They wondered and argued and gave form to thoughts and ideas that were stimulating, frank, controversial, questioning, often brilliant.

The Boston Conference hit the planning board at WBC many months ago, as a meeting for our own program people. As it took form, it was suddenly evident that we must invite representatives of other stations whose interests in this field parallel ours.

From modest beginnings, The Boston Conference became not just the pioneer local public service meeting, but broadcasting's first industry-wide programming meet . . . with effects that are echoing today in the farthest corners of the broadcasting world.

But the big point is not *how many were there*, or *how it all started*, or *who sponsored The Boston Conference*.

The outstanding fact is that the purposes and accomplishments of The Boston Conference will sharpen the excitement, step up the effectiveness of local public service programming—not just on the WBC stations—but on stations across the country.

Our only regret is that physical limitations restricted invitations to The Boston Conference to 110 stations. We hope that a distribution of reports on the panel discussions will make up for this in part—and we plan to take further steps to overcome such limitations next year, when WBC will again hold a Conference on Local Public Service Programming.

WBC is humbly grateful to those men and women—all substantial leaders in broadcasting and education—who came to Boston this year to join in a common dedication to the advancement of local radio and television public service programming . . . and particularly to the participants from this impressive list of stations . . .

Baltimore, Maryland	
WAAM-TV	Thomas Dukehart
WBAL, WBAL-TV	Arnold Wilkes
WFBR	Louis Corbin
WMAR-TV	Robert B. Cochrane
Boston, Massachusetts	
WCOP	Roy V. Whisnand
	Thomas Gorman
WEEI	Arthur C. King
WGBH	Edward Sherburne
	Parker Wheatley
WMIT	Francis Wylie
WNAC, WNAC-TV	Frank Luther
	John Maloy
WORL	Arthur E. Haley
WVDA	Vic Diehm
Buffalo, New York	
WBEN, WBEN-TV	Fred Keller
Burlington, Vermont	
WCAX, WCAX-TV	Charles Lewis
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	
WMT, WMT-TV	Douglas Grant
Charlotte, North Carolina	
WBT	J. Robert Covington
WBTV	Kenneth I. Tredwell, Jr.
Chicago, Illinois	
WTTW	Colby Lewis
Cincinnati, Ohio	
WSAI	Sherwood R. Gordon
Cleveland, Ohio	
WERE	Sam Elber
	Richard Klaus
Dallas, Texas	
KLIF, KLIF-TV	Gordon V. McLendon
Des Moines, Iowa	
WHO, WHO-TV	Jack Kerrigan
Detroit, Michigan	
WJR	James H. Quello
WWJ	James Eberle
WWJ-TV	Melvin C. Wissman
Flint, Michigan	
WJR-TV	A. Donovan Faust
Framingham, Massachusetts	
WKOX	John Gentri
Hartford, Connecticut	
WTIC	Leonard Patricelli
Hollywood, California	
KTTV	Robert W. Breckner
Huntington, West Virginia	
WSAZ-TV	James H. Ferguson
Ithaca, New York	
WHCU	Joseph A. Short
Lansing, Michigan	
WJIM, WJIM-TV	Howard Finch
Los Angeles, California	
KMPC	Robert H. Forward
Louisville, Kentucky	
WHAS-TV	Ralph Hansen
Lubbock, Texas	
KDUB, KDUB-TV	Ray Trent
Medford, Massachusetts	
WHIL	Sherwood J. Tarlow
Miami, Florida	
WTVJ	Ralph Renick
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	
WTMJ	Bruce Wallace
Minneapolis, Minnesota	
KUOM	Burton Paulu
WCCO, WCCO-TV	Sherman K. Headley
New Haven, Connecticut	
WAVZ	Samuel Barstein
New York, New York	
WABD	Mike Wallace
WCBS-TV	Clarence Worden
WMCA	Leon Goldstein
WMGM	Jo Ranson
WNEW	Jack Grogan
WYNC	Chloe Fox
	Seymour Siegel
	Henry Morgenthau, III
WQXR	Walter Neiman
WPIX	Lev Pope
WRCA-TV	John K. M. McCaffery
Norfolk, Virginia	
WTAR	Joel F. Carlson
Peoria, Illinois	
WMBD	Perry M. Beaumont
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	
WCAU, WCAU-TV	Joseph Connolly
	Charles Vanda
WFIL, WFIL-TV	John Scheuer
WFLN	Raymond S. Green
WIP	Sam Serota
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
WCAE	R. Clifton Daniel
WQED	John White
Portland, Maine	
WCSH-TV	Burnell Poole, Jr.
Providence, Rhode Island	
WJAR-TV	Dody Sinclair
WJAR	Seymour Horowitz
WPRO-TV	Joseph Fogerty
Raleigh, North Carolina	
WPTF	Graham B. Poynor
Rochester, New York	
WROC-TV	Charles Siverson
San Francisco, California	
KRON-TV	Doug Elleson
KQED	James Day
Schenectady, New York	
WGY, WRGB	Caleb Paine
Seattle, Washington	
KING	Gloria Chandler
South Bend, Indiana	
WNDU-TV	Rev. Edmund P. Joyce
	Bernard C. Barth
Springfield, Massachusetts	
WWLP	Robert Holmes
Springfield, Missouri	
KYTV	Carl Fox
	Mrs. Alice Lowe
Waltham, Massachusetts	
WCRB	Richard O'Connor
Washington, D. C.	
WWDC	Ben Strouse
	Norman Reed
WTOP, WTOP-TV	Edward F. Ryan
Winston-Salem, North Carolina	
WSJS	John Comas
Worcester, Massachusetts	
WTAG	Andrew C. Fuller

They Talked and Listened...

"The awareness of the radio and television broadcasters of the obligation and responsibility they have to the public is nowhere demonstrated better than in the fact of this meeting . . .

"However, in the increasing complexities of our life both within our own country and its relations with the rest of the world, comes a greater challenge of how can you better do the job . . . how can you foster that understanding heart which sees no difference in the color of a man's skin or his religious faith . . . today and tomorrow. The fact that over 100 broadcasters are here in a 'hats off to the past, coats off to the future' attitude gives promise that you will find the answers . . .

"I think that if the resourcefulness and imagination of program people like yourselves—which has already made our system of radio and television the best in the world—is applied to this challenge, the results will be still another major contribution by broadcasting to this nation.

"I want to congratulate Westinghouse Broadcasting Company for organizing this conference on local radio and television public service programming, and all the stations which are taking so much time to exchange ideas and to explore mutually ways and means of increasing even further the appeal and impact of local broadcasting. It is a meaningful demonstration of how seriously American broadcasters take their responsibilities to the communities in the nation they serve, and I wish you well in your deliberations."

HONORABLE RICHARD M. NIXON
Vice-President
United States of America

Wednesday, February 27, 1957

"THE CHALLENGE"

"Never before in our history has it been so important that our people be well informed. The security of the United States and the world itself depends upon broader knowledge, deeper understanding, and a sense of moral responsibility on the part of all people."

MILTON S. EISENHOWER
President, Johns Hopkins University

"We have in our country the most elaborate radio and television networks in the world, and in your respective roles in that vast complex you control a tremendous power. I am sure that you will do all you can to insure that this power will be employed always in the public interest, toward man's advancement, in behalf of freedom, of justice, of world order and of secure peace."

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE
Under Secretary, United Nations

"We are a young country, but a very vital country. Into an incredibly short space of time, we have crammed an exciting turmoil of people and ideas. But if Americans, and especially young Americans, do not grasp the nature of this turmoil, then they have failed in an important part of the business of being an American. And, I think, we have failed them also.

"I can think of no more useful function for radio and television than in helping to broaden our people's understanding of their very rich heritage in history. I hope that a greater understanding of this problem and its challenges can come from this conference."

HONORABLE JOHN F. KENNEDY
U. S. Senator, Massachusetts

"Until we recognize our duty to our children; until we recognize that we're cheating them when we do not spend absolutely as much as we should, we are not going to have an educated citizenry. If we wish to retain our supremacy and freedom and opportunity, it is incumbent upon your industry to carry this message to our people."

REAR ADMIRAL H. G. RICKOVER
U. S. Navy

"Meet The Critics"

PANEL:
Anthony LaCamera, Boston American
Dwight Newton, San Francisco Examiner
Merrill Panitt, TV Guide
Fred Remington, The Pittsburgh Press

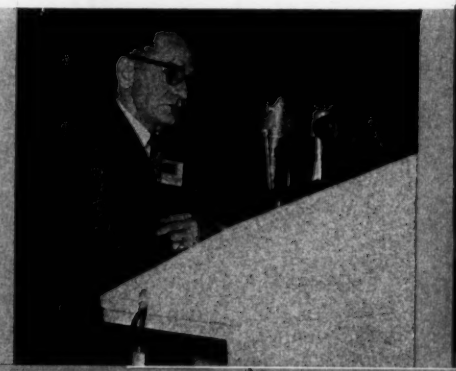
CHAIRMAN: Lynn Poole, Director of Public Relations, Johns Hopkins University

Among questions covered were "What is a critic's role in broadcasting?" . . . "What is the critic's responsibility to his readers?" . . . "What qualifications should a critic have?"

Mr. Remington felt a critic should be an experienced newspaperman who judges radio and TV from the average audience viewpoint, as he would judge a news story. Mr. Newton said the critic "should judge a program on the basis of its worth." Mr. LaCamera said a critic should show more leniency toward a local public service program than toward a slick network offering, but Mr. Remington felt the public likes or dislikes a show regardless of its origin.

While the critics agreed that good writing is a "must", Mr. LaCamera said that "writing is only a means to an end, the end being to inform viewers and listeners of what's going on . . . and what shows are good or bad." All agreed that they have the power to cause stations to regroup their program thinking, but that this power carries a responsibility to be honest and sincere in judgments.

"The critics have deserted us in radio," said Sherwood Gordon, WSAI, from the floor. "All we have left are listeners and advertisers." While other radio executives agreed, panel critics contested the point. Some felt that radio doesn't vary enough to make regular copy, although Mr. Remington said, "Most of us go out of our way to dig up radio news." Seymour Siegel, WYNC, stated, "If radio isn't getting enough coverage, it's the stations' own fault," and called for better public relations on the part of station executives.



Television—Assignment Public Service: "Freedom"

PANEL:
Bernard C. Barth, WNDU-TV, South Bend
Herbert B. Cahan, WBZ-TV, Boston
Carl Fox, KYTV, Springfield, Mo.
Lewis Freedman, WCBS-TV, New York
Ralph A. Renick, WTVJ, Miami

CHAIRMAN: Jerome R. Reeves
KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh

Mr. Reeves opened the panel with the thought that, "Imagination is the all-important tool of the program builder in harnessing educational force to personality impact. There's hardly a phase of national life that doesn't cry out for more and better exposure of its creative thinking."

Mr. Barth described WNDU-TV's current campaign on participation in citizenship, which injects freedom topics into regular and special programs, and uses spot announcements widely. At WCBS-TV, Mr. Freedman said, "We attempt to approach a subject from a fresh, new angle . . . educate the viewer when he least expects he's being educated." He advised, "Don't worry about ideas. Find vehicles for them. Be original. Work on essentials, that don't cost anything." He demonstrated his point with a kinescope of a Socratic Dialogue done in modern dress—"a network show done with nothing but empty space, light, $6 worth of string and two actors."

Mr. Renick covered freedom in the form of a series of news documentaries, and called for TV stations to "exert a positive influence in community life." He showed a WTVJ documentary on the problem of segregation on Florida beaches, and told how it helped one city solve the problem. Mr. Fox emphasized the importance of teaching freedom to children, and demonstrated KYTV's "Children's Hour", which blends home participation in arts and crafts with projects on citizenship and freedom.

Mr. Cahan described WBZ-TV's year-long "Let Freedom Ring" project, which emphasizes a different phase of freedom each month, using segments of regular shows, documentaries and frequent spot announcements.

Radio—Assignment Public Service: "Freedom"

PANEL:
Leon Goldstein, WMCA, New York
Sherwood R. Gordon, WSAI, Cincinnati
Mark Olds, KYW, Cleveland
Sam Serota, WIP, Philadelphia

CHAIRMAN: Gordon Davis, KYW, Cleveland

A strong stand in favor of editorializing by radio stations was voiced by Mr. Goldstein, who said, "If stations stand up and be counted with the same outspokenness that is true of publications, they will command the same kind of respect and loyalty from listeners and advertisers alike." Mr. Gordon described plans to institute editorials in WSAI.

Mr. Serota told of progress in breaking down barriers against coverage of such news elements as narcotics raids and minor court cases. Mr. Gordon related how his station had risen from bottom to top ratings in a single year through alert public service programming, emphasizing the complete coverage WSAI was able to set up of City Council meetings. "Broadcasters who truly serve their communities will be well rewarded," he said. "We look on public service programming as profit-sharing with our audience."

Using a recent "Voices of Freedom" documentary on two Hungarian families in Cleveland as an example, Mr. Olds said that "keeping on top of the latest news developments with special events features adds that extra touch to broadcasting that affords excitement and satisfaction."

Showmanship In Public Service Programming

PANEL:
James T. Aubrey, ABC-TV
Dr. Frank C. Baxter, University of Southern California
Louis G. Cowan, CBS
Dr. Bergen Evans, Northwestern University
William J. Kaland, WBC
Robert Saudek, Ford Foundation
Edward Stanley, NBC

CHAIRMAN: James Macandrew, Board of Education, New York

Mr. Aubrey opened the panel by suggesting that radio stations seek the tools with which to fight the inroads of TV. He contended that a "$64,000 Question" or a "Twenty-One", given the same build-up as it received on TV, could be equally successful on radio, bringing millions of listeners back to their radio sets. Mr. Cowan endorsed this view, stating, "Someday . . . someone in broadcasting will come up with a new programming idea for radio that will put it back in the mass-audience class alongside TV, instead of its being looked on as a step-child." He felt, however, that no sponsor could presently be persuaded to put up the money to promote a "$64,000 Question" exclusively on radio.

Also in support of radio, Dr. Baxter said that radio is the best medium with which to draw out the mind and develop it through public service programs. In agreeing, Dr. Evans said, "I can get ideas across to my audience much better on radio than on TV, because there are no distractions."

Exploring showmanship, Mr. Saudek stated, "I believe that the ingredient of surprise is what turns an ordinary public service program into one which you can't turn away from. People take facts for granted; they must be shocked into listening or viewing."

The panel made a strong case against talking down to audiences. "Make no concessions to the I.Q. of your audience," Mr. Stanley said . . . "don't put things in simple terms for the mass audience." Dr. Baxter said, "People have a hunger to be entertained in a specific way. They want to stand one millimeter higher than the day before." And Dr. Evans stated, "I have never talked down to an audience, or to only one segment. Reach those listening, and they will get out of it what they can."

Thursday, February 28, 1957

Television News

PANEL:
Robert W. Breckner, KTTV, Los Angeles
Bill Burns, KDKA-TV
James H. Ferguson, WSAZ-TV, Huntington, W. Va.
Mike Wallace, WABD, New York

CHAIRMAN: John K. M. McCaffery
WRCA-TV, New York

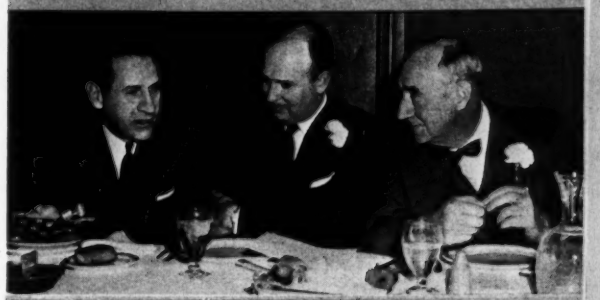
"The prime motivation of TV is to present news, period, with or without visual aids," stated Mr. Wallace, expressing the feelings of the panel and delegates. He added that the success of "Night Beat" is "due in large measure to the yearning of the audience for straight talk . . . " He stated that an interview in depth requires 15 to 20 hours of research.

Mr. Breckner demonstrated the wide range of KTTV special events coverage with clips on everything from fires and floods to Navy Day and Hollywood premieres. He said the key to being able to do such coverage is that the station has had for six years a blanket contract for automatic sponsorship of all such unbilled events. "There is never a question of whether we can afford the coverage or the preemptions. We don't have to worry about mechanics or money—only whether it's a story that the people should see."

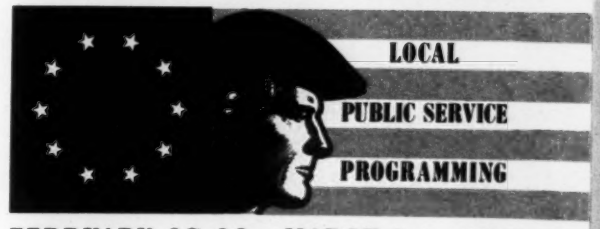
Mr. Burns stressed the importance of presenting news in an interesting and entertaining fashion, and the need for a widespread stringer set-up for complete local coverage. From the floor, Richard Pack, WBC, agreed, saying, "Local live news is one of the most precious assets we have, and certainly rates ahead of all other local programs."

Mr. Ferguson spoke of "the tremendous impact TV has on viewers, so noticeable during any emergency" and "the manner in which the viewing audience will respond and give aid during an emergency on which they have been briefed by 'their' newscaster." He described a new process which allows newsmen to shoot news in color and receive the finished film within 90 minutes, using a Polaroid camera and the proper developing equipment.

All members of Mr. McCaffery's panel emphasized wide use of film blended with local voices to cover both local and national events.



THE BOSTON CONFERENCE



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They Watched and Learned . . .

Thursday, February 28, 1957 (cont.)

Radio News

PANEL:

Robert H. Forward, KMPC, Los Angeles
Jack Kerrigan, WHO, WHO-TV, Des Moines
Daniel W. Kops, WAVZ, New Haven
Rod MacLeish, WBZ-WBZA, Boston
Gordon B. McLendon, KLIF, Dallas

CHAIRMAN: Sanford Markey, KYW, KYW-TV, Cleveland

"Radio news is offering a new sound—a sound of authority, of distinction," said Mr. Markey, setting the panel's theme. Mr. McLendon stressed the use of trained newsmen, trained to avoid mundane questions in interviews and to ask what they themselves like to know in intimate conversation. He endorsed radio editorials on subjects like capital punishment and fluoridation of water, and said, "Any station doing a top news job will find listeners feel more confidence in the station's news *and* advertising messages."

Mr. MacLeish urged wide integration into news copy of tapes and beeper 'phone calls, and colorful descriptions of people and places to add showmanship to newscasts. "The tape recorder," he said, "is to radio what the camera is to newspapers."

The specialized problems of providing news for both farm and urban audiences were discussed by Mr. Kerrigan, whose station programs farm news frequently and in depth to half its total audience. Mr. Forward described Sigalert, a new and unique automatic system for receiving and tape-recording emergency reports from the Los Angeles Police Department that has heightened the immediacy and excitement of news reporting on L. A. radio and TV stations.

Mr. Kops advanced the case for editorializing, saying that the station "which describes itself by editorializing and integrating itself with the wants of people, and by fighting their fights, is the station which remains distinctive." Mr. McLendon concurred, and both panelists said they not only offer equal time to those opposing the station's views, but actively seek out other viewpoints to heighten public interest in important community matters.

Children's Programs—Radio & Television

PANEL:

"Big Jon" Arthur, ABC
Gloria Chandler, KING-TV, Seattle
Jack Miller, "Captain Kangaroo"
Helen Parkhurst, Child Psychologist & Educator
Judith Waller, NBC

CHAIRMAN: Fred A. Keller, WBEN-TV, Buffalo

Mr. Keller set the panel's tone by stating, "Regardless of commercial opportunities, the broadcasting industry must continue to meet its responsibilities to the children of America. Cartoon shows, westerns and syndicated adventure series cannot support a station's claim to public service." He added that a station's time is too valuable to squander on inept programming, even if it is in cooperation with educational institutions.

Miss Waller felt that, "particularly needed on both radio and TV are more good solid programs of informational and educational value which teach children by the indirect approach." Miss Chandler agreed, and said, "Integrity, sincerity and a true love of children are vitally necessary in talent used on children's programs." Both felt that there aren't enough good children's programs.

Are TV stations exploiting children's programs for commercial gains? Mr. Miller thought not. "Producers realize more and more that programming for children is a sacred trust," he said. Mr. Arthur charged broadcasters with neglecting children's programs between 6:00 and 8:00 PM. "This time could be most effectively used as a weapon against the complaint that children spend too much of the day watching TV," he said.

Miss Parkhurst said that radio and TV can do much to interpret the adult world to children. "Often," she said, "a mother's headache or a father's business worries will reflect themselves in a sharp retort to the child, thus temporarily upsetting his little world of security. Radio and TV are the means of explaining the adult world to a child."

Luncheon

"I am unalterably opposed to censorship or to any other type of Government control over programming or over the thoughts of free men, provided the operation as a whole is conducted in the public interest.

"While you want to and must show good profits in order to perform a good service, at the same time you can and must render great public services in your own areas of operation. To become an integral part of your local community is one of your prime responsibilities. In no other manner can you become truly public servants.

"It need not take years before you give every community your stations serve a sense of 'belonging', a sense that they are receiving excellent Public Service Programming which serves their *local* needs.

"Long ago, we debunked the idea that programs should be shot at a 14-year-old appeal. A nation that has lifted itself as high materially as ours will certainly demand and be entitled to a comparable uplift in quality of its spare-time interest . . . "

—FCC Chairman George C. McConnaughey

"I have received hundreds of letters from parents and teachers, saying 'you have done wonderful things for education and for our family and for me. You have made me realize that having knowledge and being a learned person is not something one should be ashamed of.'

"So many people say, 'Please, let's have this in television. Let's have something that stretches us a little bit. Teach us. We want to know things.'

"Put as much reliance on universities as you can. One of the resources which can be tapped more and more is university teachers—who have to do the same thing with their careers as Gleason or Como or Lucy. They have to get the people to listen to them.

"Another resource is the university activities, classes, laboratories and the like. The university can supply information almost everybody is interested in. And it can supply interpretations of things people already know about."

—Charles Van Doren, Columbia University

Making The Most of Informational Film

PANEL:

Richard Carlton, Trans-Lux Films, Inc.
Charles F. Dolan, Sterling Movies U.S.A., Inc.
Michael Hayward, United Nations
Caleb Paine, WGY, Schenectady
John F. White, WQED, Pittsburgh

CHAIRMAN: Robert B. Hudson
University of Michigan

"Very often you can obtain genuine public service films which sharpen the things a local operation can do," said Mr. Paine. Pointing up the expense of local camera work, Mr. Dolan said, "Any partners you can get in to work in your programming area should be very helpful. In the area of free films, we have a great many partners."

Mr. Hudson pointed out that, in doing a public service job, cost or lack of cost should not be the chief criterion. "Films should be used for improvement, rather than as a filler," he added. The panelists agreed that the kind of film used and the smooth integration of it into live programming are most important. Varying lengths of informational film need be no problem if stations seek out the available local "experts" to commentate and put the film into understandable context.

Mr. Hayward described the new UN service on weekly kinescoped newsreels, giving good and bad examples of stations' use of it. Delegates showed much interest in subscribing to the service.

Concensus was summed up by Mr. Hudson, who said, "To use film and make it meaningful, give it localized flavor and involve local people in the use of it. Then you are beginning to use the potentials of local public service for which films are contemplated."

Radio—Making The Most of Special Program Services

PANEL:

Gertrude G. Broderick, U. S. Office of Education
Guy Harris, KDKA, Pittsburgh
Dorothy E. Lewis, United Nations
George E. Probst, Thomas Alva Edison Foundation
Barrie Thorne, BBC

CHAIRMAN: Seymour Siegel, WNYC, New York

Mr. Harris urged national public service agencies "to put more effort into promoting and publicizing nationally-distributed shows. Broadcasters want to be sold on the fact that their public service time is being put to the best possible use," he said. From the floor, Mr. James Quello, WJR, said, "We have found national agencies most cooperative. We feel that the responsibility for promoting and improving such a show lies with the individual station."

Mr. Thorne described a BBC transcription service on dramatic, news, music and lecture programs, and Chairman Siegel added that some 20 other nations make similar programs available to American stations. Mrs. Lewis outlined UN program services, suggesting that they be strengthened by local panel discussions among civic leaders and local UN representatives. Mrs. Broderick listed governmental agencies that produce programs for local use—some informational, some designed to produce audience action.

Mr. Probst suggested that, while most of the 5,000 charitable foundations do not have programs for local use, they can often be persuaded to produce radio programs at the local level to carry their message. Mr. Louis Corbin, WFBR, suggested that agencies haven't kept

pace with basic radio industry changes, and that they should shorten programs for more ready insertion into prevailing music-and-news formats.

Religious Programming—Radio & Television

PANEL:

Albert Crews, National Council of Churches of Christ in America
Rev. Walter L. Flaherty, Catholic Archdiocese of Boston
Milton Krents, Jewish Theological Seminary
Bruce Wallace, WTMJ, Milwaukee

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Richard V. McCann, WBZ-TV, Boston

The problems facing religious broadcasters are, first, what do we say; and second, to what audiences do we say it, according to Mr. Crews. "We can preach, teach, evangelize, inform; we can create a climate of public opinion that is acceptable to various religions, and this is necessary in every community," he said.

Rev. Flaherty said, "Religious programs should be more glorified than amateur shows." He charged broadcasters with the responsibility of keeping religious shows on a high production level, and urged broadcasters to "bring religious program planners together in workshops to give them production know-how. Where this has happened, it has paid off in better, more professional religious shows."

Mr. Wallace told of a successful plan for apportioning religious programs in accordance with the number of adherents of various faiths in the community, and warned against sluffing off the responsibility of religious programming, or programming for people of the broadcaster's own faith. He made a case for as close duplication of church services on the air as possible.

Mr. Krents said, "Religious programmers shouldn't be afraid to face up to social issues. They should dramatically portray the duty of man in such fields as juvenile delinquency, segregation and the positive indictment of communism."

Dinner

"Be thoughtful in your selection of those thoughts, minds and faces which will be speaking to your newfound audience of millions. Give this responsibility to men of integrity. I charge you, as an amateur speaking to professionals, to keep the faith with your audience. Remember, your audience may be more intelligent, more mature than you think, for it was you broadcasters who made them that way. You must raise your sights, and you must weigh constantly the importance of your own public service broadcasting.

"I urge on you the word 'showmanship', though it may sound hackneyed. I urge you to be mindful of your local needs at the state, city and town levels, and I further urge you to consider long-range programming. It is not enough to live 13 weeks at a time.

"In conclusion, I beg you, do not let authoritative voices in broadcasting develop by chance. Right now, all of you should be looking for the authoritative voices and faces of tomorrow—search them out carefully."

Joseph N. Welch, Esquire

Friday, March 1, 1957

Television Production

PANEL:

Philip H. Cohen, SSC&B
Ray W. Trent, KDUB-TV, Lubbock, Texas
Charles Vanda, WCAU-TV, Philadelphia
Arnold L. Wilkes, Hearst Radio, Inc. (AM & TV)

CHAIRMAN: William C. Dempsey, KPIX, San Francisco

Discussion started with Mr. Vanda's definition of public service programming as "first class programs with second class production and third class time slots." Mr. Trent agreed, citing "the tendency to close an eye to quality of public service programs." Money is often a problem, Mr. Cohen said, but careful planning and simple yet effective production can overcome it.

Mr. Cohen demonstrated limited animation technique that can cut costs by two-thirds; and the trick of backing a camera up and reshooting the same film to obtain supers and other optical effects. He also stressed testing public service programs just as commercial shows are tested.

Mr. Trent demonstrated the use of cameras focused on angled mirrors to give animation to titles at little cost. Hand cards can be given animation with magnets or slots. Single cell exposures and front instead of rear projection were other cost-cutting techniques he suggested.

To give public service shows the professional look with amateur talent, Mr. Wilkes suggested convincing clergymen that appearing before a camera should be handled like a house call. Every show should be controlled by at least one professional operator, he said, and the purposes of amateur efforts on TV should be spelled out for best results. National agency symbols—like the Red Feather—can be the springboard to production far livelier than stock posters would allow. Agencies appreciate such imagination from a station, Mr. Wilkes stated. He concluded, "Once you train your community to think of your station when they think of public service, they will bring in the ideas . . . far more than you can use."

The panel generally agreed that no firm budgets can be set for public service programming. Ingenuity can keep costs moderate, but, as Mr. Dempsey put it, "If the budget for a show has to be a certain amount . . . and the project warrants it . . . you are going to find the money somewhere."

Programming Concert Music

PANEL:

Martin Bookspan, WQXR, New York
Dr. Douglas S. Moore, Columbia University
Ray L. Stone, Maxon, Inc.
Melvin C. Wissman, WWJ, Detroit

CHAIRMAN: Raymond S. Green, WFLN, Philadelphia

Panel members agreed on the tremendous growth in interest in classical music in recent years. Mr. Green put it this way: "The hi-fi bug has bitten a great number of Americans, and radio stations can and should make it pay off in more listeners and more sponsors. The classical music program is probably the best example of a local public service program that can be successfully sold to both listeners and sponsors."

Several ideas for producing classical music programs were suggested. Mr. Wissman said that foreign titles scare listeners away. "Also," he said, "Many announcers scare listeners by putting an aura of intellectualism around the relatively simple task of putting on a record and saying a few words about it." Mr. Bookspan agreed, advising programmers to keep classical music language as simple as possible.

"Too much talk can ruin a classical music show," said Mr. Stone. "Take a tip from the successful DJ's, who keep their talk to a minimum and let the music do its own talking. Give your announcers an easy-to-read script. And use logic in balancing the musical selections for your programs."

How Research Can Help Public Service Programming

PANEL:

Dr. Leo Bogart, McCann-Erickson
Dr. Philip Eisenberg, Motivation Analysis, Inc.

CHAIRMAN: Melvin A. Goldberg, WBC

Opening the panel, Mr. Goldberg said, "While ratings are something we must live with, there are other sources of information that can help a station evaluate and plan its public service programs." He listed such aids as letters from listeners and viewers, sales results, public opinion polls and such special analyses as the attitude scale, a device with which listeners indicate what parts of a program they like or dislike.

"Broadcasters must evaluate public service programming in the same light as commercial programming," Dr. Bogart said. "Only in this way can we be assured of doing the best possible job in this field."

Dr. Eisenberg discussed the importance of entertainment value in public service programs and of "showmanship not just to attract audiences, but also to be an effective teacher."

Mr. Goldberg wrapped up the discussion by saying, "Look at research not as a mass of statistics and not as something infallible, but as an aid to be used by programming and sales and management. Used that way, it can do much to direct your efforts."

"Spots Before Your Eyes"

PANEL:

Arthur J. Bellaire, BBDO
William J. Kaland, WBC
Gordon C. Kinney, Advertising Council
Irvine H. Millgate, Council of National Organizations
James H. Quello, WJR, Detroit

CHAIRMAN: Franklin A. Tooke, WBZ-TV

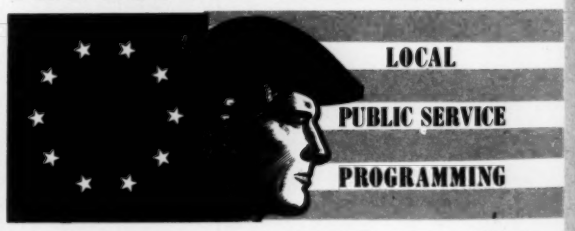
Panelists agreed that effective public service spots are the joint responsibility of national organizations and stations. Mr. Kinney said, "It is the responsibility of the national group to give you good material." "The station that is worth its salt," said Mr. Kaland, "will look at this material and try to do it better from a local point of view."

Mr. Millgate said, "With your talents, you cannot escape your community responsibility of finding some way to advise us before spots are recorded or filmed. What is missing is your knowledge, understanding, vision and skills. I urge you to sponsor a local training program for community people."

On production, Mr. Bellaire said, "The key word in anything you do is 'idea'. You don't have to spend $14,000 for a good spot, if there is a good idea." Mr. Kaland agreed, saying, "You can sell anything with good words, including the most worthwhile public service campaign."

Mr. Tooke cited organizations "that make such vague requests for help that the stations don't know what to do. We like them to tell us what their objectives are, then depend on our know-how to translate it for our audience." Mr. Kinney stated the Ad Council's feeling by saying, "The quality of public service material is rapidly increasing . . . and at a rate faster than commercial spots."

THE BOSTON CONFERENCE



FEBRUARY 27-28 · MARCH 1st · 1957

In the Press...

"To Westinghouse Broadcasting and its President, Donald H. McGannon, we extend a salute for conceiving and sponsoring the most significant and valuable incursion into an area which deserves the attention and study of every broadcaster."

BILLBOARD
March 2, 1957

"Just how entertainment, showmanship, excitement and enthusiasm can be injected into public service projects is being thrashed out in panel sessions headed by some of the industry's most creative people. In this search, the boys are on the right track."

Anthony LaCamera
BOSTON AMERICAN
February 28, 1957

"The Boston Conference on local public service programming conducted last week under auspices of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company merits annual reprise as an industry innovation. Perhaps of all the 'do good' broadcast-inspired pow-wows over the year, this WBC-incepted meeting of the station program minds generated a new type of enthusiasm, perhaps even a new awareness of the tangible benefits in the area of public service."

VARIETY
March 6, 1957

"The thing which impressed me most about the TV-Radio industry's first national conference on local public service programming was the sincere attempt by a wide cross-section of commercial broadcasters to correctly evaluate their obligation to the people in whose interest they are licensed to operate. They got a lot of straight talk, and came back to meeting after meeting eager for more."

Win Fanning
PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE
March 4, 1957

"The highly successful 'Boston Conference,' under the auspices of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, came to a close here on Friday with enthusiastic applause from the more than 200 public service broadcasters and educators invited to the sessions. While no announcement was made as to whether the public service conference would turn into an annual affair, the feeling around the panel sessions was that such a move on the part of WBC would be welcomed by attending members at the three-day session."

RADIO-TV DAILY
March 4, 1957

"If those who criticize broadcasting for lack of interest in public service could have been in attendance at the WBC conference, they would have hung their heads in shame."

RADIO-TV DAILY
March 11, 1957

"I remember Boston for the privilege of sitting at the ringside of television's future. Tomorrow we return to today's programming, but today (because of Boston) we look hopefully forward to tomorrow's programming. Of all the roving missions I've been on—from Virginia City to New York, from Hollywood to Chicago, from Oregon to England, this was the most satisfying. Congratulations to Westinghouse Broadcasting Company for sponsoring the Boston Conference, and to Don McGannon, its young president, for organizing it."

Dwight Newton
SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
March 5, 1957

"All kinds of programming were discussed, and many creative urges were undoubtedly stimulated. Westinghouse is to be congratulated for invigorating creative thinking last week and for dramatizing the value of future meetings of that kind."

BROADCASTING-TELECASTING
March 4, 1957

"The three-day meeting was obviously important in the realm of public welfare. Another important objective was to focus attention of advertisers and agencies on the role of public service programming in building the stature of a station."

SPONSOR
March 2, 1957

"Before it was all over the event was enlarged to nation-wide proportions, with many very, very important people outside the Westinghouse realm invited to attend. I would say the McGannon-Pack team really were inspired when they dreamed this one up."

Wilbur Clark
PITTSBURGH SUN-TELEGRAPH
March 2, 1957

"Public service broadcasting was given a significant boost in stature within the industry itself, as Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., which has invested heavily during recent years to upgrade its own public service efforts (and won a 1956 School Bell Award), played host at a three-day conference in Boston for the radio-TV industry on public service programming."

TRENDS IN SCHOOL PUBLIC RELATIONS
National Education Association
March 20, 1957

"This was doubtless the most successful endeavor of its kind . . . high hopes may be held for the good that can result. If WBC was entitled to the thanks of the industry for merely conceiving this conference, it is deserving all the more to its plaudits for the magnificent manner in which it carried thru."

BILLBOARD
March 9, 1957

THE BOSTON CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 27-28 · MARCH 1st · 1957

In the Mail...

" . . . will serve as a stimulus to all broadcasters, to raise our sights."
DANIEL W. KOPS
Executive Vice President, WAVZ

" . . . one of the most fruitful sessions I have ever attended . . . "
BERNARD C. BARTH
Vice President & General Manager, WNDU, WNDU-TV

"It is most noteworthy when an organization of the prestige and power of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company steps forward and sets a standard around which others may repair."
ROBERT B. HUDSON
Program Coordinator, Educational TV and Radio Center

" . . . all of us who were recipients of its benefits are greatly in your debt."
CAMPBELL ARNOUX
President, WTAR, WTAR-TV

"It gave us solace in the discovery that we have a multitude of spiritual brethren in the commercial broadcasting business with whom we can share ideas, plaints and problems."
JAMES DAY
General Manager, KQED

"The three days were the most informative I have ever spent in the broadcasting business . . . "
TOMMY DUKEHART
Public Service Director, WAAM

"The inspiration . . . will serve to stimulate greater courage and ingenuity on the part of broadcasters everywhere."
DOROTHY LEWIS
President, International Association of Radio Women

"In my ten years of television participation, I feel that the time spent at the Conference was the most rewarding."
JAMES H. FERGUSON
Program Director, WSAZ, WSAZ-TV

"It will be remembered as a great achievement for the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, and as a genuine contribution to the Fifth Estate."
JO RANSON
Public Service Director, WMGM

"Let me tell you in all sincerity that your Conference was one of the best I have ever been to, and in some ways the best of all!"
BURTON PAULU
KUOM, University of Minnesota

"It set a high mark in broadcasting annals, both as a pioneering achievement and as a provocative and inspiring meeting. You and your staff deserve the respect and gratitude of the industry."
JOHN M. GROGAN
Program Director, WNEW

"You fellows did a terrific job!"
ARTHUR BELLAIRE
Vice President, BBDO

"It is forward-looking broadcasters like you that make our industry so great."
W. D. ROGERS
President, KDUB Stations

"Westinghouse has really fired us up on public service programming."
EDWIN K. WHEELER
General Manager, WWJ, WWJ-TV

"As I listened to these professional radio and television people from all over the country, as they seriously tried to pool their ideas and experience for the betterment of public service programming, I felt (not only as someone in television, but as an American citizen) that the country owes a great debt to your company for having made this symposium possible."
FRANK C. BAXTER
University of Southern California

"Those three days were the most rewarding spent in a long, long time . . . "
L. J. POPE
Vice President—Operations, WPIX

" . . . establishes Westinghouse Broadcasting as a real leader in promoting public service."
JAMES H. QUELLO
Director, Public Relations, WJR

" . . . you have performed an outstanding service in bringing together so many important segments of the industry for a re-examination of the vital aspects of public service."
ROGER W. CLIPP
Vice President, Triangle Publications, Inc.

" . . . one of the best things done by the industry in a long while."
PHILIP H. COHEN
Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles, Inc.

"I can only add my congratulations to the others you are receiving. It was an exciting occasion, and I was delighted to have a part."
EDWARD STANLEY
Public Service Programs, NBC

"It is now clear that you are a real pioneer . . . willing to attach great significance to the public service aspects of broadcasting."
E. A. HUNGERFORD, JR.
Metropolitan Educational TV Association, New York

" . . . will undoubtedly stand as a pioneering effort in the field of creative radio and television."
GRAHAM B. POYNER
Vice President, Programming, WPTF

" . . . one of the most exhilarating activities in recent years in the radio and television industry . . . "
MICHAEL HAYWARD
United Nations

" . . . a fabulous contribution to American broadcasting . . . "
SEYMOUR N. SIEGEL
Director, WYNC

"I came back with more ideas than we can possibly put into effect during the next two years . . . all of them ideas which will make our station serve the public better."
BEN STROUSE
President, WWDC

" . . . an outstanding service to the public at large, as well as to all of us who labor in the fields of 'communications.' "
LOUIS G. COWAN
Vice President, CBS

"You and your staff have done a wonderful job!"
I. KEITH TYLER
Ohio State University

" . . . my congratulations for the example of leadership you have shown in radio's biggest problem—serving the public."
LEON GOLDSTEIN
Vice President—Programs, WMCA

"I have attended many conferences, but there are few of them which will ever excel the Boston Conference."
GERTRUDE G. BRODERICK
Radio-TV Education Specialist, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

" . . . your conference provides a stimulus that will be felt for years to come."
RALPH STEETLE
Executive Director, Joint Council on Educational Television

THE BOSTON CONFERENCE

LOCAL
PUBLIC SERVICE
PROGRAMMING

FEBRUARY 27-28 · MARCH 1st · 1957

AWARDED . . .

WBC has long recognized the important job national service agencies are doing to generate public interest and action for such causes as crippling disease . . . United Fund charities . . . refugee relief . . . religion . . . education . . . conservation . . . and dozens of others. We have wanted to do something to encourage these agencies to make the best possible use of the tremendous power of radio and television.

And so, WBC has created the "WBC Paul Revere Award," to be given each year to that national service agency which, in the judges' opinion, has done the outstanding job during the year in effective use of the broadcast media.

At The Boston Conference, Richard M. Pack, WBC VP-Programming, presented the first annual WBC Paul Revere Award to the National Safety Council, whose Executive Director, Ned H. Dearborn, accepted it for the Council. Speaking for his entire staff, Mr. Dearborn said, "This is one of the proudest moments in the National Safety Council's life."

The WBC Paul Revere Award is available to all national service organizations using radio and TV to project public service interests on a local basis. Each year's winner will be judged by the program managers of the WBC stations, none of which are eligible for the Award.

ANNOUNCED . . .

Among the most eloquent remarks heard at The Boston Conference were those of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who said, "Surveys reveal that Americans know less about their history than perhaps any other Western people. I think this is a serious shortcoming, for we cannot really understand the spirit and meaning of what is basically American unless we understand the meaning of what has gone before our time."

From this and similar points of view came the idea for a contest to stimulate programming designed to build interest in our American heritage. WBC chose the occasion of The Boston Conference to announce an annual WBC American History Award, open to all radio and television stations in the United States except WBC's own properties.

Each year's award will be $1,000, half of which will go to the station responsible for the winning program or series . . . the other half to the Historical Society in the service area of the winning station. A board of distinguished judges will pick the winner of the WBC American History Award.

In announcing the Award, WBC President McGannon pointed to "the tremendous interest the broadcasting media can engender in history, through thoughtful, creative programming on stations across the country."

ACKNOWLEDGED . . .

As The Boston Conference drew to a close, WBC realized that these meetings had unleashed forces far beyond its most hopeful dreams . . . forces that were eager to take up the challenge of exciting, resultful programming in the public interest.

WBC humbly acknowledges and broadly commends the spirit of the vast numbers of American broadcast stations which stand ready to meet this challenge —both those who participated in The Boston Conference and those whose ideals for public service programming are no less for their not being able to attend.

We believe that never in the history of broadcasting has there been a mightier confirmation of our belief that *broadcasting is most effective on stations that have earned the respect and confidence of the communities they serve.*

Souvenir of The Boston Conference presented to all participants.

To Meet A Challenge

THE BIG CHALLENGE of building better public service programs is to the creative men and women of radio and television—those who write, produce or plan programs. It calls for real showmanship. Now, that word "showmanship" is one of the most used, mis-used and over-used words in our business. But it's a good word. To me, it means just this: a tasteful blend of ingenuity, knowledge and imagination, applied energetically to make a show more appealing and effective.

In the long run, showmanship in educational and public service programming can flourish only in a certain kind of atmosphere. It is a tender plant that must have a continuing climate of responsibility and excitement. It needs the warmth of encouragement and the nourishment of excitement. It should also have an occasional injection of boldness.

Here and there around the country, there are still some program men who tend to minimize the public service side of their programming assignment, and treat it routinely. Their attitude tends to be cynical and patronizing.

I could say, of course, that this kind of programmer isn't smart, that he's obviously neglecting or playing down a big part of his job. But there's another important angle: the director, writer, producer or program manager who doesn't have a positive and productive attitude about public service and educational programming actually is short-changing *himself*. He just isn't getting as much fun out of his job as he should!

Maybe this sounds like Pollyanna stuff—that public service programming can be fun. Let's put it another way: it's *here* that a programmer probably can find more genuine creative satisfaction than in any other aspect of his work. The facts of life today in broadcasting are that, generally, the program manager's job has a great deal to do with operations, spots, records and films.

This is probably as it must be, and I certainly don't mean to imply that there are no creative rewards in the commercial formats of TV and radio. But very often, it's in the "public interest, convenience and necessity . . ." sustainers that you can really go to town—do that big live show, experiment with technique, try out a new concept, or a high-flying idea.

If we who are *programmers* are truly creative, we're in broadcasting not just because it's a good living, but for something more, too—for the razzle-dazzle, the huzzas and hoorahs, and for that warm and wonderful satisfaction that comes a few seconds after the show has gone off the air and someone says, "Hey, that was good!" We're in this fine, frenzied business because we're craftsmen and creators—and dreamers.

At the WBC stations, we think we have the kind of program and production people who are getting that kind of creative satisfaction. They're excited about public service programming. We hope their enthusiasm is contagious.

Richard Pack

Richard Pack
Vice-President—Programming
WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

Westinghouse

BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

RADIO—**BOSTON,** WBZ+WBZA **PITTSBURGH,** KDKA **CLEVELAND,** KYW **FORT WAYNE,** WOWO **CHICAGO,** WIND **PORTLAND,** KEX
TELEVISION—**BOSTON,** WBZ-TV **PITTSBURGH,** KDKA-TV **CLEVELAND,** KYW-TV **SAN FRANCISCO,** KPIX

Broadcasting is most effective on stations that have earned the respect and confidence of the communities they serve.

McGannon, Don

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Dr. Stanton

January 30, 1958

Don McGannon, President of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, is most eager to meet with you and, in his own words, give you an invitation. I believe it is something in which you might be interested, and would be happy to invite you to have lunch with McGannon and me Monday (3) at 1 PM, if you can make it.

Yes.

FS

FRANK STANTON

ww

Mon. Feb 3.

McGaw, Wm. H.

November 25, 1958

Mr. William H. McGaw, Jr.
KDKA-TV
One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Dear Mr. McGaw:

Here is the tape you asked for. I hope you will find it satisfactory. And, considering the airline situation, I hope it reaches you in time for your celebrations!

Just for your information, if the tape is damaged or mislaid, we have a safety here.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

KDKA 2 TV Pittsburgh's First Television Station
ONE GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA • EXPRESS 1-3000

November 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with sincere delight and appreciation that we acknowledge your acceptance to tape the attached script for our Bicentennial Production the 27th of November, 1958.

In view of the time element, would you mind having your office send this tape to us via airmail, special delivery.

Certainly is most kind of you in doing this for us on such short notice, particularly in view of your own heavy schedule.

Many, many thanks, Mr. Murrow, and I hope that some day, some way, we may be able to repay you for your kindness.

Yours sincerely,

Bill McGaw

William H. McGaw, Jr.
Assistant Program Director

WHM/hc
encl. (1)

McHugh John T.

February 5, 1958

Dear John:

I can imagine that leaving the Katz Agency must have given you a real wrench. I wish you much luck in your post and I would be delighted to see you at any time.

Since you mentioned SMALL WORLD, I will make you a small bet that it will be one of the most talked about shows on TV next year.

As ever yours,

Mr. John T. McHugh
Executive Vice President - Administration
Keyes, Madden & Jones, Advertising
4 West 58th Street
New York, New York

fc

KEYES, MADDEN & JONES, Advertising
DIVISION OF RUSSEL M. SEEDS COMPANY, INCORPORATED

January 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

You may have heard that, effective December 13th, I resigned from The Joseph Katz Company. On January 2nd, I joined this agency as Executive Vice President-Administration.

Knowing you, I am sure you will find it easy to understand the difficulty I experienced in severing connections with people with whom I had been associated for 24 years. However, and unfortunately, there arise occasions which make a change desirable. This is what happened to me.

At your convenience, I would like to spend a little time with you to tell you of my plans for the future and, at the same time, discuss with you "Small World."

I had a meeting with Tom Dawson this past week at which time he told me of your interest in this program. He is sending a film, which I hope to have this week. Until I see this film, I must depend on what I have heard. From the way Tom described it to me, it sounds like an excellent program, one for which I would like to be able to find a sponsor.

I am going to take the liberty of calling you one day this coming week in the hope we may be able to arrange to have lunch or dinner and at the same time talk about my future plans and "Small World." never called

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

JOHN T. McHUGH
Exec. Vice President
Administration

JTMcH:ws

CHICAGO OFFICE: 919 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 11 • PHONE WHITEHALL 3-2133
FROM THE → NEW YORK OFFICE: 4 WEST 58TH STREET • NEW YORK 19 • PHONE PLAZA 5-1900
HOLLYWOOD OFFICE: 418 SOUTH ROBERTSON BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES 48 • PHONE CRESTVIEW 4-7613

McHugh, Keith S.

KEITH S. MCHUGH
140 WEST STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

January 19, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As chairman of the Board of the Community Service Society, I'd like to bring you up to date on some activities of the past year which your generosity helped make possible.

In this report letter you will notice that as always our activities are all aimed toward one goal - strengthening family life. The little booklet, "What Makes For Strong Family Life," which we sent you recently spells out this goal. There was such widespread demand for copies that the Family Service Association of America is reprinting it for distribution all over the country.

Our play, "Broken Circle," is also receiving national acclaim. It was produced to answer the often-asked question - "Just how do you work with families?" I hope you have had an opportunity to see this play which shows how a caseworker helps a family threatened with breakdown.

You will be interested in a current demonstration aimed at preventing breakdown - our project at Public School 184. We are working with the Board of Education to find out why so many children who are good students in elementary grades do poorly in later grades; get into trouble, and finally drop out. Fifty-five third-grade children have been selected and we are proceeding along two lines: First, we are working with the children and their families on personal problems which might cause later drop-outs. Second, with the school, we are developing a program of academic enrichment. Each child is being given the particular help he needs in his school work; CSS volunteers are arranging trips to museums and places of interest; coaching is being given on special subjects and we are collecting books for homes in which there have never been books. By this two-pronged approach, we believe we can prevent the waste of school drop-outs of students with strength and capacity.

Meanwhile, the Society is carrying on a comprehensive study of its own services, as any dynamic agency in a constantly changing city should do periodically. Under the leadership of Mr. Bayard Pope, honorary chairman of the Board, and Mr. Frank J. Hertel, general director of the Society, we are studying the needs of the city now and for the next five to ten years to determine which of these needs CSS should and can meet. I will report to you on this again.

One thing we know without studying, however, as we begin our 111th year - our responsibilities are mounting. More and more requests for service are pouring in and every CSS unit has a waiting list of people wanting help. To meet these responsibilities, the Board of Trustees adopted a budget of $3,727,789 for the year and approved a goal of $1,500,000 for our annual Family Fund campaign now underway. These goals are high but with increased demands for CSS service, we had no other choice. Many of you are working wholeheartedly to make the campaign a success - continued evidence of your belief in the Society.

The officers of the Society join me in expressing to all of you our sincere appreciation for your part in making the past year one of such worthwhile accomplishment. With your continued partnership, the Society will push ahead in furthering the well-being of the people of New York.

Sincerely,

Keith S. McHugh

Chairman of the Board
Community Service Society

You are well aware that CSS not only helps with individual problems but that we have a proud history of tackling conditions to make this a better town in which to live and work. In my report letter last year I told you about a step in this direction taken by our Family Services Division when we relocated a group of families that everyone had despaired of moving out of their dilapidated tenement to permit the erection of a new housing project. Our report, "Not Without Hope," recently published by our Committee on Housing, is having repercussions in cities all over the country because the question of what can be done for seemingly immobilized families in order to make way for improved housing is plaguing officials and communities everywhere. The Committee on Housing is pressing for the adoption of its recommendations by appropriate government agencies.

Many government officials and civic groups depend on our Committee on Public Affairs to study and render opinions on legislative proposals affecting family welfare that are introduced at the City, State and Federal levels. This year again the Committee gave generously of time and experience in studying a wide range of bills introduced in the State Legislature and Congress and ably served as spokesman for CSS on legislative matters on which a family agency properly wants to take action.

This next year promises to be particularly active and useful not only to families served directly by CSS but to all families. Two public health projects are already in the final "shaping-up" period. One of them will attempt to see whether well-rounded public health nursing can reduce the destructive rate of perinatal death of infants (deaths occurring between the fourth month of the mother's pregnancy and one week after the baby is born). This demonstration, which should have widespread effect on hospitals and health centers, will be conducted at Metropolitan Hospital. Another project conducted at Goldwater Hospital has to do with elderly people who are released from the hospital after one of the serious illnesses that so often come with aging - a stroke, a broken hip, a heart attack - and who need special services at home if they are to maintain their gains and not have to go back into the hospital.

MC Jugran

August 24, 1959

Mr. M.C. Jugran
Embassy of India
2107 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Jugran:

We sail for Europe tomorrow morning and I should like to thank you again for your kindness. I had hoped to be able to tell you the exact dates of our visit to India before our departure, but we are still unsure of our schedule for the latter part of our journey. I will advise you as soon as I am able to make a plan.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:slh

Counselors in Public Relations

McKee, Thos. Hudson

1500 JACKSON STREET • DALLAS

RIverside 8-2526

McKEE AND ASSOCIATES

ignore

June 13 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I'd like to pose a problem and ask a favor. And this is not exactly an idle query! S omething extremely important may flow from it.

There are a few intellectuals no doubt across the world who share my view that such instrumentalities of diplomacy as

TREATIES . . . PACTS . . ALLIANCES

DISARMAMENTS . . . COLLECTIVE SECURITIES . .

AND BALANCES OF POWER . .

are utterly obsolete, and impotent when used today to establish a basis for truly lasting world peace among the human family.

Assuming there are such persons who share the above view, where does one find them? How might I contact them?

I'm thinking of top level people across the Free World .. thinkers, historians, authors, educators, political, social and other scientists who want to see an utterly new, FRESH APPROACH made to the problem of recurring warfare.

Would you be willing to ask your correspondents abroad .. and here at home .. to try and supply me with the names, identity and current addresses of such persons? I may need to contact them soon. And I'd like to have at least the identify of two such persons from each of the nations, large and small, throughout the FreeWorld. I might want to invite them to Dallas before New Years! Some day, I'll tell you why . . if!

Is this asking to cmuch, great man!

Always grateful for your massive contributions to CBS News and to the American people,

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas Hudson McKee

Thos. Hudson McKee

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System

McKeldin, Theod

September 19, 1958

Dear Governor McKeldin:

I say you my thanks for WASHINGTON BOWED. I have read it and it is damned good. You avoided the temptation to overwrite and you flung no adjectives about, and I am very proud to have the little volume in my library.

The SMALL WORLD effort turned out to be first-class and I think you will like it when you see it on the air.

Thanks again, from your honorary citizen.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

The Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin
Governor of Maryland
State House
Annapolis, Maryland

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg October 9, 1958

Mc Learn,
Frank

Mr. Zousmer says he does not know anything about Jim Bishop.

Forget it.

When you see Ed tomorrow ask him re this —

235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

TEL. MURRAY HILL 2-5600
CABLE ADDRESS: KINGSYN NEW YORK

KING FEATURES SYNDICATE

OFFICE OF
THE GENERAL MANAGER

October 1, 1958

F/2.

J, Z: what say

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Thursday, November 13th, The Banshees, a luncheon club of New York editors, artists, writers and leaders in allied professions, will present its Twelfth Annual Award of the silver statuette, "The Lady."

Jim Bishop will be the recipient of this year's award in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments as a newspaper reporter and columnist for 1958.

Jim Bishop's column, "Jim Bishop: Reporter", is published widely in newspapers throughout the country. He has covered some of the great front page stories of the year. In addition to his newspaper work, Jim Bishop has written best-selling books - "The Day Christ Died" and "The Day Lincoln Was Shot" - and has contributed articles to leading magazines.

In honoring Jim Bishop with "The Lady" Award, The Banshees propose to present him with a volume of testimonial letters from leaders in various fields of endeavor in this country who are acquainted with his work. We should be pleased to have you contribute a letter expressing your opinion of Jim Bishop and his work for this testimonial volume.

The Banshees Committee, Arthur "Bugs" Baer, J. D. Gortatowsky, Bradley Kelly, Joe Willicombe and I, will be grateful for your participation in this tribute.

We should also like to ~~extend a~~ cordial ~~invitation~~ to you to be our guest ~~at~~ the Awards Luncheon November 13th in the ~~Waldorf Grand Ballroom at 12:15 P.M.~~

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank C. McLearn

Frank C. McLearn

P. S. The luncheon is stag.

William McLoughlin

October 16, 1959

Dear Professor McLoughlin:

Thank you for your letter of October 1st which was received here after Mr. Murrow had left the country to begin a year's leave of absence.

I have looked through our files, but have not been successful in locating the "note of congratulation" on the television program involving the late Senator McCarthy which you write Dr. Graham sent to Mr. Murrow at that time. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

William G. McLoughlin
Assistant Professor of History
Brown University
Providence 12, Rhode Island

BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

October 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
465 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have recently received a letter from Dr. Billy Graham stating in reference to the late Senator Joseph McCarthy: "When Ed Murrow exposed him on television, I wrote him a note of congratulation. While I agreed with the need of exposing Communists in this country, yet I felt we were in danger of drifting toward a radical witch-hunting demagogy."

I have just completed a book-length study of Dr. Graham which is to be published shortly. In this study I charged Dr. Graham with having given at least indirect support to Senator McCarthy's activities. Consequently, in the interest of fairness and accuracy, I would like to know whether Dr. Graham, in congratulating you on your expose, was as explicit as his letter to me indicates. If so, I will of course include this fact in my book and will ask his permission to quote from his letter to you which apparently he kept no copy of. I would greatly appreciate your help in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

William G. McLoughlin

William G. McLoughlin
Assistant Professor of History

WGM:wb

Mc Nichol, W.C.

CEMENT WELD CO. FIX-CRETE

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Amazing Concrete Weld

1505 E. MICHIGAN ST. MElrose 7-5850

INDIANAPOLIS 1, INDIANA

FIX-CRETE

WELDS NEW CONCRETE TO OLD

WELDS CRACKED AND BROKEN CONCRETE

WATERPROOFS CONCRETE WALLS AND FLOORS

ACID-PROOFS CONCRETE FLOORS AND WALLS

SEALS ROOTS OUT OF SEWER PIPES

a form letter

April 12, 1958

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Possibly you are familiar with the following quotation:

> There is always work, and tools
> to work withal, for those who will.

In America today there is somewhere in the neighborhood of 5 million jobless persons who well might question those "words to live by." (J.R. Lowell A Glance Behind the Curtain)

Countless numbers of the 60 million still drawing regular pay checks, uneasy about our recession, also may believe the wisdom of those words is debatable.

Yet there is still a remnant of that dwindling breed of American to whom those words ring loud and true.

Frankly I am a public relations man playing a long shot. I believe you may sense that here is a timely and inspiring "story," one you may wish to pursue "in person."

My subject, one of the smallest of small businessmen, not only has "lived by" those words for 30 years, but has defied all the "conventional rules" in doing so. Three years ago at the age of 50, he quit the security of a good paying job, one he probably could have held the rest of his working life, to go into business for himself.

The startling part of this story is the nature of that business. A newspaperman all his life--one who never had had a trowel in his hand--he went into business manufacturing a product to repair concrete.

His eyes were wide open. He knew the risks. Most failures are due to lack of experience and reserve capital. He never had met a pay roll, had very little capital, yet here he was launching a new product in a new field.

There is drama in the creation of that product. He had to start from scratch: Dream up a name for it, design an attractive package, set up a production system. Setting up a sales policy was not difficult, but the job of selling was. There was skepticism to overcome. Old

CEMENT WELD CO. FIX-CRETE

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WELDS NEW CONCRETE TO OLD

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SEALS ROOTS OUT OF SEWER PIPES

timers in the business 20-30 years will tell you they never heard of anything that will hold a new top on old concrete. Today Fix-Crete is being sold by dealers all over Indiana and in each of the four neighboring states.

Afraid of economic slowdown? No. A matter of simple arithmetic. Even though another million are added to the jobless there still will be 60 million working. They will want to keep up the appearance of their homes. Most will tend to repair rather than build new. Seniority workers still will be on jobs. They are the ones who own homes. All will want to save dollars.

A touch of religion is good for any story, and here is an example of the efficacy of prayer. One of the first jobs done by a professional with the new product was a failure. You can imagine the impact: Everything invested in a dud? Complainant had hardly left the office when the phone rang. A dealer wanted a re-order. When delivery was made his greeting was: "Say fella, that must be pretty good stuff you have. It's a relief to put in a new product and have your customers come back praising it and asking for more."

Found out later what the trouble was. Also, that there is nothing yet made that will prevent a job from being bungled. Most Fix-Crete jobs are done by amateurs, yet complaints are remarkably few.

Odd feature about advertising: Designed to attract women. The leading department store in Indianapolis (L.S. Ayres & Co) stocked the new product "to help a local lad get started." This is hardly the place one would expect to buy anything of this nature. Buyer took a dozen cans, expecting them to last all summer. To his amazement, the dozen cans went out in two days, mostly to women shoppers browzing through the department. This also is an example of how attractive packaging can help a product.

A check of mail inquiries showed 80% were signed by women. Our theory is that women haven't been told you "can't." Too, women are more concious of the appearance of the home. And women read directions, whether it's for a new hairdo, recipe for a cake, or using Fix-Crete.

Touch of humor: Subject recently took up duplicate bridge, attended his first out of town tournament and won a trophy. A few days later, playing with some cronies at the club, " modestly" let it be known he had won his first trophy. About that time he made a rather stupid play. His partner scathingly asked him whether he had won the trophy as a door prize.

CEMENT WELD CO. MANUFACTURERS OF **FIX-CRETE**

The Amazing Concrete Weld

1505 E. MICHIGAN ST. MElrose 7-5850

INDIANAPOLIS 1, INDIANA

FIX-CRETE

WELDS NEW CONCRETE TO OLD

WELDS CRACKED AND BROKEN CONCRETE

WATERPROOFS CONCRETE WALLS AND FLOORS

ACID-PROOFS CONCRETE FLOORS AND WALLS

SEALS ROOTS OUT OF SEWER PIPES

A curious part of this story is the fact that one of your sponsors is responsible for it. A few years ago Life Magazine ran a two-page spread on a product called Coprox. The interest aroused by that article led to the research which uncovered the formula for Fix-Crete.

A devotee of your program, there are, naturally, many I have missed. However, I cannot ever recall a program actually emanating from Indianapolis.

Yours sincerely,

W C McNicholl

W.C. McNicholl

Meade, E. K. F

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: ALL PERSONNEL: CBS, CID, CLD, CND, CRD, CRI, CTN, CTS

from: E. K. Meade, Jr.

December 3, 1958

I thought you would be interested in reading the following excerpts from a letter Mr. Paley received recently from Mr. Henry Edwards Schultz, National Chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith:

"I have the great pleasure of informing you that, by vote of the National Commission of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Columbia Broadcasting System has been selected to receive the 1958 America's Democratic Legacy Silver Medallion for distinguished contributions to the enrichment of America's heritage of freedom.

"The medal is awarded annually on the basis of the recipient's record of service to the nation. The determination this year was to make the awards in the fields of communication. In addition to the Columbia Broadcasting System, therefore, the medal has been voted to The New York Times and Look Magazine.

"In past years, the medal has been received by a number of distinguished citizens and organizations including two Presidents of the United States, the Congress of the United States and the Carnegie, Ford, and Rockefeller Foundations. In 1949, the medal was awarded and received by President Harry S. Truman and in 1953 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Last year, you may recall, the Award was made to the 85th Congress for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and was received on behalf of the Congress by the Congressional leaders of the two parties.

"In selecting the 1958 award winners, the National Commission of the League seeks to give recognition to their long and distinguished service in maintaining an informed public on the subjects of civil liberties, civil rights and human relations. For today more than ever before America is being tested before the world by its devotion to the ideals and heritage of freedom, whose practical expression is revealed in the state of our intergroup relationships and in our adherence to the basic rights, liberties and responsibilities of a democratic society."

Dr. Stanton will accept the CBS award at ceremonies which will be broadcast as part of the CBS Television Network presentation THE AMERICAN JEW, Sunday, December 7, 11:30 AM-12:30 PM, WCBS-TV, Channel 2.

E. K. MEADE, JR.

no

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

AND

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSOCIATES

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY

AT A RECEPTION TO INAUGURATE

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

OF THE NEW SCHOOL

AND

THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF THE GRADUATE FACULTY

(UNIVERSITY-IN-EXILE)

AND HONOR

ALVIN JOHNSON

ON HIS EIGHTY-FOURTH BIRTHDAY

THURSDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH OF DECEMBER

FROM FOUR TO SIX O'CLOCK

R.S.V.P.
CARD ENCLOSED

SEVENTH FLOOR LOUNGE
SIXTY-SIX WEST TWELFTH STREET

Meadows, A.

DOMESTIC

April 6, 1959

to:

MISS AUDREY MEADOWS
50 EAST 72 STREET
NEW YORK CITY

I THINK EVERYONE IN THE STUDIO AND PROBABLY IN THE COUNTRY WAS SORRY YOU WERENT SITTING IN THE CHAIR LAST FRIDAY NIGHT AGAIN MANY THANKS. REGARDS

ED MURROW

XXX

514-70

Medaris, Maj General
J.B.

January 7, 1959

Major General J.B. Medaris
U.S. Army Ordnance Missile Command
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

Dear General Medaris:

I write to thank you for your gracious letter of December 31 and to say that I feel the need for further and prolonged conversation with you, whenever the opportunity affords.

My schedule for the first week in March is entirely flexible and, if you would have your aide communicate with me at any time of the day or night, I will make myself available at once.

Please convey my warmest regards to Mrs. Medaris.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
U. S. ARMY ORDNANCE MISSILE COMMAND
REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

31 December 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending us a season's remembrance, and one that will serve as a consistent reminder of the memorable night on which we appeared on your program.

I also want you to know how much I enjoyed our conversation in New York on my last visit. In my own experience it is quite rare to encounter an individual who so completely combines realism with a deep thoughtfulness. The result of such a rare encounter is always stimulating.

I appreciate your personal invitation to visit your farm and hope that circumstances may permit me to take advantage of it. In the meantime, I am looking forward to your finding an opportunity to visit with us here or perhaps at the Cape. I do not know what your schedule for the first week in March might be but this might turn out to be a convenient time.

Mrs. Medaris joins me in asking that you extend our personal regards to Jess Zousmer.

Most sincerely,

J. B. MEDARIS
Major General, USA

Medelman, Katherine

March 9, 1959

Dear Miss Medelham:

I have your letter of February 14th.

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of "Man Trapped By Machines". Your kind thought is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Miss Katherine Medelman
309 Madison Avenue
Norfolk, Nebraska

Norfolk, Neb.
309 Madison Ave.
Feb. 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow;

It occurred to me this morning to send you some satirical verses I just wrote on a serious subject, sound detection. I thought you might be able to use your considerable amount of influence against sound detection. I am sure you would if you could know of what I, for one, have suffered from it for the past quarter century.

I will enclose another thing I wrote lately, "Man Trapped By Machines".

Sincerely yours,

Katherine McDelman

Katherine Medelman
309 Madison Avenue
Norfolk, Nebraska

"Sound Detection"

Dedicated to former U.S.Representative R.D.(Bob) Harrison of Nebraska, who wrote in a letter to me Feb. 4, 1958: "Dear Miss Medelman; Thank you for your letter of Feb. 2 in which you express concern about 'electronic snooping' or sound detection. You are so right about the things you have to say about those who practice sound detection for devious, underhanded, un-American or illegal purposes.....Please let me know about any transgressions of this sort.... Sincerely yours, Bob Harrison"

I'm rockin' and rollin' to a "hush-hush" beat,
In the rock 'n roll rhythm of the Cold War heat.
The Cold War, neighbors, rolls on hot, hot waves,
Rockin' and rollin' us clear to our graves.

We're rockin' and rollin' on the beam, on the beam
Of secrecy in government..a dream....what a dream!
We're rockin' and rollin' in secret "sound detection",
Congress calls it that, so we dassen't make objection.

We're rockin' and rollin', oh my sisters and brothers,
And we gotta keep rockin', else the Cold War smothers.
Rock your baby in your arms with the others, with the others;
Rock your baby to the rhythm, oh you fathers and mothers.

Man Trapped By Machines

Katherine Medelman
309 Madison Avenue
Norfolk, Nebraska
Composed January, 1959

Quotation: "Arbeit Macht Das Leben Susz" ("Work Makes Life Sweet")

1.
I'll be writing in rhyme all the time, all the time,
Till I've told you my Idea so queer,
That if I did not write like a bantering wight
This discourse would harm me, I fear.

2.
I might land behind bars, under sunshine and stars,
Where I'd peer out and see cops and guards,
For my Idea is such no one takes to it much;
When I tell it, politeness retards.

3.
But, dear reader, to you I'll present it anew,
And when maybe you measure and measure
Your thoughts that ensue, your plans that accrue,
You'll find you're discovering treasure.

4.
Well, my Idea is WORK, antithesis of shirk,
And it means what is now hard to see,
No more automation! No jet plane sensation!
Man will be as he's patterned to be.

5.
Roman Seneca said, in a piece I once read,
MAN IS MADE TO BE SERVANT, AND AH,
IF A SERVANT HE'S NOT, THEN HE MISSES A LOT;
AS A SERVANT HE'S HAPPY, tra la.

Man Trapped By Machines

Katherine Medelman

6.

What a boon it will be to feel wind-tossed and free,
Hanging clothes onto clotheslines outdoors.
And also, clothes dryers they rob the poor buyers,
Purses shrink when machines do our chores.

7.

Pre-school little girls, now with "permanent" curls,
Will not lacquer their wee fingernails.
They will feel more fulfilled when they daily are drilled
To carry in chips and tote pails.

8.

There'll be milk cows for pets, shrinking national debts,
Bees a-swarm, flocks a-graze for our candles,
Clubs of Commerce to care for all neighbors' welfare,
And fresh foods safe from processing vandals.

9.

Local talent will bloom, 'twill be given more room
When the T.V. and radio don't sound;
There'll be travelling plays, music groups will amaze,
Coaching schools will spring up all around.

10.

So, you readers, you've heard. What about the new word,
The newest Idea to arrive?
It's so <u>old</u> that it's new. But ~~I think~~, isn't it true
WORK'S THE THING THAT WILL MAKE MAN SURVIVE?

Meehan, J.

9 December 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for letting us see "Biography of a Missile." And deep thanks to Messrs. Friendly, Murrow, and CBS for producing it. It had for me the qualities of a Greek tragedy, praise to the scriptwriter and editor.

We held four screenings here for about 200 people in our Engineering and Manufacturing divisions.

It may be that we would want to borrow a print again in January. Can you comply? Don't answer now, just accept our sincere, deep thanks for making this show and for letting us see a print.

Best wishes for Christmas and the coming year.

Sincerely,

Jm

John Meehan
Presentations Section

JM/kd

CC: Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS
Mr. Fred Friendly, CBS
Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS

Council of Profit Sharing Industries
ECONOMIC UNITY
400 West Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

ignore

January 22, 1958 FRANKLIN 2-3267

Meier, Joseph B.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

REUTHER PROPOSES PROFIT SHARING PLAN FOR INDUSTRY

This news has highlighted and centered America's attention on the concept and practical application of profit sharing.

We are writing you as to the possibility of your interest in exploring and perhaps explaining just what profit sharing is to your viewing audience. There are approximately 25,000 plans in existence today, over 4,000 of which were started within the last two years. Yet, the one rather interesting fact is that no two people (except those in the plans) seem to have a clear cut idea of just what Profit Sharing is.

I represent the Council of Profit Sharing Industries, a non profit corporation, formed over ten years ago to promote the idea of profit sharing and to disseminate information on how it works and what it does. Our membership ranges from firms with 19,000 employees to firms with three employees.

Our letterhead can give you some idea of the caliber of the men and companies who believe in profit sharing.

While I realize your interest would be to our advantage, I also believe that you would be making the American public aware of a concept that is as close to home for them as their paycheck and as interesting and timely as your studies in automation and the Kasper story.

If you are interested in exploring this idea further, you can contact me at our Chicago office, FRanklin 2-3267.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH B. MEIER
Administrative Vice President and Secretary

JBM:mb

Meites, Joseph

American Association
of
University Women
Lansing-East Lansing Branch

March 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been a viewer of many of your television programs and recently watched your interview with the President of the Federation of Women's Clubs at the Washington, D. C. headquarters. It was an excellent program and I thought you would be interested in knowing about another possible program for your series, "See It Now". In fact, I am sure that more than 140,000 university women (and their families) would be very pleased if you could interview the President of The American Association of University Women.

I am enclosing a brochure on "AAUW, What It Is and Does" for your information. If you wish additional information or if you wish to inquire about arranging a program, you may communicate with:

Dr. Helen D. Bragdon, General Director
American Association of University Women
1634 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

The President of the Association is Dr. Anna L. Rose Hawkes, Rt. 2, Orleans, Vermont.

I know you have many requests such as this and will consider it as favorably as you can. If I can provide further information, please feel free to write. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mable E. Meites

Mrs. Joseph Meites
1515 Sherwood
East Lansing, Michigan

P.S. I would appreciate hearing if a date is arranged. Thank you.

the

american association of university women

what it is...

and what it does...

The American Association of University Women invites you to join with other college alumnae, women of similar background and training, in a program devoted to—

education

wider opportunities for women

international understanding and cooperation

application of the training and abilities of college women to the complex problems of modern life

The American Association of University Women was founded in 1882, in the hope that women college graduates, by working together, might open doors in education that were closed to women and widen opportunities for college women to use their training. The founders described the Association's purpose in the simple phrase, "practical educational work."

From that first little group of pioneers — 17 women from 8 colleges — the Association has grown to over 111,000 members representing 271 institutions of higher learning. "Practical educational work" is carried out in a broad program that might be described as "putting education to work practically." That purpose guides the work of more than 1,100 local branches and 48 state divisions.

membership

An approved degree from an institution approved by the Association is the requisite for AAUW membership.

The Association very early found that it could exert a real influence on higher education for women by requiring an institution to meet certain standards before its graduates could be admitted to membership. The requirements developed through the years include: good academic standards, adequate provision for women students, recognition of women on the faculty and in the administration, and a good foundation of general education.

Many institutions have broadened general education requirements for specialized degrees, given more adequate recognition to women, and taken other steps to meet these requirements, in order to enable their graduates to join the AAUW.

the International Federation

Through the International Federation of University Women, AAUW members are also members of an organization which unites university women around the world. In 1950 there were 34 federations.

The International Federation is a vital force for international understanding, providing contacts between university women in many countries, furthering exchange of ideas, and giving a channel for united effort in behalf of common ideals.

speaking for educated women

Through its local, state, and national units, the Association watches developments related to its interests, and brings the influence of the organization to bear on officials and policy-making bodies when action is in order.

■ The Association supports a Legislative Program voted by the biennial convention which includes such measures as federal aid to public education, steps to secure cooperation among nations, and legislation to promote social and economic well-being at home and to do away with discriminations against women. State and local units work for local legislation along similar lines. Always the emphasis is on education to develop informed opinion as a basis for action.

■ The AAUW frequently finds occasion to remind government officials that well qualified women are available for public service, and recommends them for appointment to national and international bodies.

■ The Association is also a spokesman for educated women in other fields. Believing that the opinions of college alumnae regarding higher education are important, AAUW asked its members to evaluate their own college experience. The 30,000 returns received, together with conclusions of discussion groups will furnish valuable guidance for planning college offerings for women.

a study-action program . . . AAUW's purpose, "practical educ

translated in local groups through a study-action program, — study
fronting members as individuals or as citizens, action on the basis

education may be approached from the standpoint of child development, and such study often leads to sponsoring a nursery school, recreation center, guidance clinic, or other needed service. Countless branches have surveyed needs of the public schools, interpreted problems of education to the general public, and led the way in steps to meet such problems. Many have cooperated with the schools in offering vocational and educational guidance; and higher education has been a subject of much animated study.

international relations groups provide a means of gaining background on problems of international cooperation and other issues involved in this country's crucial foreign-policy decisions. AAUW groups contribute to informed public opinion on such issues through open meetings, public forums, radio broadcasts, news stories, and supplying leadership for other groups. Here is an opportunity for any member to "do something" constructive about the perilous state of the world.

social studies groups acquire background on local situations, then undertake community projects relating to s
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consumer needs, or p
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status of women in AA
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discrimination; sugg
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important objective.

the arts program in AA
living art and ind
Many branches, pa
places lacking art
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showing the circula
ranged by the nationa
ing the work of loc
growth in the arts is
for creative writing
and handicraft; an
ways have been fou
portunities for child

Here is a program on a level to challenge college-trained minds — a
you opportunities to widen your own horizons, to help in building b
and to contribute toward the intelligent solution of national and inter

educational work," is
tudy of problems con-
basis of study.

g to such problems as juve-
cy, housing, mental health,
s, or participation of minor-
community life.

n AAUW means study of
of women, in employment
spects; speaking up against
suggesting qualified wom-
nt posts; and encouraging
f women in civic life. Here
n of public opinion is an
ctive.

n AAUW gives emphasis to
l individual participation.
s, particularly in smaller
art centers, acquaint the
th contemporary art by
irculating exhibitions ar-
ational office, or by exhibit-
f local artists. Individual
rts is encouraged in groups
riting, painting, ceramics,
; and various ingenious
n found to foster art op-
children.

— a program offering
ing better communities,
international problems.

the Fellowship
Program

The Association gives aid to American women scholars and to university women of other countries through fellowships and international grants.

■ Believing that well-qualified women are themselves the best argument for the advancement of women, AAUW offers graduate fellowships to encourage promising women scholars. Approximately 30 awards of from $1,500 to $2,500 are given each year. A million-dollar fellowship endowment fund is now almost completed.

■ In the 60 years since the first fellowship was given in 1890, some 450 women have been helped through these awards to take their places in the ranks of college administrators, teachers, research investigators, writers, and other professions. Often this AAUW assistance has been the turning point in a distinguished career.

■ Since 1945, the AAUW has also given international grants to women from countries that suffered from the war. Each year, these grants have enabled from 35 to 50 women to study in the United States. They have come from 20 countries.

■ AAUW international students gain professional training here that is put to use in rebuilding their homelands. They learn to know America, and the bonds of friendship and understanding thus created are a practical contribution toward world cooperation and peace.

to join the AAUW

Degrees from 271 American colleges and universities are accepted as a basis for membership. The membership chairman of the AAUW branch or the Dean of your college will gladly check your degree with the list issued by the Association; or write to AAUW Headquarters, stating your college and degree, and ask for an application card.

Membership in AAUW gives you the opportunity to join with more than 111,000 other women college graduates in a practical, constructive contribution to the functioning of our democracy. By enrolling in a local branch you are enabled to take part in branch activities that are stimulating to the individual and helpful to the community. In local groups, recent graduates and experienced leaders, professional women and homemakers, cooperate in worthwhile work of a high caliber, with pleasant by-products of congeniality and friendship.

To enroll in a branch, contact the branch president or membership chairman.

If there is no local branch in your vicinity, you may become a member-at-large. You will receive the quarterly *Journal* and be privileged to attend conventions, and you will be helping to maintain the Association's program. For this type of membership, send the application card and dues to —

American Association of University Women
1634 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

May 1950

Melady, Thos. P.

June 23, 1958

Dear Mr. Melady:

I have your letter of May 26th enclosing your article entitled, "Values in Foreign Aid" which I look forward to reading.

I appreciate the time and trouble you took in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas P. Melady
Director
Duquesne University
204 Fitzsimons Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

mcc

DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY
204 FITZSIMONS BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR AT. 1-3844

May 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I certainly appreciated and found most interesting your remarks on the problems of communicating with peoples in the under-developed countries. Your comments have stirred a good deal of interest among those who heard them last Wednesday afternoon.

We, at the University, have been working with others on the proposed African Trade and Travel Fair for the past year. It has, in our opinion, a good deal of merit and we regard it as a very good means to communicate the political, economic and moral implications of the African continent to the American peoples.

I am enclosing a copy of the January, 1958 issue of the Shield. You may be interested in my article "Values in Foreign Aid" which begins on page 16.

Again sincere congratulations on your address. I remain,

Sincerely yours,

T. P. Melady

Thomas P. Melady
Director

TPM:gr
Enclosure

JORDAN: Grass is growing on the Jordan desert now. American technical assistance made it possible.

Values in foreign aid programs

Have Americans any obligation to help the newly developing countries of the world?

By Thomas P. Melady, Ph.D.

CONGRESS RECENTLY DEBATED the Foreign Aid Program. Now that the political storm has subsided, let's take a clear look at this program. What is it—and why should we sink our money into it?

From a purely practical standpoint, foreign aid is of great importance. The United States is dependent upon sources outside its boundaries for 75 minerals which are vital to its industrial and military strength. The newly developing countries of Africa, South America, and Asia provide most of these raw materials. If we are to maintain our strength against the Soviet threat, it is imperative that we aid these countries and keep the resources we need out of Soviet hands.

Historically, a contributing cause of the rise of demagogues is the inability of newly developing countries to make any significant improvement in their standard of living. Despotism seems always to be dangerous to the free world—the cutting off of Iran's oil supply from the rest of the world a few years ago is a case in point. Foreign aid and technical assistance get newly developing countries on their

EDITORS' NOTE: In the propaganda hubbub that attended the launching of the artificial satellite, now dubbed *Sputnik,* by Russian scientists and military men, only a few voices were heard to say that the Soviet might be attempting to obscure some of the failures of Communism as the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution approached. One was the voice of a commentator on the newly rebuilt Vatican radio, Station HVJ, who warned that "to be distracted from the aims of Communism is tantamount to collaboration with it."

Another admonishing voice was that of the magazine *Life* (October 21, "Common Sense and Sputnik"), reminding the U.S.A. that, while it should not lag in the competition with Communism, our country has an "older, grander mission . . . to make this world more habitable . . . and to keep the light of freedom and reason accessible to all our fellow men."

To fulfill this "older, grander mission," the United States needs a motivation of the highest order, which can be found only in religion—the readiness to help other people (and other nations) because they have rights to the use of the good things of earth, given to them by Almighty God, who created both the good things and the people.

Governments of nations must operate with secular means to achieve good results, but the individuals who join in such operations will work better if they are inspired by religious motives. These motives are Christian concepts of charity and justice. They are not different, at bottom, from those that inspire us to engage in works that Christians commonly recognize as "missionary," because they rest on love of fellow men which is Christ-like.

In the accompanying article, Dr. Thomas P. Melady, foreign trade adviser with the International Cooperation Administration in Ethiopia for two years, illustrates how the foreign aid program of the Unted States has exemplified this spirit—and the motives behind such a spirit.

LIBERIA: U. S. Point Four diagnostic laboratory teacher instructs two public health lab technician trainees on proper use of microtome.

own feet and lessen the possibility of despotic control.

If the United States is to maintain her economy, she must have markets for her finished products. In helping other countries raise their standard of living, we are also expanding their purchasing power and making new markets for ourselves.

A good example of just what the foreign aid program does is found in Ethiopia. This gateway to central and southern Africa is of strategic importance to the free world. The country is also important for its exports of coffee, hides, oil, and gold.

A technical assistance program was launched in Ethiopia in 1952 to help the government train the people it severely needs to develop the country's rich natural resources. The United States furnishes the specialists and the Ethiopian government provides the counterpart personnel, the land and the buildings. The program also offers opportunities for training abroad, usually in the United States. Training is given in agriculture, water resources, education, public health and sanitation, commerce and industry, and public administration.

In this manner, in Ethiopia and other countries like it, the United States assures herself of raw materials, new markets, and a strategically located friend in the struggle against Communism.

These are practical, self-interested motives for the foreign aid program. But there is another reason, often neglected, of equal or greater importance.

The strong, wealthy nations of the world have an obligation in charity and social justice to aid these countries struggling for existence. Christian principles require that each nation cooperate with others for the common good of all. Since the free world claims to be defending a world order founded upon moral principles, it cannot deny this obligation.

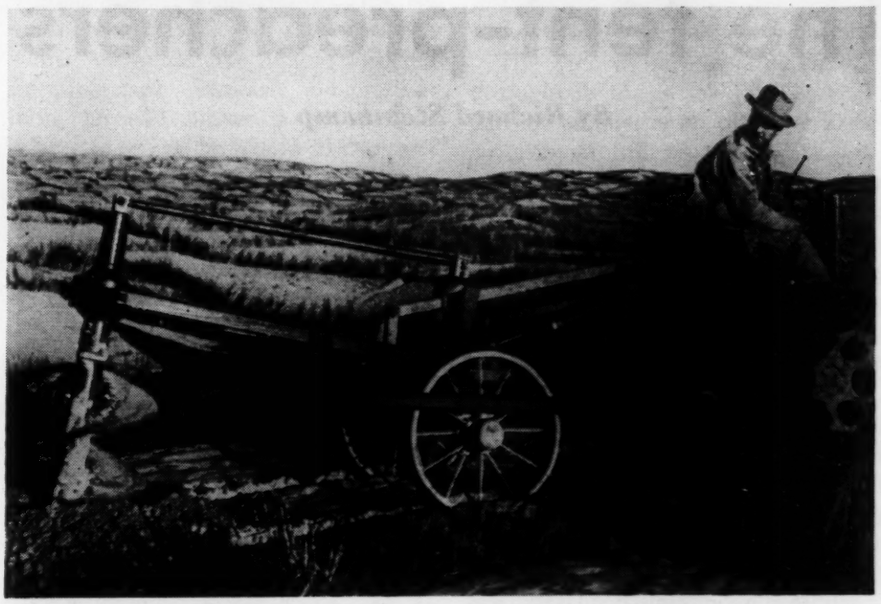
How far is the United States going into this foreign aid matter and how far should it go?

The Communist military threat is a fact of life. It would seem, therefore, that as long as this threat exists, it should be United States policy to continue the mutual defense assistance program. Furthermore, economic aid for defense, for development and for emergency situations appears to be a sensible way of protecting United States interests. Such aid was used several years ago to keep Iran from going bankrupt and possibly falling into Communist hands. The cost of this emergency aid to Iran was around 60 million dollars. Since this aid was largely responsible for keeping Iran, with its strategic location and oil reserves, on our side of the world struggle, this investment of American funds should be considered a good bargain. Such aid has been used for similar purposes in Bolivia and Guatemala.

Most of the arguments for justifying foreign aid will continue to be in

(*Continued on Collegian page* 20)

INDIA: Millions of acres of new land are being opened to cultivation through irrigation from huge dams and deep tube wells like this one.



LIBYA: A forester drills holes for tree planting where the Tripolitanian dune area is now being reforested.

VIET NAM: Vietnamese children now enjoy clean water from a village pump built by U. S. technicians.

One woman, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, told us that she had "sent secrets to Chiang Kai-shek." In answer to our question she said that the secrets were "political, military and economic." We asked her how the secrets had been transmitted, and she informed us that she had sent them by telegram!

Anxious to discover something of police powers and methods, we requested when in Shanghai to meet an official of the Police Department, and a Mr. Ho, the Chief of the Maintenance of Security Section of the Bureau of Public Security, was brought to our hotel where we spent some two hours in obtaining information from him.

We questioned firstly on the right of the prisoner to refuse to answer the questions posed during the investigation. We were informed that "the prisoner has the right to refuse to speak. But if we have evidence that a person has committed a crime, it does not mean that if he keeps silent he will escape punishment." We were informed that "generally speaking it is natural for them at the beginning to refuse to speak and to admit the crimes they have committed. But after we have explained to them the lenient policy of the State, i.e., if you confess you will be treated with lenience; if you have done some merit you will be allowed to go unpunished; if you have done great merit you will be rewarded, the prisoner will usually confess to many things."

This "explanation of the lenient policy of the State"—the better term is brain washing—will go on for a period of "from three to five days." However, "if the prisoner insists on innocence and we have the fact, the time taken may be a little longer."

In all the cases of which Mr. Ho had personal experience the prisoners had, all of them, confessed, and all of them pleaded guilty at their trial.

In China religion must serve politics. Of that there no doubt. But somewhere every religion that is worth anything must draw the line.

It is easy to understand why the Chinese Government should have such a policy. Why it cannot tolerate a religion. For religion is not only the burning of incense before the Buddhist pagoda, it is not only the act of singing before the altar of the Chinese, it is not only the attending of services. Religion is more. It is the belief in a certain authority. That is why every religion which is a real religion . . . appears to a Communist Government to be a usurpation.

The "Patriotic Church" is the only Church in China today which enjoys any semblance of freedom. But even this Red-founded church has no real freedom. It is tolerated for one purpose only—it is a useful tool for the complete and final eradication of real religion. Let me give an illustration. A doctor wishes to save his patient from small-pox. How does he go about it? He gives his patient a small, controlled dose of smallpox It is the surest way to save him from the real disease. That is what is being done in China today. There is being administered by the government a small, controlled dose of Communist religion. They think that this is the most effective way of getting rid of religion altogether.

Religious freedom in China today? There is bitter persecution of every real religion in an insidious campaign to destroy all religion. Here subtle—there blatant; but everywhere one of the most violent persecutions the Christian Church has faced in the two thousand years of its history.

Foreign aid

(*Continued from Collegian page* 17)

the area of "national interest." Perhaps in the future, taking cognizance of the moral implications, it might be better to help the people of the newly developing areas mainly because we have a moral responsibility to do so!

As Christians we are also concerned about the peoples in these areas because most of them are not Christians. Within our generation we may be given the opportunity of converting millions of Asians and Africans to Christianity. We can only hope to accomplish this if these areas remain free from Communist domination. Both as citizens of the United States and as Christians it would seem that the only choice is to work for improved political and economic conditions in the newly developed areas. By doing this we can help to assure that these lands will remain a part of the free world, and their people free candidates to receive the Christian message.

Vocation prayer

Is it possible to pray for "the missions" and "for vocations" without ever thinking that our prayers may have some reaction upon ourselves? For example, could *we be the ones* for whom we are asking Almighty God to give vocations to service in His Church? How many students who pray for the missions and for vocations actually contemplate that they, themselves, may be falling within the scope of answer to their prayers?

This very interesting topic of discussion was brought up at the meeting of representatives from major seminaries affiliated with the CSMC, at Cincinnati in August, 1957, and as a result, a resolution was adopted which included this clause:

"Form a prayer committee to write original vocation prayers for possible circulation in other groups, through the National CSMC Center." The offer was made by Father Henry J. Klocker, Assistant National Secretary, to see that good prayer texts submitted by seminarians would be put into circulation, if adaptable to other groups, especially in high schools. Father Klocker also promised that appropriate ecclesiastical approval would be obtained for any prayers so published, it being understood that, in each case, the seminarians writing the prayers would first of all obtain permission from their own superiors.

The first entry to reach the offices of The Shield came from Rev. Mr. Frank Sanfelippo, a student in the major department of St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee. This is the text of his prayer:

"O Lord, Divine Giver of all gifts, with a fervent heart and mind, I pray and ask You to enlighten my mind and direct my will to that state in life in which I will show my love by serving You best and insure my eternal happiness with You. Amen."

The editors of The Shield will be pleased to receive other entries of this type and, if they are sufficiently original and adaptable to other groups of students, they will be published. Should a sufficient number of such prayers be written, the proposal was held out that subsequently they might be included in a special prayer book to be issued to CSMC schools.

Melman, Prof. Seymour

November 19, 1958

Dear Professor Melman:

I have your letter of October 28th.

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of "Inspection for Disarmament." I appreciated your kind thought.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Seymour Melman
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

mtc

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIAL AND MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING
409 ENGINEERING BUILDING

Text for

October 28, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I call your attention to the timely importance of the recently announced study at Columbia University, "Inspection for Disarmament." A group of specialists found technical workability for enforcing many types of international agreements on limited as well as extensive disarmament.

This subject now becomes of increasing importance owing to the beginning of the meetings at Geneva on this subject.

In the interest of informed public discussion of these matters, may I indicate that I would be pleased to be helpful to you in arranging for appropriate treatment of this subject on your programs.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the book "Inspection for Disarmament."

You can reach me at Columbia at UNiversity 5-4000, Extension 2367, or failing that, a message will be taken for me at Extension 391.

Sincerely yours,

Seymour Melman

Seymour Melman
Associate Professor

SM:jw

From the Bookshelf

The Feasibility of Disarming

By Robert C. Cowen

Inspection For Disarmament. Edited by Seymour Melman. New York. Columbia University Press. 291 pp. $6.

According to knowledgeable natural scientists, the world now is faced with the most fateful crisis of history. The technological means for seriously mutilating if not destroying the human race are at hand. In their opinion and for this reason, it is imperative to avoid nuclear war.

This book is an unofficial and unclassified, but thoroughly competent, study of the feasibility of disarmament, which would be one way of avoiding that kind of war. More accurately, it is a study of the workability of means to enforce such a disarmament through inspection.

Professor Melman's book is part of a broad technical, legal, and political study of the problem of disarmament. It deals specifically with the technical aspects of inspection and consists mainly of study papers contributed by a number of experts plus a summary and commentary by the editor.

The analyses in the book are hardheaded, its conclusions are optimistic. It is of tremendous significance for all mankind.

* * *

In brief, Professor Melman concludes that inspection of limited or even general disarmament is feasible even though it can never be foolproof. The following quotes state his case succinctly:

"It is not possible . . . to design and operate a system by which perfect compliance with international disarmament agreements could be guaranteed. Let it be clear . . . that perfection cannot be guaranteed here, nor in any natural or social phenomenon. Indeed, foolproof and flawless reliability of inspection for disarmament is not only unattainable; it is not necessary for workability.

"Stated another way, the gains that could be obtained for the security of humankind by the relaxation of the arms race are so substantial as to be well worth the risks of successful evasion that may be involved in concluding disarmament agreements."

The Melman study deals with general disarmament with an especially close look at long-range missiles. In this way, Professor Melman says, the inspection thesis was put to the broadest, most difficult test. However, its conclusions and methods could be readily adapted for the simpler job of evaluating inspection of a limited disarmament agreement.

The Melman group worked without the benefit of secret information. However, there is much pertinent data available, so that their analyses are meaningful. In this connection, it is significant that the recent East-West Geneva conference on means of inspecting a bomb-test ban has borne out the Melman study's conclusions, at least in a limited area.

* * *

This study is more an aid to thinking and debate than it is a definitive analysis. There are many complex factors to be weighed and many more studies will be needed before the problems have been thoroughly enough explored for decisions to be made.

For example, Professor Melman cites difficulties in detecting clandestine attempts to avoid a disarmament agreement when these attempts are made by a determined group with governmental support. He would partly cancel out these difficulties by trying to build up a citizen "conscience" that would encourage the people themselves to report such violations of an agreement as part of their higher duty to mankind. Is this a realistic expectation or not? It will take more than the Melman study to find out or even to provide a good basis for judgment.

Nevertheless, the Melman study is a significant start in authoritative and informed public appraisal of the disarmament-inspection question. It is must reading for everyone seriously interested in this momentous issue.

The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesday Sept. 16, 1958, p. 9. (1st page of 2nd section.)

Satdy. Review

Spadework in Garden of Survival

***"Inspection for Disarmament," edited by Seymour Melman** (Columbia University Press. 308 pp. $6), is an analysis of the disarmament problem with recommendations for international outlawing of nuclear weapons. The study is evaluated by Robert Rienow, who is a professor of Political Science at the State University of the New York College for Teachers and the author of "Calling All Citizens."*

By Robert Rienow

AN IMPRESSIVE galaxy of scientific and management experts with compasses, surveying instruments, and computers cannot by themselves slash out a new road for mankind free of the threat of international banditry. This conclusion is underlined by the thorough analysis sponsored by the Institute of War and Peace Studies entitled "Inspection for Disarmament," edited by Seymour Melman. Nor was it the purpose of this volume to set up a magic-eye system of peace by enlisting technology on the side of disarmament.

Under the foundation support of Mr. Earl D. Osborn and the Institute of International Order, the editor solicited eighteen technical papers which make up Part II of the study. "To what extent," each expert was asked, "can the most advanced techniques in your specialized area be used to enforce an international disarmament agreement, full or partial?" What are the capabilities and limitations of aerial inspection? Can disarmament be controlled by mathematical sleuthing in the ledgers of national budgets? What risk is there of having peaceful fissionable material purloined for military purposes? These are samples of the technical spadework that has turned up a garden full of authoritative information.

Professor Melman, with skill and brevity, has drawn such hope and drafted such designs of disarmament as the scientific wisdom he has recruited will sustain. The entire study is built on an assumption "that a disarmament agreement would help to preserve the human species, and to prevent a world holocaust." The thesis here is that nations might be induced to disarm—at least partially—if they felt any assurance that the move was mutual.

Yet, is this fear of a double-cross the major stumbling-block to disarmament? Is it not rather that nation-states, almost by definition, lack the political machinery (and the will to create it) for peacefully resolving their conflict of interests? Would, therefore, even the most confident insistence that inspection techniques made disarmament enforceable aid in denting the armor of nation-states? It is the dogma of nationalism and the worship of sovereignty which remain the basic obstacles to disarmament and its effective policing.

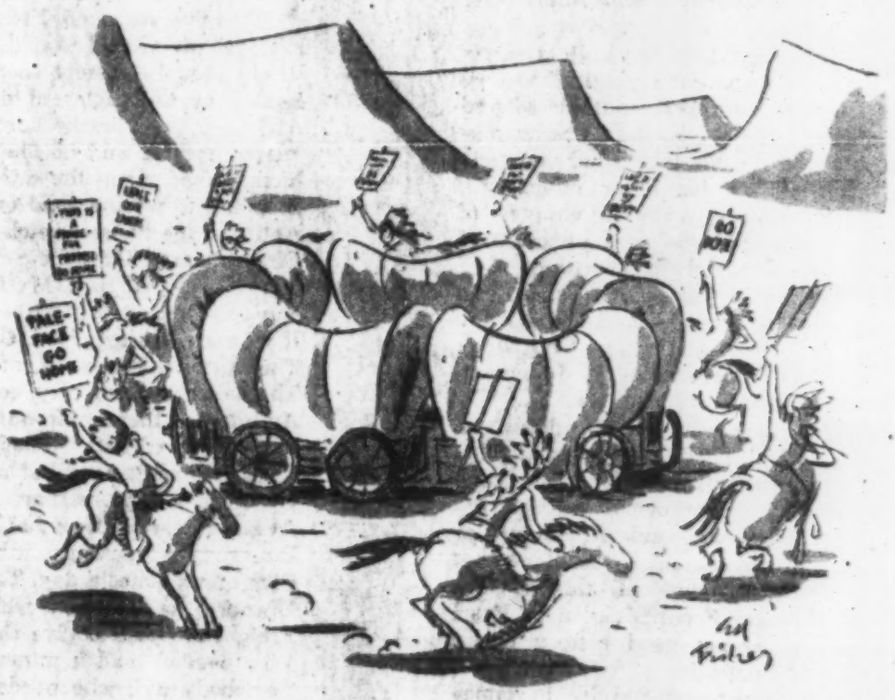
Indeed, the weaknesses "inherent in an inspection system which places primary emphasis on the inspection of physical things," Professor Melman seeks to attack with "inspection by the people."

"Inspection by the people" turns out to be a political plea for a supranational allegiance that would make individual betrayal of national clandestine operations a kind of international patriotism. "It is invaluable," he says, "to develop understanding and allegiance that cross national boundaries. Widespread allegiance to ideals of peaceful living and humanitarian methods would undermine the nationalist appeals of any major effort to evade a world-wide disarmament agreement."

A six-nation poll (U. S., Britain, France, West Germany, India, and Japan) made in March, 1958 (if taken at face value) surprisingly indicates that eighty per cent of all Americans—and a similar percentage in the others—*would* report the secret manufacture of forbidden weapons by their own country. This poll, however, is flimsy evidence; alter, for instance, one circumstance so that the Middle East becomes a Soviet satellite by subversion—and the ensuing fright and petroleum famine would change the picture entirely. The study admits that the possibility of "inspection by the people" within the Soviet sphere is a decidedly doubtful factor.

Yet this study has cleared out much of the suspended technical silt in the disarmament test tube. We now know, for instance, that monitoring stations at 300 mile intervals—twenty-five in the Soviet Union and seven in the United States—would be relatively effective in detecting nuclear bomb tests. We have hopeful scientific appraisal of aerial inspection techniques. We have verification of the weaknesses of critical production controls. We are prodded to act now on missile limitations because missile nests will be as hard to find as "manhole covers from 50,000 feet in the air."

This timely and objective volume brings light to dark places. It may even bring Mr. Dulles to revise his July 3 assertion that the problems of preventing surprise attack are "primarily technical military problems." "Inspection for Disarmament" documents the shortcomings as well as the capabilities of push-button warning systems.



Book Reviews

Inspection for Disarmament. Seymour Melman, Ed. Columbia University Press, New York, 1958. 291 pp. $6.

Abraham Lincoln, voicing his conviction that bold ideas and new proposals must come from without the Government, once wrote that "the people will save their Government if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well." A group of "outsiders" working under the aegis of Columbia University's Institute of War and Peace Studies has succeeded in a combined effort which would have pleased Lincoln mightily; they have come to grips with one of the thorniest and yet most compelling problems of the nuclear era—the task of inspecting for weapons should the nations of the world agree to disarm.

Writing in the foreword, William T. R. Fox states the problem and the hope in a single sentence: "New vistas for negotiation and agreement would be opened up by a technically well-founded judgment that it would be possible to install on this planet a disaster-proof alarm system to detect and identify a clandestine violator of a disarmament agreement." He makes it clear that the technique of arms control must be capable of ferreting out "militarily decisive amounts" of forbidden war materials. The double emphasis—militarily decisive and disaster-proof—strikes a note of realism that has been lacking in the language of the prophets of doom who insist on fool-proof or cheat-proof inspection.

The book, as organized by Seymour Melman, a dynamic industrial managerial expert at Columbia University, consists of three parts. There is a general report of some 50 pages which defines the problems of inspection and surveys the gist of the 18 individual reports which follow. Then there follow three brief reports of "evasion teams" which were assigned the task of finding loopholes in the inspection systems for disarmament.

I would suggest that the reader savor the full flavor of the 18 separate reports before tackling the general report. Some of the specific reports are so compressed that editor Melman faced an extremely difficult summarizing chore. That Melman succeeded in keeping his 18 authors from wandering away from the main topic is a notable achievement.

One of the most refreshing aspects of the book is that most of the contributors are newcomers to the disarmament field. This probably accounts for the attitude of enthusiasm and optimism which they adopt.

The Columbia group began its work early in 1957 with financial support from the Institute for International Order. They energized themselves with the incentive that a disarmament agreement "would help to preserve the human species and to prevent a world holocaust." However, they divorced themselves from the politics of such an agreement and fixed their attention upon a workable inspection system.

The over-all approach to this challenging problem is a bold one. There is a direct address to the central issue of general disarmament on a broad scale rather than to piece-by-piece, incremental arms limitation; this may be viewed by some as unrealistic, but the value of the study is that it is not watered down. Indeed, there are many today who feel both that the past decade of arms talks have failed because they have aimed too low and that a more radical approach might work.

Not all of the 18 expert opinions on inspection can be invoked in a brief review. However, one may summarize and consolidate their views. Aerial inspection is appraised as being useful for present-day delivery systems but "of almost no value once the intercontinental ballistic missile becomes part of the military arsenal." Not much hope is held for fiscal inspection since governments are experienced in concealing the use of funds from the public; a small percentage of a national budget can be kept from public scrutiny. In the United States a budget which is a significant fraction of $1 billion is concealed for intelligence purposes.

Jay Orear's analysis of the feasibility of detecting nuclear tests has already been published in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* and has been given in amplified form as testimony before the Humphrey committee investigating disarmament. If the Columbia study produced nothing more than the Orear paper it would have been well worth the effort, for this analysis demonstrated again that nonaccess to secret data is no real barrier to evaluation of nuclear issues.

Official secrecy serves to inhibit public discussion and undermines confidence in nonofficial studies. Moreover, secrecy can prevent outside experts from putting the right numbers into their analyses. For example, James H. Boyd (Columbia) assumes that the critical mass of fissionable material is about 90 pounds. But such miscues should not detract from the fundamental good aim and focus of the individual studies made by the Columbia group.

It is distinctly encouraging that the report is not monopolized by the atom. The valuable analyses of John B. Walsh (Columbia), Eugene A. Avallone (C.U.N.Y.), Henry Burlage (M.I.T.) and Charles J. Marsel (N.Y.U.) concern missiles, guidance systems, propulsion, and fuels. They emphasize the fact that numbers of nuclear weapons in stockpile are futile digits unless they can be delivered on target. Therefore delivery vehicles, especially missiles, become of surpassing importance in disarmament-inspection studies.

The multiple approach to inspection, accented throughout the book as highly significant, looks most promising in the case of inspection for missiles. For example, ferreting out the production of an Atlas type ICBM is no needle in a haystack dilemma; this is quite apparent from the fact that the needle is over 100 feet in length. An intercontinental missile is the product of a highly developed and specialized technology. Approximately 40,000 separate parts must be assembled for a single ICBM. Some of these components, such as gyroscopes and accelerometers, require ultraprecision manufacture. For example, only one firm in the United States was able to supply a machine precise enough for ultraprecision gear hobbing.

Very few military men would be willing to stockpile missiles without proof-testing a sufficient initial quantity of the birds to be sure of performance characteristics. Once proof-tested, the missiles would require periodic testing to assure their viability. With this in mind D. G. Brennah (M.I.T.) discusses the detection of high-altitude missile tests in an analysis which should be related to Orear's paper. Clearly, if monitoring posts are installed in the major countries of the world to detect nuclear tests, they ought to be instrumented to detect missiles as well. The spacing between stations is compatible with the twin detection of bombs and missiles.

Vincent Groupé (Rutgers) presents a very brief discussion of the inspection problem as related to biological warfare—or the "poor man's A-bomb." He avoids underlining any conclusion, but

SCIENCE
1515 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

ing does not have to read between the lines to realize that, as far as inspection is concerned, the problem of biological warfare is vastly different from all others discussed in the book.

A fascinating insight into the production and smuggling of clandestine arms is provided by Lt. Col. Rivlin, an officer in the army of Israel and a man with 20 years' experience in covert operations. His cloak-and-dagger story is worthy of book-length expansion and might even achieve best-seller lists if he accentuated the humorous angles which developed when the Hagana set out to frustrate British control. The Hagana located a transportation center less than 100 yards from the British Headquarters in Tel Aviv; it smuggled illegal cargo by draping it with an overlayer of fresh fertilizer and in one case with rather ripe onions; over-all, it conducted an efficient underground operation with minimal interference.

Sociologist William M. Evan (Columbia) reports on public opinion polls, including some Gallup polls not published heretofore, on attitudes toward inspection and supranationalism. It is discouraging to find the United States lowest (West Germany and Japan are highest) on the list of countries favoring worldwide inspection. On the other hand, 97 percent of those queried from the membership of the Federation of American Scientists favored inspection (3 percent of the FAS must be given hearing tests!) as opposed to 53 percent of the American Legionnaires favoring inspection for disarmament. (No comment.)

Psychiatrist Alberta Szalita completes the team of 18 experts and provides some highly interesting insights into the psychological aspects of questions bearing on man's capability to live in peace. She asks: "Does man possess psychological equipment for disarmament as well as for evasion?" Commenting on governmental decisions, she states: "It is also plausible to assume that some, if not many, of the decisions are prompted by personal needs and the nature of the personality characteristics of some government representatives." This point is well taken, for when decisions are reached in secret the personality traits of the decision-makers may be decisive.

The reports of the three evasion teams are so terse as to discourage further compression. However, they emphasize that "The sooner a disarmament agreement could be achieved between the nations, the simpler the problem of inspection." They recognize that evasion is easier in a totalitarian country. They stress the fact that the Achilles heel of disarmament is the secreting of stores of arms prior to inspection. They note "how vast a distance still separates the world from genuine full disarmament."

This optimistic yet realistic appraisal of inspection for disarmament does not attempt to deal with political feasibility. Its obvious hope is that disarmament will reduce international tensions and that small steps will lead to big steps. This view will be challenged by those who feel that there can be no mechanical crutch for jumping into an era of reduced tension. Arms, they say, are the end products of fear and while more arms increase tension, less arms do not necessarily decrease it in the era of nuclear missiles.

The great merit of this pioneering book is that it penetrates to the core of the disarmament-inspection problem. Columbia University Press manufactured the book in an incredible five weeks in order to bring the book to the public on the heels of the Geneva talks. It is to be hoped that this good timing will give this book the kind of national readership which it so much deserves. It is without doubt the most significant book I have read this year.

RALPH E. LAPP

Washington, D.C.

The Kingdom of Jordan. Raphael Patai. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1958. ix + 315 pp. Illus. $5.

This volume is considerably more important and more widely useful than its simple title would suggest. The real worth of the book is not immediately apparent even in some of the earlier chapters, which, almost in Baedeker fashion, deal with physical environment and supply skeletal outlines of Jordan's history, its contemporary political and economic structure, and its attributes as a Middle Eastern state. Interspersed among these factual recitals, which presumably are intended to serve principally as a context for a detailed treatment of Jordanian society, are enlivening observations on the unifying influence of religion and language, on pan-Arabism, and on the relationship between power-prestige and cultural attitudes. These sociological excursions give advance notice of the fact that the essential contribution of the book, as might be expected from the author's previous writings, consists in a masterly analysis of the human components of Jordan—an analysis that holds good to an almost equal degree for the surrounding Arab countries.

Most of the topics with which the author is mainly concerned—the family, the nomads, villages and towns, religion, health, language, and education—have been discussed by other students of Arab life and Islamic institutions in recent years. Few, however, have shown the depth of perception and understanding of the characteristics peculiar to the several elements in the Jordanian population that are displayed here. Patai is nearly at his best in dealing at some length with the changes that have been taking place in nomadic life since World War I. One misses only an evaluation of two of the more potent of the causative factors: the high-power rifle and the motorcar.

The final chapter, on "Values and outlook," is an excellent synthesis of all that has gone before. It makes clear the problems and perplexities of groups at various cultural levels in a predominantly Muslim environment now in transition between customary and traditional values and the contrasting ones of an ever-encroaching modern world. Caught up in this process, the Arab has to form new concepts of freedom, independence, and leisure. In this connection, the author explains some of the manifestations—such as the irruption of street mobs which of late have seriously complicated political processes in Jordan and neighboring countries. Ascribing many of these phenomena to youths recently emancipated from the discipline of the family, he remarks: "They discover that they can support causes by participating in street demonstrations, that there is the freedom of the crowd, the independence gained through anonymity, the emotional satisfaction of mob action. This is a truly new experience. . . . Now they feel free to commit irresponsible acts in the name of patriotic fervor and indignation." Here, the author tacitly suggests, is raw material for government endeavor. The question of the book, he concludes, is: "Into what direction will these changes lead the nascent Jordanian nation?"

HALFORD L. HOSKINS

Library of Congress

The Terpenes, vol. V, *The Triterpenes and Their Derivatives.* Hydroxy acids, hydroxy lactones, hydroxyaldehyde acids, hydroxyketo acids, and the stereochemistry of the triterpenes. John Simonsen and W. C. J. Ross. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1957. ix + 662 pp. $15.50.

This most recent volume in the monumental series on the chemistry of the terpenes is, for the most part, an extension of volume IV, covering the more highly oxygenated triterpene derivatives. The chemistry of the triterpenoid hydroxy acids, lactones, aldehyde acids, and hydroxyketo acids is presented in the classical framework employed in the earlier volumes of the set.

The use of outline formulas is welcome, but here, as in volume IV, the authors have produced distorted and somewhat confusing diagrams through

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg March 6, 1959

Mrs. Segal of the Anne Frank Foundation telephoned.

(1) Otto Frank will be in New York from March 21 to April 1 publicizing the Foundation in Holland. Mrs. Segal would like him to go on PERSON TO PERSON and says he speaks good English. I told her guests were always lined up much in advance, but that I would make sure by checking with you.

(2) There is a dinner on March 24 which you will not be able to attend. The Foundation would like you to suggest names of people you would like invited.

Mermin, Myer D.

American Committee for the International Anne Frank Youth Center
of the Anne Frank Foundation, Inc.

12 East 94th Street, New York 28 ENright 9-1543

MRS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, *Honorary Chairman* MARIAN ANDERSON DOUGLAS M. BLACK MRS MARSHALL FIELD LLOYD K. GARRISON
The Honorable JACOB K. JAVITS *The Honorable* HERBERT H. LEHMAN MRS DAVID M. LEVY *The Honorable* HENRY CABOT LODGE
GEORGE MEANY EDWARD R. MURROW BASIL O'CONNOR *His Excellency* DR J. H. VAN ROIJEN *The Honorable* ROBERT F. WAGNER

March 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Tuesday, March 24, at 6:00 P. M., we are launching the Foundation at an informal supper, followed by a private showing of the new Anne Frank film, both at the Twentieth Century-Fox Studios, 444 West 56 Street, in the Little Theatre.

Otto Frank, Anne's father, is coming from abroad to tell the moving story of the emergence of the International Anne Frank Youth Center in Amsterdam. Miss Shelley Winters will present the American program.

Your secretary has informed us that you will not be in town on March 24. If, however, you care to suggest the names of persons you know would be interested, we would be very happy to invite them. There will be no solicitation of funds on this evening, but it is expected that many of those who attend will either have already made substantial contributions or will do so.

Sincerely,

Myer D. Mermin

Myer D. Mermin
Vice-President
The Anne Frank Foundation, Inc.

MDM:LF

Merridith, Ken

June 5, 1958

Dear Ken:

Thanks for your letter and brochure on Hood Canal. Some of the pictures are just beautiful.

I'm sending the brochure back to you in case you might want others to see it.

If ever I am out your way, I'll let you know.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ken Merridith
Sappho, Washington

mcc

Tml

SAPPHO, WASHINGTON

5/1/58

Dear Ed:

How goes it? Long time no see — except on television! Sorry that I didn't find out you were at Neah Bay last summer until you had left. I would have driven over to see you in the pick-up and driven you to the old Nelson Ranch on the Hoko River to show you our truck road system.

We have acquired 1700 ft of low bank waterfront and 80 acres of land on Hood Canal just 2 miles west of the new floating bridge which is now under construction. When completed it will be only 1 hour and 10 minutes from Colman dock — even quicker when the Vashon Island bridge system is completed in 1965.

We subdivided the land and plan to sell large lots and then build there ourselves in a year or so to be ready to retire there when the time comes. We dug 2 gallons of butter clams in front of lot 2 Block 1 in 15 minutes. This region has 19 inches of ~~to~~ rainfall and 200 sunny days per year.

I wanted you to see our brochure. If you have any ideas let us hear from you. You should see it on your next trip west.

Our best Ken ~~[illegible]~~ M

W K Merridith

April 7, 1959

Dear Ken:

I am just back from a quick trip to London, Paris, Berlin and Bonn and find your gracious note. We will all three be coming to the west coast some time this summer and nothing would please me more than to spend a little time with you. And no introduction could surpass that of "Roscoe's boy".

The other night a chap who used to run shovel out there, George Jones, turned up at the studio and we had a fine time reminiscing.

I don't know when we will be coming west, but I will let you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. W.K. Merridith
Sappho, Washington

W. K. MERRIDITH
SAPPHO, WASHINGTON
FRONTIER 4-3543

HOOD CANAL WATERFRONT
SHINE, WASHINGTON

"THERE IS MORE SUN AT SHINE!"

2/17/59

LOA

Dear Ed:

We caught your interview on Doug Edward's news. Your sabbatical year sounds great. If you get to Clallam County in your travels we would be very happy to take you over our railroad and truck road system. We have a big "truck-to-rail" load transfer in the corner of the Nels Nelson homestead where you used to fish long ago.

If you want a quiet visit with no fan fare we will just introduce you as Roscoe's Boy! Johnny Meyers and his wife were by last summer with another couple and we had quite a visit

Yours

Ken

FEB 20 1959

I gave

Merritt, Joseph
Feb. 16, 1959
7 Park Street
Martinsville, Va.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Although I have never met you personally, I have been a great admirer of yours for many years.

My husband, Joseph Merritt, has been a newscaster and disc jockey on radio for the past six years. He is a very competent young man of 33, a native of Raleigh N. C., he has won many awards for his newscasting abilities in North Carlonia and also Virginia. His main objective in life is to become a really top notch news commentator, like yourself. He considers you the top man in this field and would like very much to follow in your footsteps

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give him great moral
support and he would
value it very highly. I
shall always be grateful, and
appreciate any consideration
you may give this matter.
Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very Sincerely,

Mrs. Joseph W. Merritt

Mettler, Eric

MARCH ~~18~~ 17, 1959

PRESS
ERIC METTLER
FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION
11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE
LONDON

THANKS YOUR LETTER REGRET EXCEEDINGLY LONDON VISIT TOO BRIEF

FOR PROPOSED LUNCHEON THANKS

EDWARD R MURROW

51470

THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION IN LONDON

Founded in 1888 and united in 1913 with the Society of Foreign Journalists

11, CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, S.W.1

Telephone: WHITEHALL 0445

February 26th, 1959.

Edward Murrow Esq.,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I hear from friends that you may come through London some time in March. May I just tell you that the Foreign Press Association in London would be only too delighted to arrange a luncheon in your honour, if you could squeeze such a function into your schedule.

We would be grateful for an early reply and remain, with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely

Eric Mettler

Eric Mettler
President

Metz, Elinor

April 16, 1959

Dear Miss Metz:

I have your letter of April 13th.

This is just a note to tell you that I do not have any control over any programs other than the ones I am, at present, producing. Therefore, I would be wasting your time to discuss it further.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Miss Elinor Metz
808 Jefferson (West)
Jonesboro, Arkansas

Elinor Metz

808 WEST JEFFERSON, JONESBORO, ARK.

April 13, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
News Commentator
CBS
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If you have time, tell me whom to write concerning a TV program, where I would receive royalty if it were accepted. It would be an interesting program, I think, for a person like you to handle weekly.

Very truly,

(Mrs) Elinor Metz

m

encl. stamped envelope

J H Mewett

August 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Mewett:

I have had a rather disappointing experience in the matter of recordings of Mr. Murrow's wartime broadcasts from London retained by our Records Library. It seems that hardly anything of value has been kept. I am sending you a recording of ORCHESTRATED HELL dubbed at 7½ and a tape containing excerpts from some of Mr. Murrow's broadcasts, which are as follows: the first cut is one of his broadcasts in which he describes a Churchill speech, RAF daylight raids and the effects of Nazi raids. The second cut is of the air raid from the record. And the last cut is also out of the record.

I am also sending you certain scripts which might be useful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. H. Mewett
The B.B.C.
Television Film Studios
Ealing Green
Ealing W. 5

gw
encl

Meyer, Elizabeth

June 12, 1959

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Meyer
1265 37th Avenue
San Francisco 22, California

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

Thank you very much for your nice letter of June 6.

Your kind comments about my programs are indeed appreciated. It is always nice to know our viewers are pleased with the type of programs we produce.

I hope that when I do return to CBS, from my sabbatical it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. ELIZABETH T. MEIJER
1265 - 37th Ave.
San Francisco 22, Calif.

June 6 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Time is getting short for us to hear your always welcome and informative broadcasts, so I think it is also time that I wish for you a most happy and gratifying year.

I am sure many people have told you how much we are all going to miss you and your sound explanations of worldaffairs and I shall be one of you. A friend is going out of my life temporarily (and only that thank goodness) to whom I have listened and from whom I have learned much almost daily for almost twenty years.

I am glad we shall hear your voice occasionally on some of your broadcasts. If by any chance you pay a visit to my native country Holland I hope you will salute it for me.

So I say "Bon Voyage" to you and your family! What a wonderful year for your boy!

And have a wonderful year till we hear you again I hope on your every day spot.

With my very best wishes,

Most gratefully yours

Elizabeth T. Meijer

Meyer, Eugene

F

June 8, 1959

Dear Agnes:

I am terribly sorry to hear the news about Eugene. Please convey to him my warmest greetings.

Please don't give a moment's thought to the party for the Mount Kisco theatre group. No-one there except the producer knew of your gracious gesture, so there will be no problem about rumours circulating.

I shall be here until the beginning of July and, after that, on our farm which isn't too far from Mount Kisco, so we will see you and Eugene before we leave the country.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

May 28, 1959

Dear Ed:

This is sad news. Eugene in in the hospital and there is not the slightest chance that I shall get to Mount Kisco this June. Even if he can come home he will have to stay in Washington for the month so that he can remain under the doctor's observation.

This means that we can't have our party for the Mount Kisco Theater Group. If you can, please get out of it without mentioning the fact that Eugene is sick because it is sure to get round Mount Kisco in no time flat if local people know of it. Wouldn't it be all right to say that unforeseen emergencies prevent me from coming to Mount Kisco during June, and let it go at that?

Actually I do not know when we shall get there this year as we can't possibly move until Eugene is strong enough to make the trip.

With regret, and love to you and Janet,

Sincerely,

Agnes

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
486 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Meyer, Agnes
F

May 28, 1959

Dear Agnes:

How kind of you to offer to put us up for the night. I find that we must go back to our farm that same evening, but thanks anyway.

Here, belatedly, is a copy of a letter addressed to Eugene some time ago.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

May 26, 1959

Dear Ed:

As our party on June 30 for the Mount Kisco Theater Group is so late, why don't you and Janet plan to stay overnight? Even if you have to go to town early the next day it would be more comfortable than going in at night.

At present Eugene is in the hospital but I am hoping to get him to the Farm on schedule.

With affectionate greetings to Janet and to you,

Sincerely

Agnes

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
486 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Meyer, Mrs Eugene

May 20, 1959

Dear Agnes:

Unhappily, Janet and I cannot join you on the weekend of the thirteenth and fourteenth. We are both sorry.

You are, as always, gracious and generous in agreeing to provide drinks for a few people after the opening performances at the Mount Kisco Playhouse. Janet and I will certainly be there and I shall be personally responsible that the theatre group shall not number more than thirty. Thank you again.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Robinson

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Hubbell Robinson

from: Sheila Hogg (Mr. Murrow's secretary)

May 20, 1959

With regard to Mr. Murrow's recent invitation to you, you will probably find these details helpful.

The party is being given by Mrs. Eugene Meyer at Seven Springs Farm, Mount Kisco, N.Y., following the premiere performance of the summer season at the Mount Kisco Playhouse. The play that evening will be TUNNEL OF LOVE, featuring Jack Sterling. Judging from the length of the play, the party will be at about 11 p.m.

If there are any other details you want, please let me know.

Meyer, Agnes

RECEIVED
1958 NOV 28 PM 2:56
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WU010 PD

WASHINGTON DC NOV 28 118 PME

EDWARD R MURROW

SHALL BE IN NEW YORK TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT WEEK CAN WE POSSIBLY HAVE LUNCHEON EITHER DAY HERES HOPING

AGNES E MEYER.

219P

Answered by phone

Meyer, Agnes.

RECEIVED
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EDWARD MURROW CBS

DEAR ED I HOPE THAT YOU AND YOUR LADY WILL COME TO LUNCH PREFERABLY ON SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 7 OR IF THAT IS ~~XXXXXXX~~ INCONVENIENT ON SATURDAY THE SIXTH TO MEET THE GRAHAMS AND OTHER WASHINGTON FRIENDS MUCH LOVE TO BOTH OF YOU

AGNES MEYER

1116AEST..

NO

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Meyer Agnes E.

F

A136WX

(180)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15 (AP)-MRS. AGNES E. MEYER, WASHINGTON AUTHOR AND LECTURER, TODAY PROPOSED CREATION OF AN "ACADEMY OF SCIENTIFIC HUMANISM" TO SERVE AS A CLEARING HOUSE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH.

MRS. MEYER SUGGESTED IN A SPEECH AT THE DEDICATION OF A NEW PRE-CLINICAL MEDICAL BUILDING AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY THAT SUCH AN AGENCY COULD RENDER AS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AS THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAS RENDERED IN UNIFYING WORK IN THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

SHE SAID IT WOULD PERMIT THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE TO ACT UPON "CAREFULLY SIFTED RECOMMENDATIONS INSTEAD OF FLOUNDERING AROUND AMIDST PATCHWORK REMEDIES WHICH...NEVER CATCH UP WITH THE RAPID DISINTEGRATION OF OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM."

TURNING TO DESEGREGATION, MRS. MEYER SUGGESTED THAT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER APPOINT BIRACIAL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL COMMITTEES TO DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS.

SHE SAID THAT ONLY THROUGH DISCUSSION AND COMMON AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES CAN THE PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATION BE REALIZED.

HOWARD IS A PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO SCHOOL.

MRS. MEYER IS THE WIFE OF EUGENE MEYER, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE WASHINGTON POST.

MISS BERTHA S. ADKINS, UNDER SECRETARY OF WELFARE, NOTED IN A SPEECH THAT HOWARD RANKS SECOND AMONG ALL AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN STUDENTS ENROLLED.

SHE ADDED THAT NO SLIDE RULE CAN MEASURE THE VALUE OF THIS IN CREATING A FRIENDLY INTEREST IN HUMAN BEINGS EVERYWHERE.

WE1144AED

Meyer, Eugene

May 5, 1958

Dear Agnes:

Thanks for sending me a copy of your testimony. It was first-rate, as usual.

I am off to London on Thursday to do an interview with Macmillan and hope to see you when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

fc

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

April 29, 1958

Dear Ed:

This is a new angle on Federal Aid to Education. I really think if we don't start improving our schools right away, we're going to lose the cold war and the Communists will win the world.

Do you think you could do anything about it in one of your broadcasts? I am really worried about the way things are going down here.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
486 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Plea for Federal Support for Education

Testimony before the General Education Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee

April 28, 1958 10:00 a.m.

Gentlemen -- My name is Agnes E. Meyer -- I represent no organization -- I cannot come before you with the resounding statement that I speak for X million people of some powerful lobby -- But since the beginning of World War II I have probably visited more public schools in more parts of our country than any other non-professional. I have seen and suffered intensely from the evil effects upon our children when they go from poor, overcrowded homes to poor, overcrowded schools. I have also had the exhilarating experience of personal conversations with the resolute, brilliant youngsters whose minds and characters have blossomed under the influence of our finest public schools. That thousands upon thousands of our children should be denied an equal opportunity for self-development because they were born and grew up in impoverished areas of our country, has always seemed to me an unendurable injustice, yes a crime in a country as rich as ours. So if I represent any special group as I plead once more for Federal support to education I am making myself a spokesman for the multitude of American boys and girls whose lives have been blasted, and those whose future development is still being frustrated because neither our Federal Government, nor the American people as a whole are sufficiently aware that such cruelty is a commonplace in our great nation. Since we have many first-rate elementary and secondary schools in the prosperous sections of our country, it is obvious that we could have equally good schools everywhere if the less productive states and communities could afford them.

You will hear many technical experts who will give you exact figures to show the disparity that exists in our educational system, and what this costs our nation in loss of

productive capacity. But I shall concern myself chiefly with the meaning of those facts to the security of our country. Therefore I wish to make a flat statement at the outset of my testimony on behalf of Federal support for education, namely, that there is nothing wrong with our public school system that money cannot cure.

Why is this true? It is true because adequate funds would make it possible to have small classes in well-equipped buildings. If we could pay our teachers a wage commensurate with their responsibilities, more and better educated men and women would enter the profession. Although the greater part of our school system is obsolete in this post-Sputnik era, our numerous schools where a modern curriculum exists and modern methods of education are practiced, could be used as models for the complete reorganization of our poorly endowed school systems. Despite all the criticism of our schools we have enough educational leadership in every state of this country to create a first-class public school system, if only the American people can be aroused to pay the price.

And pay the price we must -- for today the development of every ounce of talent we possess is not merely a matter of justice and equality of opportunity -- it is a life and death issue. All well-informed Americans know that we are losing the cold war for lack of trained personnel. Our inherent defence strength rests upon the quality of our manpower and brain power. Says Arthur R. von Hippel of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the March issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists: "There is a desperate urgency in our present situation. Our adversary is politically much more cunning than we are, and his technical strength is surpassing ours at a rapid rate. Shortly, we may be confronted with an ultimatum to surrender or be annihilated. This is the challenge, and against it our response has to be measured".

Gentlemen, that is not the statement of an hysterical pessimist. It represents the coldly considered judgment of a distinguished scientist who knows the Russian potential and

our own. He expresses it in a plea for better coordination of research work at the University level. But the quality of scientists and researchers in our colleges and universities depends upon their preparation in our elementary and secondary schools.

Why in the face of such dire warnings is there such indifference to this vital question of improving our educational system through Federal support? It is due to the fact that our people are unaware of the danger to which they are exposed. Consequently they do not understand the central importance of education to the survival of our country and the freedom of mankind.

This is psychologically understandable. Despite the open and often repeated threats of the communist leaders that their purpose is world domination, neither our political leaders nor the American people can comprehend that the freedom of our great, prosperous, and powerful nation could ever be seriously threatened. Protected in the past by two oceans our nation has heretofore been safe from all foreign invasion. We have no experience of tragedy. We have a history of progress and success which makes it difficult for us to adjust our thinking to the perils of the nuclear age. Therefore it is not surprising that anyone who says that the communists are out-manoeuvering us on every front and that we are in danger of imminent disaster, sounds like a Cassandra. Our minds are well aware, especially since the launching of the Sputnik, that we are losing our position of world leadership. But in our hearts we feel too secure and too certain of ultimate victory. As a result there is no sense of urgency to improve our chaotic society and to make our nation strong enough to cope with the manifold foreign and domestic problems that confront us. We think there will always be time to do next year what we fail to do now. As a result there is an indifference even in the Congress to Federal support for education. Unless we awaken from this dream world we shall regret it to the end of time.

It is only natural that our political leaders should give first priority to military defense and foreign policy. But in a thermonuclear age even military preparedness and the imple-

mentation of foreign affairs, depend upon the development of a vast reservoir of highly skilled manpower of many different kinds. We also need highly trained personnel that can guide our complex society here at home -- a society bound to become far more complex now that automation is already coming into use. Unskilled labor will become a drug on the market when complicated machines produce goods in a small fraction of the time and labor now required. Dr. Norbert Wiener of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in his book on "Cybernetics" warns us: "Taking the Second Industrial Revolution as accomplished, the average human being of mediocre attainments or less, has nothing to sell that is worth anyone's money to buy". Obviously we must train the majority of our population for the higher skills needed in an automated system of production, or we shall have an unemployment situation which will make this depression and even that of the thirties look insignificant. So dangerous a situation might tempt our people to accept dictatorship in preference to social chaos.

Thus in the face of the rapidly expanding power and influence of the U.S.S.R., there is but one chance that we can hold our own whether in military defence, foreign affairs, or domestic social stability -- the power of education must be expanded at once to overcome the power of ignorance if our nation is to achieve genuine defense and the genuine security for which we yearn.

The U.S.S.R. still uses the threat of nuclear war but they will not resort to war because they are justified in believing that they can win their objective -- world domination -- without it. The cold war has been shifted by the crafty leaders of the Kremlin from a competiton in physical strength to a competition in brains. At this very moment the outcome of what has now become a hot war, is being fought in the classrooms of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. We must heed the warning of Lloyd V. Berkner, member of the President's Scientific Advisory Council, in his article "Earth Satellites and Foreign Policy"; "The year 1957 may well stand

in history as the point in time at which intellectual achievement forged ahead of weapons and national wealth as instruments of national policy. The achievement of the Soviet satellite" says Dr. Berkner "has demonstrated to Americans what they refused to believe before that they are in a race for intellectual leadership, when they hadn't realized that there was a race. In the complacency of our assumed technological lead, we have confused our high standards of living and material prosperity with intellectual stature. It is an extravagant and dangerous mistake" concludes Dr. Berkner.

Why do we find ourselves in this frightful predicament? Why do we have to acknowledge that the Russians have snatched from us the economic, intellectual and psychological leadership of the entire world? Largely because we have never examined the real reason why the U.S.S.R. has forged ahead so fast that it is now threatening our supremacy in productive capacity including the productivity of missiles. We never examined the real reason why the U.S.S.R. is such an astute and dangerous enemy -- We entertained the naive conviction that communist authoritarianism must crumble from within because nothing so hostile to our self-satisfied and self-righteous democracy could long endure.

Our fatuous pride was due to the fact that we overlooked the true reason for the ever-increasing power of the Russian communists -- their faith that cultivation of the human mind is the greatest single source of power.

While we have been neglecting our schools as never before, the Russians from the moment the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917, have devoted the same close attention to educating the young and old as they did to the development of their armed forces and the administration of their economy. They have always spent a higher percentage of their total income on education than we have. As a result in forty years they have transformed a semi-feudal, illiterate population into an advanced industrial nation whose productivity rivals our own and exceeds it

in many respects. It is a wholly admirable, it is a fantastic achievement; no wonder the underprivileged nations throughout the world say to themselves: "If Russia did it, we can do it". As George S. Counts states at the end of his momentous book, "The Challenge of Soviet Education": "Education is one of the most fundamental realities of the Soviet system. The Bolshevik leaders from the first have regarded education with utter seriousness, far surpassing in this respect the leaders of any free society on the earth. They regard education as a "mighty weapon" in the cause of Communism. Without their vast system of educational agencies, the Bolsheviks would not be standing in the position of power they occupy today."

Let's face it. The Soviet leaders have always had a deeper insight into the relationship between national education and national power than we have. They had the foresight to implement this faith by creating a public educational system that reaches into every hamlet. Out of sheer necessity, the Russian political strategists have developed more foresight than ours and the Russian people work harder than ours. Recently while speaking to our American observers of the Russian elections, Khrushchev predicted (according to the New York Times, March 19) that in the future the United States will always lag behind the Soviet Union in scientific achievements. He said this would be so not because Americans were less talented than Russians but because only in the Soviet Union did all young men and women have the opportunity to develop their talents. And on April 11th he said communism would win the struggle with us not by war but by raising labor productivity, increasing the output of goods and building up its economy. To all of these warnings -- which are no idle boasts -- we Americans remain indifferent. I fear this is due to the fact that we take Russian education no more seriously than we take our own. Yet we must face this educational challenge realistically or we shall soon find ourselves in the position of a second rate world power.

Gentlemen, this is what the Congress and the American people must realize, that we have

to build a new strength into our nation -- and the greatest source of strength is education. In this scientific era knowledge is power as never before.

This was emphasized in the 1958 Parliament of Science conducted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the following paragraph:

"The urgent need to develop fully the intellectual resources of our nation requires a prompt and thorough recognition of the basic importance of education in our society. Our schools and colleges will be able to contribute fully to the solution of the problems that now confront us only if the improvement of the teaching profession is accorded a high priority among our major concerns. We must compensate teachers at levels which reflect the degree to which the destiny of the nation depends on teaching of the highest quality. Only through such a realistic approach can we hope to solve the quantitative and qualitative shortages which now seriously limit what schools and colleges are able to accomplish."

I realize full well that we cannot waste our national substance. I am as conscious as any other taxpayer that expenditures for armaments will increase to astronomical figures. But the nation's peril is such that our people must stop wasting their substance on more and more gadgets and luxuries. We must accept a new primacy of values with education as our highest goal.

We must be willing to make sacrifices for education now lest we be obliged to make heavier sacrifices later. Let me use the armaments program as an example. Why are we suddenly obliged to multiply our appropriations for bigger and deadlier missiles? Because policy under this administration has been made by the Bureau of the Budget. Even our military security, until Sputnik woke us up, was sacrificed to a balanced budget. As a result we must now accelerate our plans for military offence and defence at a far heavier cost, for it is always true that haste makes waste. The same need for a costly crash program in the educational field

will arise in the future unless we begin at once to appropriate adequate sums for the year by year improvement of education. Of course the Bureau of the Budget will argue all the more strenuously that we spend nothing on education since we have now been forced to spend such gigantic sums on missiles and satellites. Gentlemen, the control of the purse and thus the making of national policy belongs to the legislative branch of our Government. I hope that you will make it clear to the executives who have allowed the Bureau of the Budget to usurp these powers, that you the legislators put the safety of our country above monetary considerations, and that in this national crisis we must move quickly to improve the quality and quantity of our education throughout the country. Even if such a decision on your part would involve higher taxes, I am convinced the American people would be willing to pay them if they know how perilous the world is in which they live and must continue to live.

Therefore I call upon you to support primarily HR 10763 and in a modified form HR 10381. Moreover we should not think of these bills as Federal Aid -- as if it were a form of charity. The Federal Government has long recognized its responsibility to share with the states and the localities the responsibility for the education of our children. Now that share must be increased.

Gentlemen, the only bill before you that meets the need for school construction and for increasing teachers' salaries -- the two most crucial problems of our public school system -- is the one introduced by Mr. Metcalf in the House and Senator Murray in the Senate. Other witnesses will describe in detail the shortage of trained teachers and the shocking conditions of class-room overcrowding, often in obsolete buildings, that have grown more acute every year in many sections of our country. As background for my argument, I shall merely state that despite all the efforts made by the states and localities approximately two million 300 thousand children are in excess of present school capacity. We have a shortage now of some

142 thousand class-rooms. This means that not only these 2.3 million children receive an inadequate education, it means that they overcrowd the existing school-rooms and lower the educational standards of millions of other children. At the same time, due to the high birth-rate we must provide additional class-rooms for one million more children every year. Despite the extraordinary efforts of the States to keep abreast of their school construction needs, the limited financial resources in many old established communities and the new suburban towns are not sufficient to eliminate the class-room bottle-neck.

At the same time there is a critical teacher shortage due largely to the pitiful salaries they receive in many of our states.

HR 10763 provides one billion dollars in the fiscal year 1959 and raises this yearly to four or five billions which the states would be empowered to use either for school construction or for the increase of teachers' salaries or both, depending on the primacy of their needs. This appropriation added to the continuing efforts of the states and localities would enable them gradually to overcome their most acute difficulties. If the grants to the States for construction are made quickly enough, the program would create greatly needed employment. I cannot help criticizing the administration and the Congress for a public works program that calls for highways, housing and post-offices but no schools. For every new highway would create new communities and every new community needs schools, for which the funds would be lacking.

But an emergency program for school construction must not be allowed to take the place of a long-range program. For we can catch up with our educational problems only if we work at their solution year by year for at least five years to come.

The increase of teachers' salaries must inevitably accompany any program to build more schools if we are to attract young men and women in greater numbers, of the quality now needed

to improve our educational standards. The nation since Sputnik is particularly concerned with the shortage of science and mathematics teachers. I have preached for years that this shortage could never be overcome unless salaries were raised. Every year for years we graduated several thousand science teachers only to have most of them absorbed by industries that can afford to pay them a living wage. It is futile to think we can counteract this trend until teaching salaries are commensurate with those offered in the business world.

At the same time I am opposed to raising the salaries of mathematics and science teachers while ignoring other salary scales as is proposed by the Administration bills. Such a procedure would undoubtedly create difficult problems of administration and destroy teaching morale in every school in the country. Furthermore we need scientists who know history, languages and the social structure of which they are an integral and influential part.

The 1958 Parliament of Science, conducted under the American Association for the Advancement of Science, stated explicitly: "Both public policy and the welfare of science require an educational system that is strong at all levels and in all fields of knowledge. Efforts to advance science at the expense of other fields of learning would harm all fields of learning and the society they serve".

We hear constantly that Soviet curriculum is overweighted with scientific studies and that this is the secret of Russia's technological, economic, and political progress. Gentlemen, this is not true. In the Russian ten-year middle school, attended by approximately thirty million pupils from seven to seventeen years of age, the curriculum is not only rigorous but carefully balanced. As both Russian parents are usually working people, Khruschchev is now rapidly developing public boarding schools, already attended by 75,000 boys and girls, which, as he put it, would complete for its students "the transition from the lower stage of communism to its higher stage" and "bring up the builders of a new society, individuals of great spirit and lofty ideals, wholeheartedly

serving their people who are marching in the vanguard of all mankind". To be sure the Russians emphasize science but against a background of history, literature, languages and geography. They are "marching in the vanguard of all mankind" and capturing world leadership because they never send economic or technological advisors to foreign lands unless they can speak the language plus the native dialects, understand the agricultural and economic needs of the people whom they are supposed to advise and understand enough about their psychology and customs to win their sympathy.

Now, gentlemen, I am not pointing out how well adjusted the Soviet education is to communist purposes of world domination with the idea that we should copy their curriculum. The essence of the challenge of Soviet education is this: We must strive to develop an educational system and philosophy which will serve the purposes of a free society as effectively and imaginatively as the Soviet education serves the purposes of despotism.

In the main this philosophy consists of giving each child the education best suited to his individual capacities. The localities must now realize that public education has a responsibility to the nation. The Federal Government, on the other hand, must also realize that the diversity of American education must be preserved. Furthermore, the time has come when our Federal Government must not only support public education but cooperate closely with the Federal and State Departments of Education on certain educational needs of various government agencies. We could make no greater mistake than to introduce the authoritarian guidance of the Soviets; but there is no reason why our expert school councillors should not point how and where our most gifted students could best use their talents to serve the nation. For example, if we are going to develop teachers and technologists who can speak French, German, Italian, Japanese or Chinese, Russian, Hindi, or whatnot, we shall never produce enough unless they are given prospects of a career in which such knowledge can be applied. Henceforth we must regard

education not only as the path to self-development and an enlightened citizenry, but as an indispensable means for building a strong nation capable of the world leadership that has been thrust upon us.

That is why a scholarship program such as that proposed in HR 10381 is essential. It provides for 40,000 scholarships awarded by the State Educational Commissions; and during each of the five succeeding years it authorizes 40,000 additional scholarships every year.
Mr. Elliott's term, "National Defence Scholarships" is well chosen. But they should not be confined, as is set forth in other bills, to scientific studies. Our need for trained personnel is so acute and so varied, that the recipients of these scholarships should be chosen on merit, and merit includes character and diversity of talent as well as intellectual achievement. We cannot afford to be sentimental about allowance for so-called environmentally handicapped students. We have more than enough able boys and girls who do not go to college for financial reasons. The Educational Testing Service reports that last year 150,000 of our top-grade high school graduates did not go to college for lack of funds. We must reserve these scholarships for those highly qualified students. We cannot afford any other policy.

Persons awarded scholarships under HR 10381 are paid $1000 per year which is less than the average tuition fee at the leading private universities. The actual cost to these universities per student is between $2500 and $3000. If the Federal Government wishes to help the private universities as well as the student, the scholarships should be increased if the recipient is accepted by one of these institutions. There is nothing new in this proposal. In the G.I. Bill for scholarships after World War II a cost of instruction allowance was included.

As these scholarships grow in number from year to year, I have no doubt they will have a galvanizing effect on the ambitions of our public school students not only in the secondary

but even in the elementary grades. If one criticism of our public schools is justified it is that our children are not encouraged to work hard. Partly this is due to the false theory that every child should be promoted regardless of achievement. Partly it is due to the fact that many school curricula are obsolete and do not grip the children's attention. Hard work is the result of intense interest and interest cannot be aroused when the teachers have so many students that their energies are sapped by the problem of discipline. Furthermore, the overcrowding of our class-rooms makes it impossible to separate the bright and the subnormal children. This egalitarianism we can no longer afford. It is just as discouraging for the children with low IQ's as it is for those with high IQ's. We must now institute the several track system which permit children to progress according to their abilities. There is nothing undemocratic about this since the children in the lower groups get more individual attention especially in remedial reading and move to the next higher group as soon as they are ready for promotion. It is indeed the most democratic way of educating our children since it gives each child equality of opportunity, and the individual attention it needs.

Such a graded system is all the more necessary now that we must absorb in our white schools thousands of Negro children whose education has been neglected and therefore lag two or three years behind the white children in scholastic achievement. Without a system of homogeneous grouping according to individual abilities, the assimilation of a large proportion of Negro students would retard the education of the white children. We can overcome this difficulty and improve the education of both races, if the states and communities have enough money to accelerate the education of the Negro children and make a success of integration. To do this we must have not only smaller classes and more young teachers of great ability, but better school equipment, health programs, and other auxiliary services, psychiatric consultants and guidance experts

aware of the stresses and strains to which the Negro children, their parents and the teachers themselves are exposed, especially during the period of transition.

Gentlemen, we cannot fail to make a success of school integration, if only because we need the talents of our Negro fellow-citizens. Therefore the Powell Amendment is a great disservice to Mr. Powell's fellow Negroes. To maintain that no State or locality which has not already integrated its schools should have Federal Aid, is short-sighted. For the South has a more acute lack of class-rooms than any other section of our country. And you can't desegregate schools you haven't got. As for the areas where desegregation has been achieved, if we do not show the South that with effort, intelligence, and ample financial resources, integration can be a success, we shall strengthen the revolt of Southern reactionaries against the law of the land, and destroy the unity of our country here at home and its prestige abroad.

Gentlemen, I have brought up many aspects of our educational problems; I have done it because it is impossible to understand the need for Federal support of education to our states and communities unless we see and feel the complexity of the problems and the need to solve them.

If the American people recognize that the very future of our country will be won or lost in our public class-rooms, they will surely be willing to pay the price for the nation's survival and growth. A new world civilization is in the making in this era of rapid evolution. The question is: Who will determine its character, the free nations or the Communists? I fear our people still entertain the naive conviction that history is on our side and that Western Democracy will always prevail in its battle against authoritarianism. What is more, we actually persuaded the other free peoples to believe in us and our boastful attitude. Yet at this very moment we face a turning of the tide when more and more of the uncommitted peoples are beginning to think that democracy is decadent and that communism represents the future need of mankind.

To regain the prestige we used to enjoy in foreign lands we must prove that democracy has a greater vitality than communism, the vitality of a free people determined to preserve their freedom. I ask you to imagine what an electrifying influence it would be throughout the world, when it becomes known that our great country -- the first to undertake the revolutionary idea of educating all its citizens -- had lived up to this faith and begun a new era of giving every child an equal opportunity for self-development.

That our people are becoming gradually aware of the need to improve our educational system, cost what it may, is indicated by a recent poll taken in New Jersey. The vote of adult citizens was 64% that Congress should help the states with Federal support of their schools. If you took a similar poll among your constituents, I am sure you would get a similar result. The people are not vocal enough because the average citizen is confused by the multiplicity of claims on the Federal Treasury. But what are Congressional leaders for if not to make articulate the priorities of need in their electoral districts? It is habitual in American thinking that the States should support the public schools. But quite apart from the fact that most of our states are financially over-extended in their attempts to keep up with the pressing need for more and better schools, we simply cannot wait upon the slow tempo of progress if this question is left to the states and localities.

This slow tempo is not due to failure of the people to realize the urgency of the problem. Many states and localities are anxious to do what they know should be done; they do not lack the will; they lack the financial resources. With the deepest sincerity and solemnity I wish to say this. Our nation is poised on a water-shed. The way we turn now may mean salvation or destruction of freedom for us and for mankind. What happens to American public education will determine what happens to America. And what happens to America will determine the course of history for generations to come.

Meyer, Eugene

DOMESTIC February 24

to:

EDWARD R. MURROW
KENILWORTH HOTEL
MIAMI
FLORIDA

MRS. MEYER'S ADDRESS 675 FIRST STREET NORTH NAPLES TELEPHONE NUMBER

MIDWAY 2-3936. REGARDS.

SHEILA HOGG

514-70

Meyer, Agnes

January 15, 1959

Dear Agnes:

Again, I must abuse your patience by saying that I still don't know when or if I can get away from this miserable city. Janet and I are doing everything we can to try to co-ordinate a plan of some kind.

About Petr Zenkl - he is a noble and, in some ways, pitiable man. Lord Mayor of Prague before the war; spent nearly six years in concentration camps (I found him in Buchenwald); later Deputy Prime Minister under Benes; thrown in the clink by the Communists when they took over in Czechoslovakia; finally escaped; is, or at least was, recognized in Europe as an expert on both housing and health.

Much love and my best regards to Eugene.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

January 12,1959

Dear Ed:

Do try to come to Naples in March; at present any time will be convenient. I have seen the house and know we can make you comfortable and give you a real rest. So just consider the invitation an open one -- I'll throw anybody out, if necessary, to make room for you and Janet.

Love and good wishes,

Affectionately,

Agnes

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

P. S. What do you know about Petr Zenkl? I have promised to see him some time or another but have not yet fixed the time.

December 15, 1958

Dear Agnes:

'Twas wonderful to have a drink with you, and thanks for the suggestions on foreign trade and aid. Somehow, sometime, we will get it done.

I took your invitation to come to Florida seriously and am trying to juggle schedules.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

SEVEN·SPRINGS·FARM
MOUNT·KISCO
NEW·YORK

October 28, 1958

Dear Ed:

Herewith my latest effort to make the U. S. A. safe for democracy. The bare bones of the idea are outlined on page five. It appeals, I find, to trained minds who are wrestling with the same problem, namely, to make life more livable in our country by the use of modern methods and techniques. But I shall have difficulty selling it to the general public, including the Senators and Congressmen whom the general public elects to carry on its business.

I wish I had your gift for putting over complicated situations graphically and dramatically.

Enviously and affectionately yours,

Agnes E. Meyer
(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

SCIENCE AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Address before the 44th Annual Conference of the
Michigan Welfare League, Detroit, Michigan
October 23, 1958, at 8:00 p.m.

AGNES E. MEYER

There is no group before which I would rather present the thoughts that I am about to submit to you. Although I am speaking before a State-wide Association, I should like to begin by paying my respects to the City of Detroit since it was my springboard for such social work as I have done in the adjacent cities and counties. I get indignant over the unfavorable publicity to which your great metropolis is subjected by journalists and other writers who are interested chiefly in sensational headlines and book titles. Actually there is no more civic-minded, progressive population anywhere in the country than the people of Detroit. No city has a finer, more community-minded institution of learning than Wayne University. For years I have had first hand knowledge of the fine co-operation between your city officials, labor and industry, and your public and private welfare organizations for the solution of state and local civic problems.

I was not surprised therefore that you chose so forward looking a topic for this State Conference as "Social Welfare Problems in the Space Age". It shows your awareness that in this era of rapid social transformation, our institutions, our social work methods and programs have not kept pace with altered human needs and the strains they create throughout the nation. Whereas formerly financial difficulties predominated as the cause of individual and family problems, now even those people without financial problems are harassed by serious mental and emotional breakdowns for which they need professional help. We have had

many profound revolutions in our country in the past fifty years, in social, political and economic fields; but serious as these may be, the revolution in what may be called the psychological domain has been even more profound and alarming. The rapid upswing of our population, the increase in the number of children and old people, constant migration, the trek to the cities and back to the suburbs, the lack of proper educational facilities, poor housing, and lack of recreational outlets, above all the social disorganization created by the hot and cold wars, have piled up our problems to a point where the joint efforts of public and private welfare agencies can no longer deal effectively with the multitude of people who need help and guidance.

Nobody is more aware of this desperate situation than the social workers themselves. Many have a bad conscience about the situation knowing that skills which proved helpful to the individual can no longer cope with the sheer magnitude of new problems in a mass society. They feel as if they were "polishing brass while the ship is sinking" instead of devising totally new methods by which the ship of state can be kept going forward under full sail. Console yourself with the knowledge that your inadequacies are no more glaring than those in other major fields of human endeavor. Our whole social structure needs overhauling for neither in education, medical care, nor any of our other basic human needs have we been able to keep pace with the social transformation of the past fifty years. I believe that we are less in danger of destroying our civilization with an all-out atomic war than by our man-made social diseases and our present inability to deal with them effectively on a nation-wide scale. Incompetence, indifference, inertia, ignorance, and lack of foresight are more serious enemies of our society than communism, for they tempt Americans to lose confidence in themselves, in democracy and in the capacity of democracy to govern.

At the same time there is no nation in the world that is expending as much energy, money, and brain-power on the cause and cure of social evils

than ours. The total amount of such research is staggering. It is actively carried on in Government agencies, in many universities and colleges, in graduate schools of social work, under the auspices of all the big and little Foundations, in every large industrial and business organization, by numerous national organizations, and by innumerable state and local groups. To be sure in comparison with research in the natural sciences it is a puny effort. But nevertheless there is much knowledge at our disposal as to what should be done to strengthen our social structure. Why is it not used effectively? The reasons are manifold, and I shall go into them later. But the chief reason is that we have not gathered and sifted existing data and never devised a scientifically planned approach to the moral, mental, and social health of our nation. Moreover, the will to translate knowledge into action would be stronger if there were national recognition of the important role of scientific social endeavor.

It is essential, therefore, that we should begin to experiment with a thorough study of the interrelated complex of our modern social problems. This calls for a scientific investigation of the common needs of mankind, a careful inventory of the resources available for satisfying them and a realistic appraisal of how our existing institutions contribute to or hamper the realization of fundamental human welfare. What, for example, do we know about the complex causes of the growing social menace -- youthful crime and delinquency? What do we know about the influence of a disorganized community on physical and mental health? What do we know about the methods and the proper goals of education in a scientific era? What guidance is given our people on the constructive use of leisure? What do we know about the psychological roots of race antagonism and the problems of desegregation? Why have we failed to eliminate poverty in our prosperous country? What do we know about the causes of dependency and methods by which dependent families can become self-sustaining? Why are we one of the last democratic nations to make health and medical services available

to every citizen? Why do we allow slum areas to spread their disastrous influence in every city? What are we doing to anticipate the problems of old age? Why do we talk endlessly about the need for community reorganization without achieving it? Why do we bungle our relations with foreign peoples in spite of the many Government agencies that try to sell the American way of life abroad?

My friends, we could find answers for those questions; we could create a more humane society here at home and a world community based on international law, if we use scientific methods to analyze all available research which deals with the problems I have enumerated and many more. We need an agency to research research. In a nation whose very existence is threatened, this is now a moral imperative, for these objectives are no longer a utopian dream. They must be achieved not only out of self-interest but as the only sound approach to international understanding and good will. As Bertrand Russell has said, "Coexistence is the only alternative to non-existence."

Your conference subject "Social Welfare Problems in a Space Age" is well selected for the greatest lesson of the initial rivalry in launching satellites, lies in the formation of CASPAR, an international scientific body to coordinate research in outer space. But you and I are concerned with the problems of what may be just a minor planet, but very much our source of torment, anxiety, and responsibility. CASPAR will teach us about wind currents, about the weather, about almost everything except human beings. It is far more important to coordinate social research here on earth beginning with our own nation if only to preserve a jumping off place for the study of what may well be far happier, more peaceful planets than ours.

Let's face it. A great weakness - perhaps the greatest weakness - of democracy is its present inability to develop foresight and long-term planning, whether in domestic situations or foreign affairs. As a result we live from day to day and from crisis to crisis. This ineptitude was harmless in our early

more static world. Now it has become extremely dangerous when science and technology can transform political, social, and economic conditions overnight. We cannot hope to achieve permanent stability in an evolutionary period such as ours; but we must establish stability within instability or permanence in change. This necessity, I maintain, calls for new concepts of government and new institutions by which they can be carried out.

Therefore, I have come here today to present the idea of a new agency under the Cabinet Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, an Academy of Scientific Humanism to act as a clearing house on a nation-wide basis through which the results of social research can be coordinated and made available for the planning of social action. The responsibilities of this Academy of Scientific Humanism or, if you prefer the title, Agency for the coordination of Scientific Research, would not be administrative. Its main functions would be four-fold:

1. It should collect research findings; distinguish between essential and inessential data; abstract them and make them available to all groups concerned with social research or social action.

2. It should interpret the meaning of these facts; in other words collate and synthesize them. It should research social research in such a way that its implications for action are clarified.

3. It should make recommendations for the conduct of new crucial research.

4. It should fill one of our greatest needs, long-term research on basic problems that would prove its worth only in years to come. This long term planning is something that existing private agencies cannot undertake because they have immediate acute problems to solve and because they cannot allocate annual sums of money for such research.

Let me answer at once the charge that such an Agency would prove too costly. We all know that stupendous sums of money could be saved by such an

integration of social knowledge, for it would eliminate numerous research projects that waste money on trivial and futile endeavors and on the duplication of research that has already been done. Furthermore, this agency would save additional sums of money which are now spent in every community by the duplication of voluntary welfare programs and by a well-meaning but amateurish approach to what has become a highly technical and professional task. On the positive side we must weigh the benefits to our people and our country of a truly organic society in which people from youth to old age could lead productive, happy lives. It would give us the understanding and methods we now lack for effective intelligent leadership of the underdeveloped countries. It would have invaluable international repercussions if foreign nations realize that we have a separate agency for the application of scientific methods to create the humane society on a national and international scale. For the revolutionary ferment in Asia and Africa is created by the desire of these peoples to enjoy the same equality of opportunity that we still deny to many of our own citizens. This new Academy of Scientific Humanism would be the proof that our whole nation is so concerned about our major problems and theirs that we have brought together the best minds of our country to solve them. In other words the value of this agency cannot be measured merely by the wasted money it would save, but by the positive contributions it would make to the establishment of a new world civilization.

I am suggesting that this new agency be placed in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare so that it could cooperate closely with the United States Public Health Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of Education. It could also act as scientific advisor to the Secretary whose influence would be enhanced if he could confront the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress with convincing data on the nation's needs.

I fully realize that such an agency, if it is under a Cabinet office, might be subject to severe political pressures. For the social sciences are concerned with some of the most controversial areas of the national scene. Ideally, a social science institute should be established on the pattern of the Academy of Sciences, with an endowment that would possibly exempt it from annual Congressional review and demands. But this Academy of Scientific Humanism must be established at once. We have no time to lose if our nation is to meet the challenge of communist ideas in the same area. Securing private funds would take far more time than drawing up and passing proper legislation through Congress. I believe that this agency could enlist the respect of the most prejudiced politicians, if the major Foundations, universities, the new International Council of Scientific Unions, and the important national bureaus of social science research were all represented in its membership, as well as the natural and biological sciences.

Political acceptance would also depend upon the status, character, and training of the Chairman. Doubtless we can find a sociologist of Lloyd V. Berkner's genius for scientific leadership. If not, it might be well to select an outstanding business man who is familiar with the application in the management field of operations-research and the principles of systems-engineering. Many of our industrial and business leaders are the most keenly aware that rapid advances in science and technology are shaping not only our personal lives and our social structure but also our industrial progress and national destiny.

To save time this Academy of Scientific Humanism should be equipped with computers and data processing machines such as none of the existing private agencies can afford. Then the energies of the Chairman and the board members could be concentrated on the interpretation, analysis, and synthesis of what the readings on the electric instrument panels really mean.

A clear need which this Academy could meet is the development of systematic sociological theory and the definition of methodology as a springboard to progress in the social sciences. The reason the physical and biological sciences are so far ahead of the sociologists in practical application is because they are more advanced in theories based on previous experimentation. Cancer research, to take an example, can proceed rapidly to test hypotheses based on well-substantiated theories; but mental health research is still groping among a wide range of tenuous theories relating psychic phenomena to interpersonal relations. The social scientists are still at the stage of the primitive Chinese metallurgist who knew that the mixture of copper and tin produces bronze, but, not knowing why, could not apply his knowledge to other combinations.

American sociology is also weak in the synthesis and interpretation of facts. We have, to be sure, numerous outstanding members of the profession. But specialization has narrowed sociological research and consequently the over-all vision of contemporary sociology. We are strong in such categories as sampling, polling, and other forms of specialized thinking. But Europeans such as Durckheim, Max Weber, Freud, Pareto, Croce, whether we agree with them or not, are bolder, more imaginative, more creative. As a result, especially in the case of Freud and Max Weber, they have fertilized the thinking of our leading sociologists. To be sure these great Europeans have few worthy descendants. As an exception to this rule I should like to call your attention to a sociological treatise recently published in America that gives us a penetrating insight into the economic degradation and the social decay of a whole nation. It is Germaine Tillion's study of Algeria, (Alfred A. Knopf). This French political scientist, social scientist, ethnologist, and psychologist represents in herself what is only a trend in American sociology, that of interdisciplinary research. Mlle. Tillion has a genius for making facts meaningful that our

sociologists would do well to study. "Algeria" should also be read by every American government official who is dealing with pre-literate peoples in underdeveloped countries. It would save them the egregious mistakes they are now making through lack of empathy, psychological insight and scientific training. She points out how we are breaking down the ancient way of life of the unadapted nations without providing a vital substitute. The control of intergroup and international tensions is, in fact, one of our chief fields of ignorance. But I am confident that our own sociologists could rise to the same height of perception, if the Academy of Scientific Humanism lead the way, and developed patterns of action for the survival of western civilization and of human freedom the world over.

Then our politicians could not but listen with respect to the advice of our professional scientific experts. For our social scientists whether they are members of the Academy of Scientific Humanism or not, would work more fearlessly on domestic and foreign problems if they had the protection from political attack which a national Academy of Scientific Humanism would afford them.

At present both in national and international affairs all major political decisions involve technology and scientific knowledge. Yet most such decisions are made in a shockingly haphazard fashion. Even when the politicians call in a few scientific experts, they are often too ignorant, too indifferent, and too opinionated to take their advice if it doesn't suit their own objectives. For most of our political leaders, educated in a pre-scientific atmosphere, are unaware that they cannot cope with the complex problems of the day without scientific data and guidance.

I see no way of bridging the gap which exists in our society today between what we know and what we do, unless we establish at once this clearing house for social research. The natural scientists have long recognized that interdisciplinary cooperation is essential. The setting up of a Special Commission

on Space Research, which I have already mentioned, is one recent example. The function of this body is to coordinate investigations in space by all nations. The National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation have performed distinguished service in encouraging and coordinating the projects of the physical sciences. Both have divisions devoted to the social sciences, but the major interests of these two bodies lie properly elsewhere. An agency whose entire focus lies in the application of social research is equally vital to the welfare of our nation and its relation to all other nations.

Actually this is not as new an idea as it may sound to you. For several years leading national social science agencies and organizations of social workers have advocated social science advisory boards, departments for the co-ordination of psychological intelligence, for the study of foreign peoples and other methods of placing the scientific approach to national planning and foreign policy at the disposal of elected officials. They had no success. The climate of public opinion was not favorable to the extended use of the scientific analytical method to determine social and political policy. Surely you have not forgotten the attacks of the neo-theologians, neo-conservatives, and fanatical humanists on science and reason as the cause of all our woes and upon the very concept of social progress as a 19th century illusion. The neo-conservative position is nothing but a surrender before the difficulties of modern life. Fortunately the Russian sputniks have silenced the reactionary philosophers who succeeded for years in checking the use and progress of science.

Let us bear in mind that all a priori philosophy has always been superseded by other philosophies. But the rise of science has been a steady growth on the work of its predecessors during the past three hundred years. The rise of science, especially during the past fifty years, has been the most important single influence on human history. The historians now recognize this and some

scientists declare that nobody should attempt to write history who is not scientifically educated. Let me give you one illustration of scientific myopia among the humanistic school of historians. Liebig's invention of artificial fertilization of the soil made possible the increase of European population and of workers for the new industries. Yet the historians of the period scarcely mention it. Just so at present there are daily scientific discoveries to whose influence on human affairs we must become more alert. Thus science and its methodology afford us a more stable foundation on which to build the future of a humane society than philosophy or history. It is, in fact, the only field in which there is an ever increasing vitality to which the greatest minds of the day are making contributions. Science in its broadest aspects has become the humanism of today.

Another factor with which we must reckon in trying to achieve an Academy of Scientific Humanism is the hostility of some political and social scientists to the natural sciences. This is a reflection of the artificial split between humanism and science which we inherit from the past. At a recent meeting of the International Political Science Association its president warned the membership that scientists are "politically naive" -- that only political scientists "understand influence, power, control and authority." This abstract metaphysical approach to understanding human behavior is a real barrier to progress at a time when only a realistic analysis of real problems can save us from further social disintegration.

Recent experiences in the international arena contradict the condemnation of scientists as naive. Despite the political overtones of the fall-out dispute, the international meeting of scientists at Geneva, including Russians and Americans, issued last August a unanimous report that fall-out is a hazard to the health of humanity. In the same month scientists from East and West, meeting in Geneva, agreed on the nature of a detection system needed to enforce a ban on nuclear

tests. Surely these practical approaches to peace and coexistence are more significant results than those of all the political summit meetings put together. The results of the International Geophysical Year is one of the most promising examples that we need science as a guide to international understanding. As these scientists spoke the only common language of modern man, they succeeded in negotiating from a common ground of scientific concepts, as opposed to political representatives whose languages and concepts are so divergent that mutual understanding and agreements are virtually impossible. Perhaps what we need to advance international social planning, is a Socio-Physical Year in which leading sociologists, anthropologists, biologists, psychologists, as well as natural scientists would take part.

To end this discussion I shall quote Eugene Rabinowitch, Editor of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, a magazine which indicates the deep responsibility the leading atomic scientists feel for their social responsibilities. In the last issue of the Humanist Magazine he says: "Even in the field of politics scientists are not as naive as they are often supposed to be. When many of them propose radical solutions for the problems of our time, it is not because they are unfamiliar with the real state of affairs in the world and do not appreciate the difficulties of overcoming the traditional, ingrained prejudices and irrational passions which largely determine the behavior of men and nations, and of applying rational methods to the solution of human problems. They are well aware of all these obstacles; but they are even more acutely aware of the consequences of <u>not</u> trying to overcome them -- a necessity which many non-scientists simply refuse to face".

Fortunately several American politicians are equally aware that they must become scientifically literate. Congressman Peter Frelinghuysen had this to say after participation in the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic

Energy, in a letter to the New York Times on September 28: "Perhaps, as some argue, scientists today are naive, and should not become involved in foreign and military policy. I could not help feeling, however, at Geneva that our young scientific spokesmen were presenting America's case most ably. Indeed it was impossible not to feel that those of us with political responsibilities might learn from them. There is a search for facts and a freshness and enthusiasm in the scientific field which, if transferred to politics, might result in political 'breakthroughs' comparable to today's scientific advances".

The spirit of science has this great advantage. It can be used effectively not only in politics but in all fields of human endeavor. It should encourage every branch of social science to become as tough-minded as the natural scientists who have learned to speak frankly and to advance unpopular truths when they deem it necessary.

Thus, we have no time to lose in organizing the Academy of Scientific Humanism. We must urge our Senators and Congressmen to draw up the necessary legislation before the next Congress meets. For inaction in a time of revolutionary change causes evils to multiply at compound interest.

We live in an artificial environment, the city. We wear chemically made clothing, travel on synthetic rubber tires, live in pre-fabricated houses and eat food whose production no longer wholly depends upon nature. Having created this artificial world, we must either make it over nearer to the heart's desire, or learn to live in it. We must discover whence we came, where we are now, and where we are going. Our old world is broken up. We must put the fragments together again. We shall never achieve an ideal humanity but we must nevertheless work as if it were possible to help every human being live out his life to the last moment in reverence, love and creative activity. We must hold before the world a vision of the human or democratic community as against the inhuman, collective society of communism. As the first step toward the fulfillment of this

objective we must re-establish the cohesion of society as an organic whole in which man will again feel his relationship to his fellow men. This is of central importance: we must rescue the individual from the anonymity that threatens to engulf him in this artificial mass society of ours.

You know how long we have talked about the need for community reorganization without achieving anything except a few desultory experiments here and there. We need new scientific methods and new scientific leadership to find the solution. But we cannot expect results from an Academy of Scientific Humanism overnight. It will take time to gather together the great amount of research data now available and to process its meaning. In the meantime our public and private social organizations must carry on with a closely knit program for community welfare. Do not be discouraged. We have made the world in which we live. We can remake it if we recognize the place of science in the canons of human conduct and human relations and realize how greatly scientific method has augmented our power to influence human destiny.

Let us bear in mind that science and democracy are both forward looking, both experimental, both committed to such fundamental values as truth, honesty, justice, cooperation, and mutual forbearance. The ability, with the help of scientific cooperation in social, economic, and political fields, to form a truly humane society lies within our hands if we now recapture the abstract ideals of our Constitution -- the pursuit of liberty, equality, justice and happiness -- on a basis of reality. Therefore we children of the world's greatest democracy must think in this nuclear age, to use Tom Paine's expression, "as though we were the first men who ever thought". The reactionary forces are powerful in our country today. It is they who have brought social progress almost to a standstill. But there is no function left for the opponents of progress at a period when the strengthening of our society and that of all free nations is the only real defense against the spread of communism.

In concluding my arguments for a department of Scientific Humanism let me add a word of caution to protect myself from accusations of utopianism. The neo-conservatives claim that we starry-eyed liberals expect too much of science because we fail to realize that man's innate depravity makes progress an illusion. No scientist, whether in the natural or the social fields, would claim that intelligence, reason, and the scientific approach to problems will ever wholly dominate the course of history. The elements of chance, the unforeseen events, the pressures, rivalries, and passions -- the irrational strivings of individual and group life -- can never be completely eliminated from human activities. Thus human wisdom and knowledge intelligently coordinated and applied, will not necessarily save us from destruction and ruin. But if these tools are not sufficient, they are at least the essential conditions of human survival and social progress. Intelligence as critical scientific method applied to belief and conduct is the only reliable tool we possess for the choice of alternatives and therefore the reasonable object of our deepest faith and loyalty -- the stay and support of man's highest hopes.

The central theme of history is man's struggle for freedom. Only when men are free can they develop their capacities to the utmost. We need new instruments and new methods to preserve freedom even in this supposedly free country of ours. I am convinced that an Academy for Scientific Humanism is one institution that could help us devise modern methods to continue the eternal search for the freedom of mankind.

TO Mr. Murrow

Meyer, Stanley

FROM Sheila Hogg

October 20, 1958

Mr. Stanley Meyer has arrived from Los Angeles and wishes to see you. He says he is an old friend of yours and usually looks in on you when he is in New York.

I told him I would telephone him about an appointment.

Do you want to see him?

Yes - but in the office.

Cancelled.

upcoming

fpi filmaster
PRODUCTIONS, INC.
HOLLYWOOD 2-7141
650 NORTH BRONSON AVENUE, HOLLYWOOD 4, CALIFORNIA

September 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

4.30 p.m.
Wed. 22

Dear Ed:

I plan to be in New York City for ten days to two weeks on October 18, 1958.

I would like to see you for a drink or lunch, whichever is convenient.

I will telephone you shortly after my arrival for an appointment.

Dodo, Michael, Peter and John join me in sending you our love.

Sincerely,

Stanley

SM/mg

Stanley Meyer

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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K DVB727 LONG NL PD=LAKEWOOD COLO 27=

:ED MURROW AND FRED FRIENDLY=

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

DEAR ED AND FRED, JEFFERSON COUNTY COLORADO SCHOOL DISTRICT R-1 SUCCESSFULLY PASSED $9,940,000 BOND ISSUE #3 THREE TO ONE. RE " BALLOTS AT BEAR CREEK (COLORADO)" THREE TO ONE ALSO. PINE COLORADO - SO SORRY. NEEDED YOU 4-20. MISSED YOU AND YOUR WONDERFUL CREW. CARRIED ON IN JEFFERSON COUNTY TRADITION. PLEASE PLAN TO BE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY MAY 27TH 1961 TO HELP US WITH BOND ISSUE #4. CHILDREN STILL COMING. WITH EVERY GOOD WISH=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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1958 MAY 28 AM 1 31

K DVB727

R H JOHNSON SUPERINTENDENT JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS CHARLES MEYERS CHAIRMAN BOARD OF DIRECTORS==

R-1 $9,940,000 #3 4-20 27 1961 #4=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Miall

7

December 17, 1958

to: MIALL BROADCASTS LONDON (England)

DEEPLY REGRET UNABLE TO ATTEND INAUGURATION OF SMALL WORLD ON JANUARY 10 DUE TO A PRIOR COMMITMENT. PLEASE ACCEPT MY BEST WISHES FOR THE SERIES. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514/75

Isabella Taves Mich
137 East 38th Street
New York 16, New York

ape -

March 19, 1959

Dear Ed:

Look would like to include you in its series, Look Visits and have assigned me to do the project, if you agree.

I'm enclosing tear sheets of the others in the series..Carl Sandburg, Ernest Hemingway, Pablo Casals, Frank Lloyd Wright, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Bertrand Russell, Leonard Bernstein, Alexander Calder.

They would like it to run this summer. I rather think it would be easier for you, and better pictorially, if we took pictures at your farm. I think we could do the whole thing in one not too long day, and we would want Janet there and, if you don't mind, Casey. My personal problem is that I'm going to be away from April 11 through April 26, three week-ends, so if you can arrange it, we would like to take the pictures before that, Saturday or Sunday or, if it is more convenient, any weekday.

I hope you like the idea, for I think it will be great fun. Maybe we won't be poetic but I think it can be very provocative. I will call your secretary on Monday afternoon to find out if you are free to talk about it.

Sincerely,

Isabella

Mich, Isabella ?

Isabella Taves Mich
137 East 38th Street
New York 16, New York

May 16, 1959

Dear Ed:

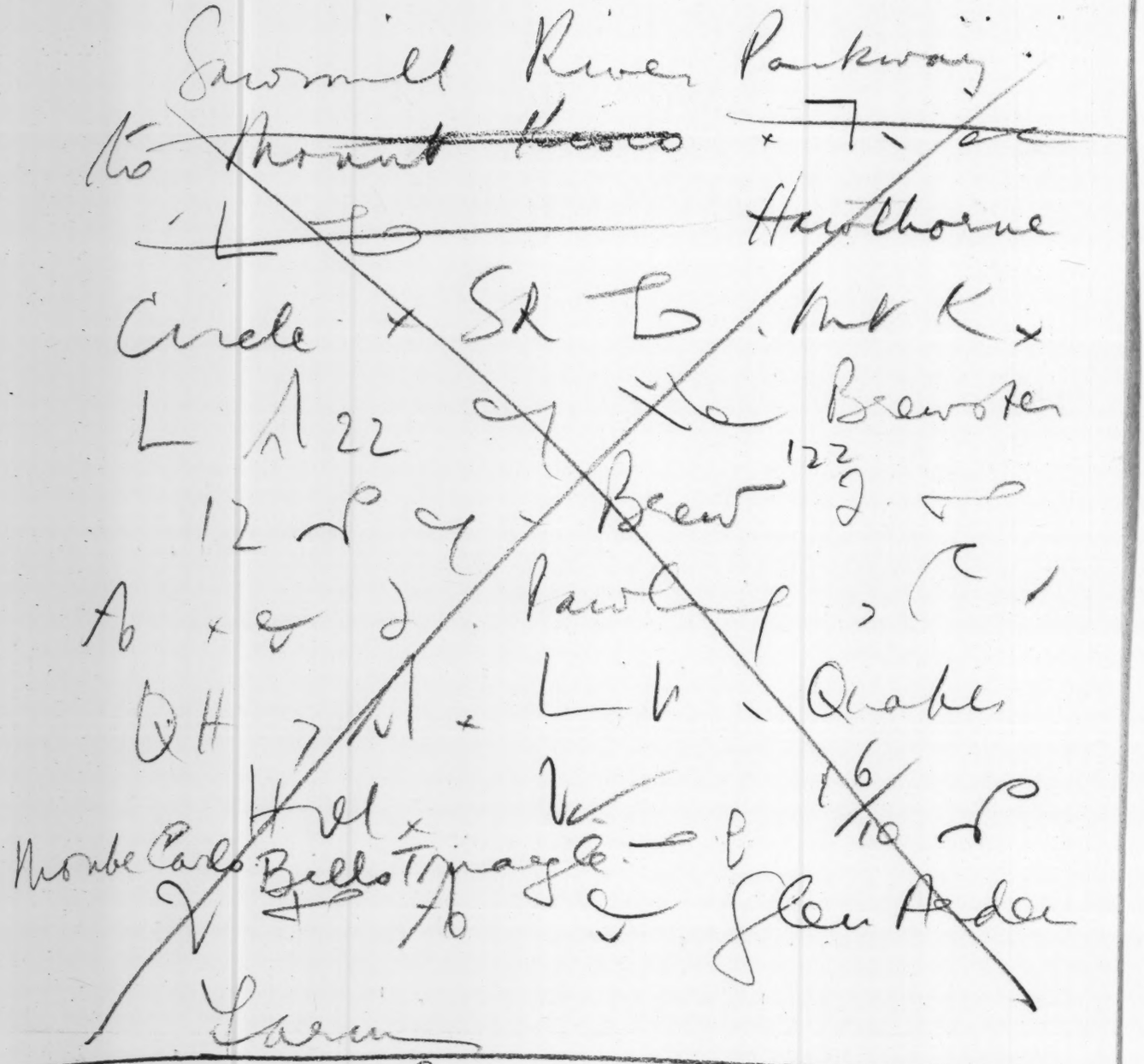
Dan says to thank you for your invitation. He doesn't want to be around when I am working on Saturday both for my peace of mind and his, but he would be delighted to come up around six o'clock and take us all to dinner. He doesn't want Janet fussing around a stove after having photographers in the house all day..and we will go back that night, as he has to be in New York on Sunday.

I'll call your secretary for directions for us both (we'll be driving) next week. I've also asked Kay Campbell to try to remember some of your bright sayings. We plan to arrive at your place about 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, May 30, the photographer and I. If that isn't convenient, would you let me know? I'm going to be out of town from May 24 until May 29, but Dan will be happy to act as my secretary and take messages.

Yours,

Isabella

For directions turn over—



Sawmill River Parkway to Hawthorne Circle. Sawmill River extension to Mount Kisco. Take Route 22 north, bypassing Brewster. 12 miles north of Brewster there is a crossroads, featuring Bills Triangle Gas-Station & the Monte Carlo café. Sharp left to Pawling, right to Quaker Hill. Take right turn, 1 16/10 miles along road to Quaker Hill there is Murrow's driveway - Sign with Cow, Glen Arden Farm.

Mich, Isabella

Mrs. Daniel D. Mich
137 East 38th Street
New York 16, New York

Jan. 26.
3pm.

Dear Ed:

I am doing a piece on Lady Churchill for the Reader's Digest and I would appreciate it very much if you'd let R.D. buy you a drink sometime and let me talk to you briefly. When I was doing the story on you for McCall's, I asked you the person you most admired in England and I think you said Lady C.

who was

I'll use your name or not, just as you prefer, but the Digest research from London is so stuffy I need a breath of fresh air.

I'll call your secretary a fter New Year's. Incidentally, thank you very much for a fine session Sunday night, Dan and I both enjoyed it very much.

Sincerely,

Isabella

December 29 Isabella Taves Mich

Mu 5-7769.

AW Michaelis
f

April 22, 1959

Dear Whitey:

Sorry to have been so long in answering yours of February 20. I think the film has now been dispatched to you but if it has not, it will be - pronto.

I shall be around here until July 1, and will be on the Coast some time about mid-July. I am not quite sure when. Casey joins me in sending my best wishes.

As ever yours,

ERM:sh

Mr. A.W. Michaelis
Utility Trailer & Equipment Co. Inc.
4771 S.E. 17th Avenue
Portland 2, Oregon

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SEMI-TRAILERS
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TELEPHONE:
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DAYBROOK
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HOBBS SCHONROCK
CABLE DUMP SEMIS
THERMO KING
SALES & SERVICE

Portland, Oregon
February 20, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Before Tom passed away we had a small informal gathering of the Knights of the Green Table, of course we had to show the film I took of our trip on the Rogue. Tom suggested he would like to send the film to you, thought you and Casey would enjoy seeing it.

According to the papers you are planning on taking a leave of absence and do some extensive traveling, before you go would you be kind enough to return the film to me.

Ed. knowing of the close relationship between you and Tom, I plan to have a reprint made of the film and give it to Mrs. Stoddard, I think she would appreciate it.

Give my regards to Casey.

Sincerely,

A.W. Michaelis

AWM:dps

Michaelson, Samuel

F

1645 Hedro Ave.,
Phila. 41, Penna.
May 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Brpadcasting System,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Unconditional renunciation of its right to wage war would be the surest way our Government could change mankind's direction from suicide to survival. Since our political and economic leaders scorn such sensible action, let them involve themselves and their communist counterparts, alone, in any violence they may deem necessary. Then, their barbarism, though deplorable, would at least be appropriate. Why, however, should several hundred million people, completely innocent of instigating "incidents" over Berlin or any other issue, seek mutual extermination?

Archaic misconceptions, typical of those held by retarded juveniles or by paranoid sadistic perverts, motivate our military minded policy makers. Thus, they believe our readiness to kill is the measure of our Nation's greatness,-- indeed the prime purpose of its existance. They equate citizenship with gang membership wherein the mandate to murder is inescapable. Were these premises of theirs valid, we'd be better off under anarchy.

Further, they regard our armed forces as police establishments, ignoring the fact that, in fighting crime, police do not compel their families, friends, and neighbors to destroy the families, friends, and neighbors of criminals; nor, does mortal combat occur between law enforcement agencies of different countries.

Driven by a bestial compulsion surging behind their false facade of feigned concern for freedom, they cannot help but be protagonists for perpetuating the institution of war. Their pathological preoccupation with trying to achieve unchallengeable weapons supremacy proves this. It matters nothing to them that every death dealing device developed here merely inspires duplication elsewhere.

Plainly, we dare not entrust the search for peace to anyone who ever considers war a proper or rational course to pursue. Therefore, only persons like Nobel Prize winning humanitarian, Clarence Pickett, and scientist, Linus Pauling, should represent us in international negotiations.

Most important, we must repudiate our trigger-happy psychopaths of press and politics, rather than remain expendable pawns in their bloody global chess games.

For want of a warless world, liberty, justice, civilization,-- even life itself,-- may soon become meaningless. Must our Strategic Air Command, and Russia's, render the earth a mass of radio-active rubble, before we realize this, a searing second too late?

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Michaelson

Samuel Michaelson

Michaliszyn, T. J.

December 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Michaliszyn:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 3rd.

I regret that I cannot send you the information you ask for, since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Theodore J. Michaliszyn
Villa Tamaris
Gotthardstrasse
Weggis/LU
Switzerland

3 Nov 59

Dear Sir:

During Mr. Murrow's T.V appearances I've taken notice of the excellent cut of his suits. Subsequently, I've learned that many of these suits are made in London.

Since, I too, have had clothes made in London, but with considerably less skill and success, I wonder if Mr. Murrow would be good enough to advise me, as to the name and address, of his tailor in London.

If Mr. Murrow would be so generous as to forward the above information to one of his ardent fans, I would be most appreciative

Sincerely,

Theo. J. Michaliszyn

THEODORE J. MICHALISZYN
Villa Tamaris
Gotthardstrasse
Weggis/LU
Switzerland

Michalopoulos, Andr

September 24, 1958

Dear Andre:

I am sorry that I was not available when you came in today. Needless to say, I am most regretful that it is impossible for me to accept the kind invitation of the Greek Government to join the group of newsmen visiting Greece between the 8th and 20th of October. But as you now know, I have certain commitments during that period which I cannot possibly cancel at this date.

We understand that the Queen of Greece is to visit this country in November and we would like very much to invite her Majesty to appear on our "Person to Person" program. If you think it at all possible that the Queen would be agreeable to the suggestion, may I ask John Aaron, one of my co-producers to telephone you to discuss the matter further?

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Andre Michalopoulos
Adviser to the Royal Greek Embassy
Irvington-On-Hudson
New York

mec

TO E.R.M.

FROM K.C.

9/24/58

Mr. Michalopoulos brought this letter in today. I explained to him why you could not take the trip - new show starting, prior commitments on Oct. 14 and 15 which you cannot cancel, etc. He said he had already told his people it was ridiculous to suppose you could undertake a trip at such short notice.

He also said that the Queen of Greece is coming here sometime in November for a visit of about six weeks (part to be spent on the Coast). Wants to know whether you would be interested in interviewing the Queen on radio or television, if she were willing.

K.C.

Person to Person - tell Johnny.

ANDRE MICHALOPOULOS
ADVISER TO THE ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY
IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

September 24, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, New York.

Dear Ed:

The Greek Government are inviting 5 or 6 top American newsmen to visit Greece between the 8th and 20th of October. Arrival in Athens by air on the 7th.

They will go on an extensive tour around the country and its islands and will have conferences with leading political and cultural personalities.

The Government would be especially happy if you would accept their invitation to participate in this trip and I have been asked to approach you with this in view.

If, as I sincerely hope, you can make it, please let me know and you will receive a formal invitation. All arrangements will be made by our Embassy and all expenses will be undertaken by the Greek Government.

My telephone number is LYric 1-9140. If there is no answer messages are taken at LY 1-8447.

With best remembrances,

Sincerely yours,

Andre Michalopoulos

Michie, Allan

January 16, 1958

Gladstone

Resumé: ALLAN A. MICHIE

Experience:

August, 1957 to date (resignation effective February 6, 1958) Roving Correspondent, Newsweek, covering Eastern Europe, traveling in Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Germany, etc.

April, 1953 to July, 1957 Deputy European Director, Radio Free Europe, Munich. In addition to overall responsibilities as second-in-command of a staff of 1,400 and an operational budget of several million dollars*, I was charged with coordinating the programming activities of the station with the information-and news-gathering operations, and participated in all facets of its work, from policy planning to budgeting to personnel and union relations. Among the staff sections reporting directly to my office were the station operations section and the audience analysis section.

November, 1952 to February, 1953 London bureau chief, Radio Free Europe. During this time I ran a small, specialized information-gathering staff and inaugurated program and news coverage from London. From February, 1953 to April, 1953 I deputized for Leland Stowe as Director of Information, Radio Free Europe, Munich.

March, 1950 to December, 1950 Associate Editor, Collier's, stationed in Europe.

May, 1942 to October, 1949 Roving Editor, The Reader's Digest, stationed in Europe. As a war correspondent, I covered the air war, D-Day, the invasion of Germany, etc.

March, 1941 to May, 1942 Middle East correspondent, Time and Life, covering campaigns in Libya, Syria, Iraq, Iran, assignments in India, Singapore, Philippines, Pearl Harbor, etc.

September, 1939 to May, 1942 London news editor, Time and Life, special contributor to Fortune, stationed in Britain.

July, 1937 to April, 1939 assistant foreign news editor, Time.

Since 1939 I have participated in numerous radio broadcasts and telecasts, written and organized feature programs for the B.B.C., done occasional newscasts from Europe, written, edited and voiced a British government documentary film, and carried out four nation-wide lecture tours in the U.S.

Publications:

"God Save the Queen," Wm. Sloane, 1953 (British title: "The Crown and the People," Secker & Warburg, 1952); "Keep the Peace Through Air Power," Holt, 1945; "The Air Offensive Against Germany," Holt, 1943; "Retreat to Victory," Alliance, 1942; "Their Finest Hour," (with Walter Graebner) Harcourt, Brace, 1940; "Dixie Demagogues," (with Frank Ryhlick) Vanguard, 1939.

*Radio Free Europe's European budget figure is confidential. However, the fund-raising organization, Crusade for Freedom, has appealed this year and last for $10,000,000 per year, of which admittedly the largest share goes to run R.F.E. in Munich.

In addition, the following books have been published in Britain: "Honour For All," Allen & Unwin, 1946; "Every Man to His Post, "Allen & Unwin, 1944; "Lights of Freedom," (with Walter Graebner) Allen & Unwin, 1942.

Contributor to : Harper's, The Atlantic, Coronet, American Mercury, The Nation, The New Republic, Ken, The Saturday Evening Post, Survey Graphic, Blue Book, Esquire, This Week, Infantry Journal, Toronto Star Weekly, Illustrated, Picture Post, World Review, The English-Speaking World, the London Daily Herald, the London News Chronicle, the London Sunday Times.

Affiliations, Organizations, Clubs, etc.:

Lambda Delta Alpha, Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin; Pi Kappa Delta (national forensic fraternity); Foreign Policy Association, Inc., New York; Authors Guild, New York; Overseas Press Club, New York.

Education:

Grade schools, Menasha, Wisconsin; High School, Menasha, Wisconsin; graduate, cum laude, 1936, Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin; entered University of Chicago Law School on scholarship, 1936, resigned 1937.

Military Service:

None. War correspondent, Britain, 1939-1941; war correspondent attached British Army, Middle East, 1941; war correspondent attached U.S. Army, European Theater of Operations, later accredited to S.H.A.E.F., 1942-1945.

Family:

Father, John Davidson Michie, deceased; mother, Mary Ann Michie, 522½ Ransom Street, Ripon, Wisconsin; wife, Barbara Townsend Michie, married April 20,1938; children, Barbara Allan, born December 17, 1939; Janet, born August 31, 1948; Allan John, born September 7, 1951; Jeffrey, born October 7,1953.

Born:

July 4, 1915 at Aberdeen, Scotland; emigrated to the United States with parents in 1925, settled in Menasha, Wisconsin; naturalized as an American citizen September 28, 1932 at Circuit Court, Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

References:

Alfred Dashiell
Managing Editor
The Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, New York

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Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

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Pleasantville, New York

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Tel: GReen Lake 5531

Literary agent:

Miss Nannine Joseph
200 West 54th Street
New York 19, N.Y.
Tel: CIrcle 7-4346

Ed —
I hope to see you when
in New York with the
the Prime Minister.

With the

Compliments of the

Embassy

of

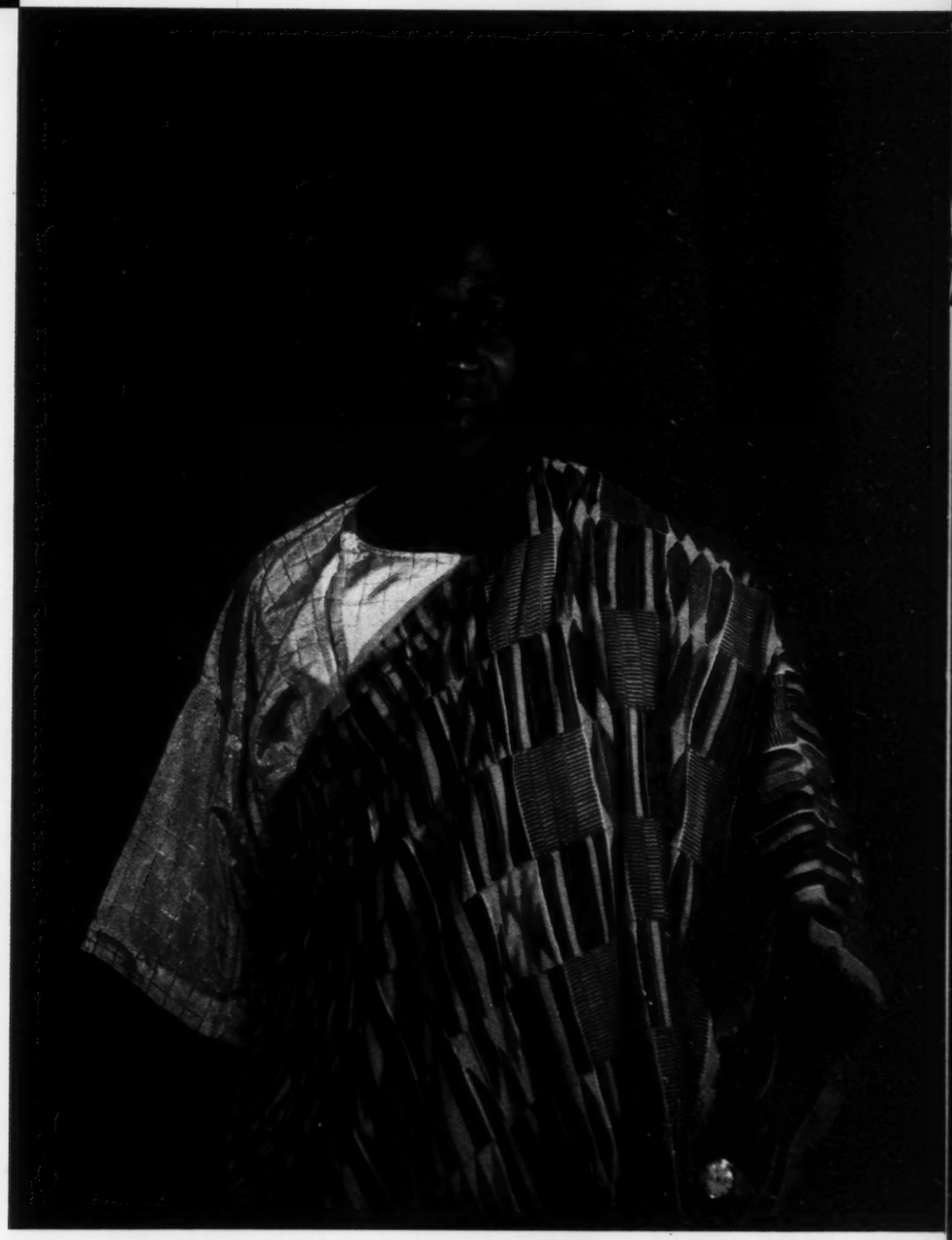
Ghana

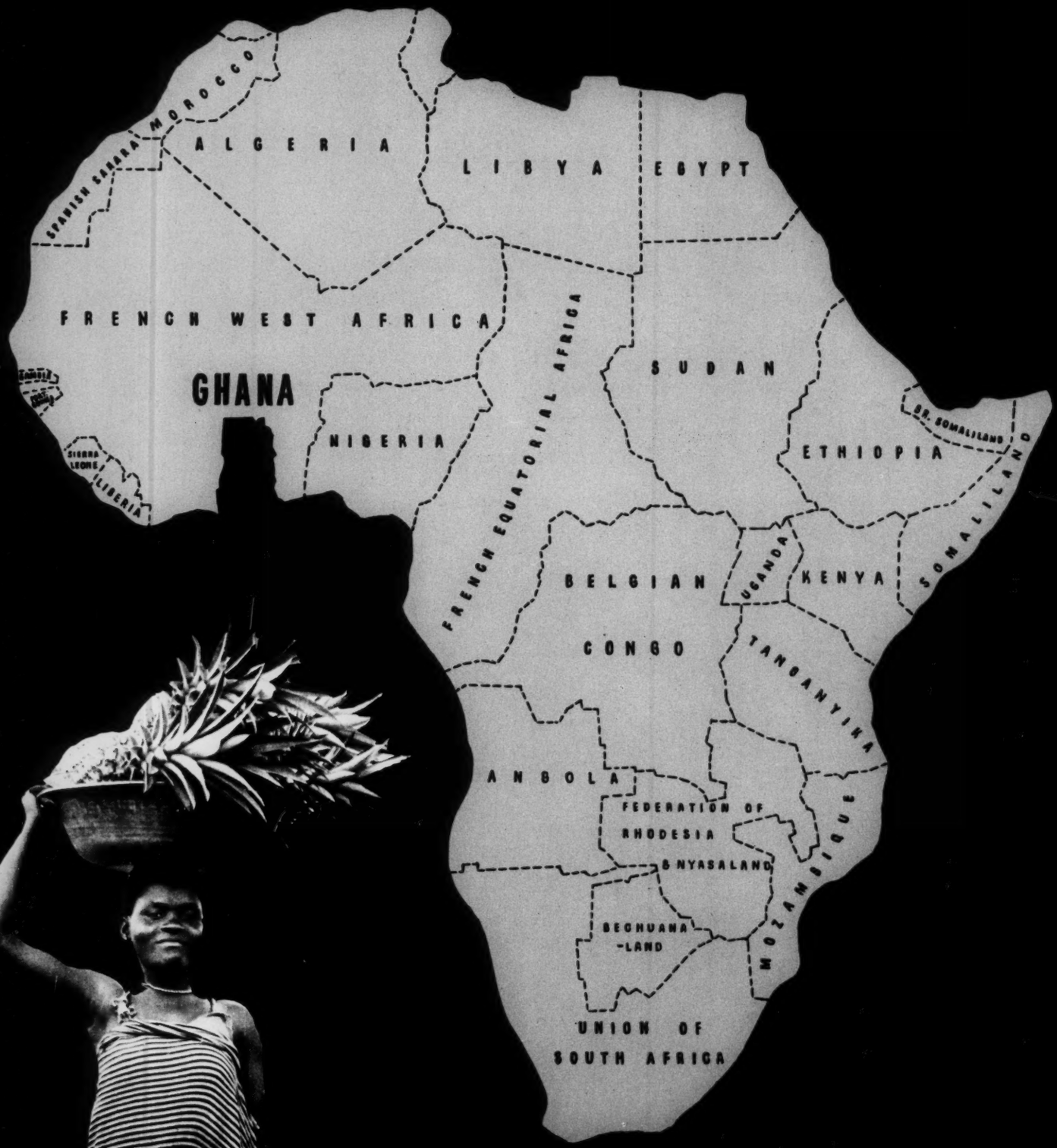
Washington, D. C.

Allan A. Michie

Muckie, Allan

GHANA





Prepared by
The Information Section
EMBASSY OF GHANA
Washington, D. C.
and Fran Tuckscher and Associates

GHANA

Milestone on Freedom's Road

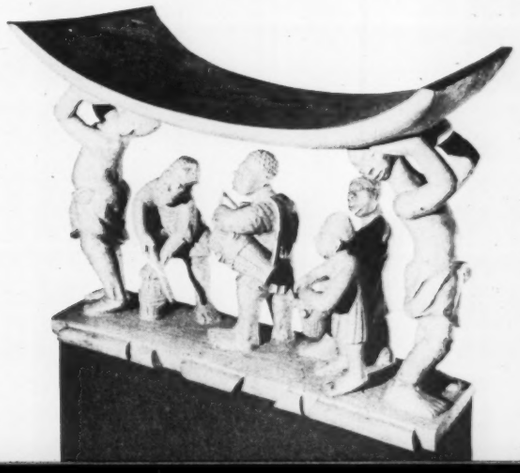
This is the story of Ghana—once called the Gold Coast of West Africa.

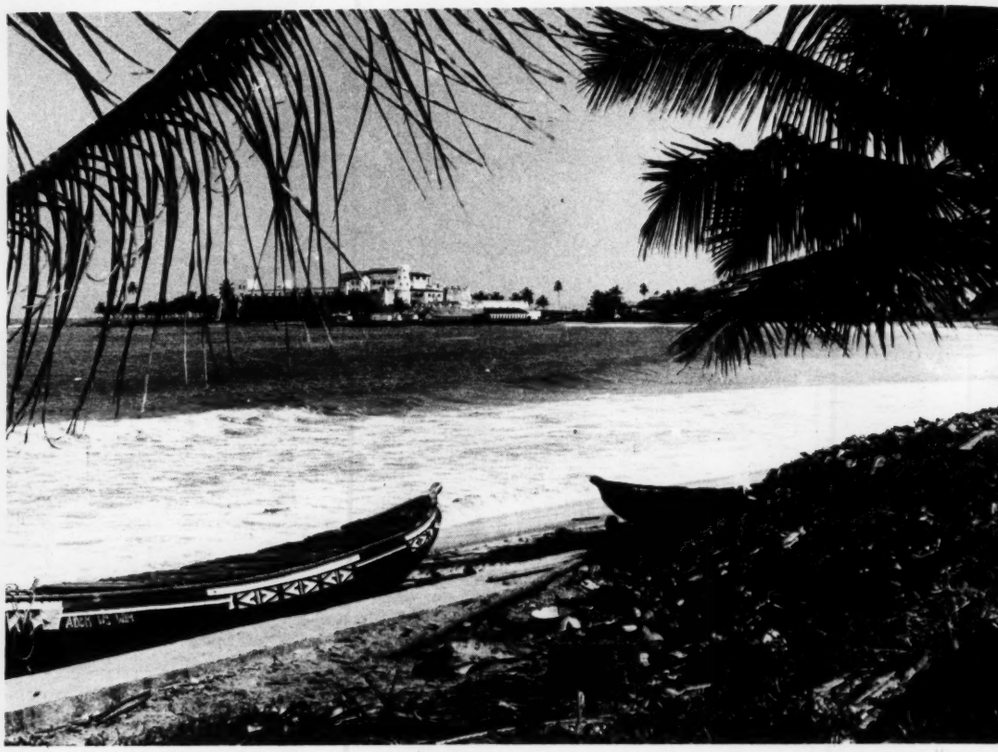
Ghana—a new nation—developing modern skills and techniques without losing her African personality and culture.

Ghana—an independent member of the Commonwealth—setting for the African continent a pattern of freedom with dignity and peace.

Ghana—a vigorous nation—taking great strides in developing its natural and human resources.

Ghana—an exuberant country—as colorful as her traditional kente cloth—as melodic as her talking drums and smiling people.



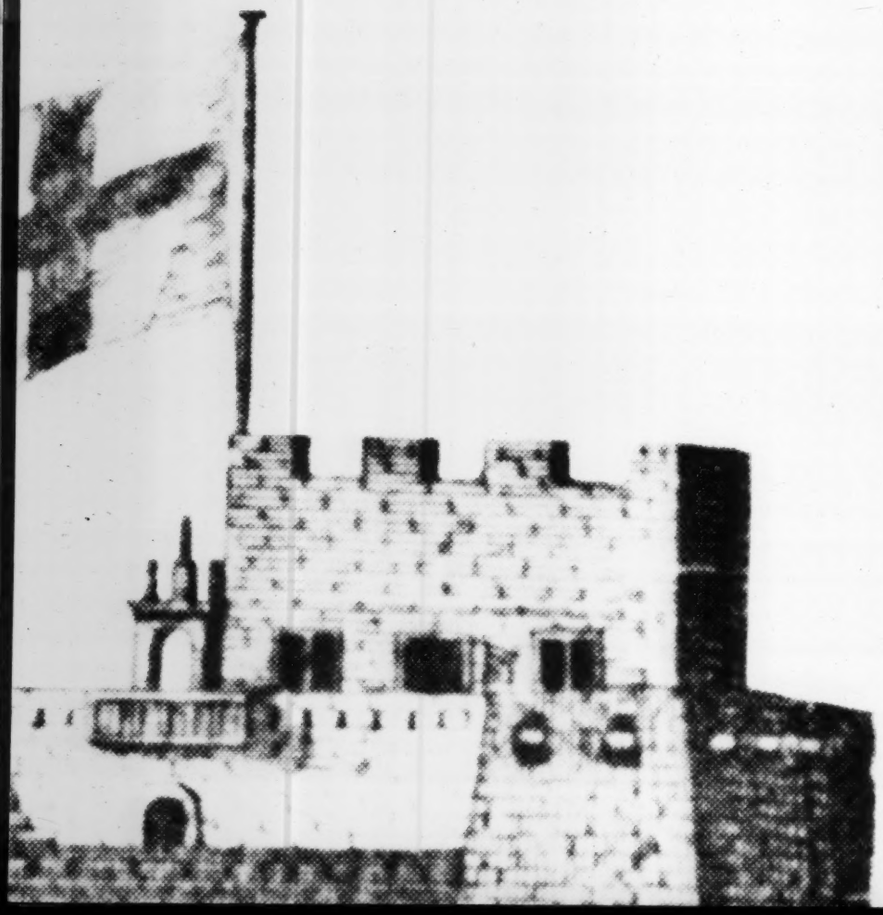


From Empire to Colony...

The people of Ghana are believed to have migrated from the ancient empire of Ghana in the north more than 700 years ago.

Portuguese traders in 1471 were the first to discover her gold. Soon the coast was a chain of forts of traders from Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Britain and Holland. The traders learned that the inhuman traffic in slaves was profitable and continued it for almost 200 years.

In 1844 Britain, which had gained control of the area, signed a Bond of mutual co-operation at Cape Coast with the coastal chiefs.

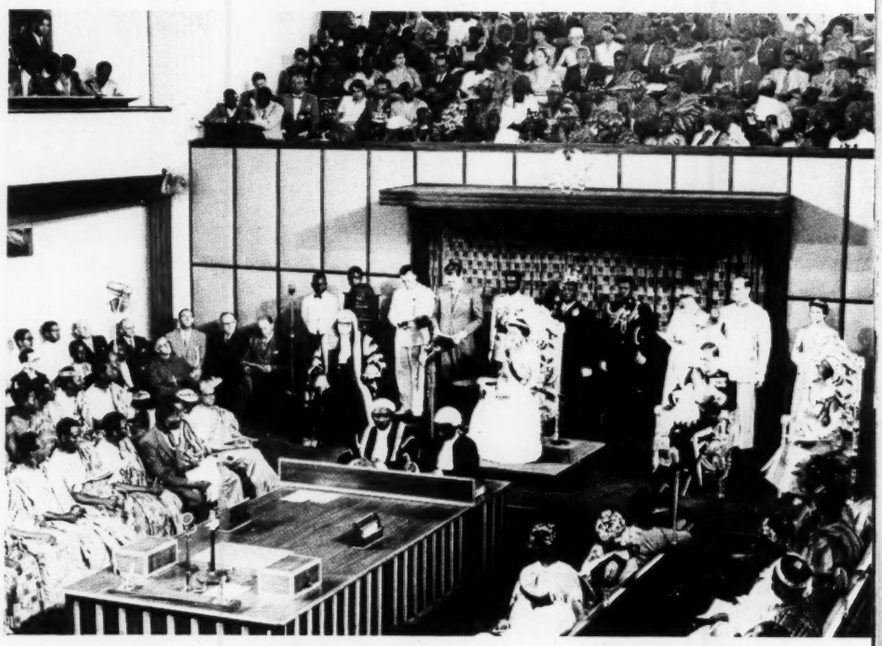


...to Independence

The movement for independence reached its peak after World War II under the leadership of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Arrested for his "Positive-Action" campaign, Dr. Nkrumah was overwhelmingly elected to the then Legislative Assembly in 1951 while still in prison. Summoned from prison by the British governor, he was asked to form the first government under the new constitution. In 1954 he formed the first all-African Cabinet.

Thus began the peaceful progress toward complete independence. The Assembly launched a Development Plan to improve the education, health and communications of the country. The British Crown recognized that the people were ready for self-government.

"My government in the United Kingdom has ceased from today to have any authority in Ghana," proclaimed the Queen of England through her representative, the Duchess of Kent, only six years later.



AD 1957

FREEDOM AND JUSTICE

Independence Day, March 6, 1957

At the stroke of midnight Ghana was born. As the solemn ceremonies within the National Assembly were concluded, the shouts of the crowds massed outside hailed the coming of independence.

The People Rejoice

For days the people in every region celebrated the coming of freedom. Fireworks, parades and dancing marked the event. Jubilation was contagious.

"We are proud that some of your distinguished leaders have been educated in the United States. We are also proud that many of our most accomplished citizens had their ancestry in your country. We are pleased that trade between our two countries has developed to the benefit of both countries. But most importantly, we revere in common with you the great and eternal principles which characterize the free democratic way of life."

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower

The World Sends Its Greetings

Official delegations from 72 countries were present. More than 200 journalists, broadcasters, photographers and television men covered the independence for the newspapers and airwaves of the world.

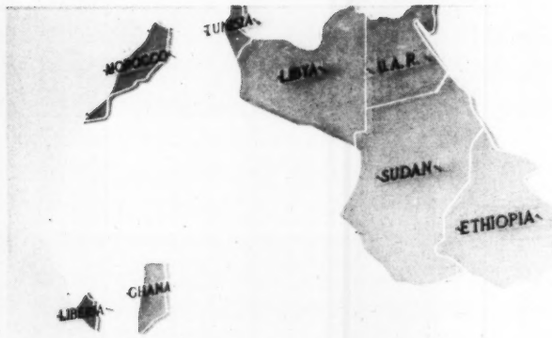
Two Days Later
Ghana Is Unanimously Elected
To the United Nations

Ghana Takes Her Place Among the Nations....

Three months after independence an African nation for the first time was represented at the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah spoke for his country.

Ghana is now a participating member of the International Bank and Monetary Fund, FAO, ICAO, WHO and UNESCO, and is also taking part in the International Geophysical Year studies.

Trade and good will missions have gone out from Ghana to all parts of the world.

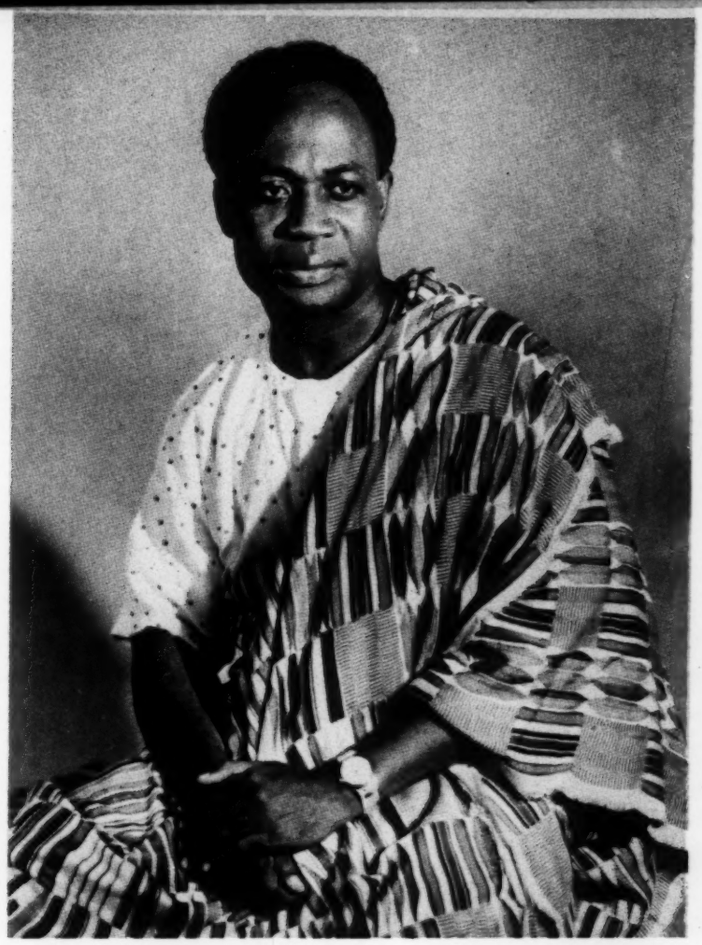


Ghana called a Conference of Independent African States in April, 1958. This conference stressed the need to assert the African personality in the cause of peace, explored trade possibilities among the African states, called for the end of colonialism and racism.

The New Nation Faces Its Responsibilities

. . . HEALTH MUST BE IMPROVED

. . . EDUCATION MUST BE INCREASED . . .



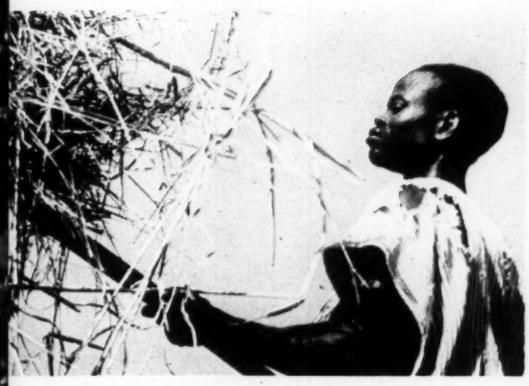
The Prime Minister Promises to Meet Them

"My first objective is to abolish from Ghana poverty, ignorance and disease. We shall measure our progress by the improvement in the health of our people; by the number of children in school, and by the quality of their education; by the availability of water and electricity in our towns and villages; and by the happiness which our people take in being able to manage their own affairs. The welfare of our people is our chief pride, and it is by this that my government will ask to be judged."

This Is the Government

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, was educated at Achimota College, Ghana, at Lincoln University and the University of Pennsylvania in the United States and London University. As in the British system, the Prime Minister is leader of the party in power (the Convention People's Party).

The National Assembly with 104 members representing all parts of the country is elected by universal suffrage.

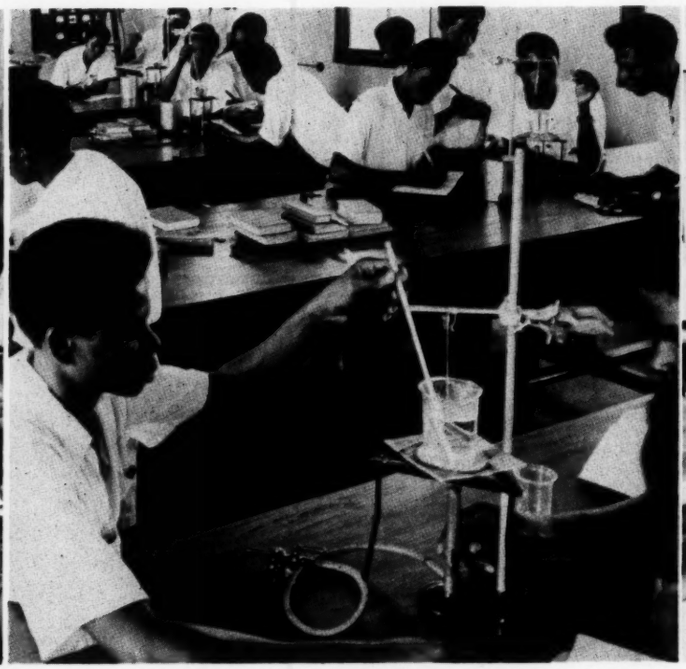


The People Are Ghana's First Concern

The five million people of Ghana live in an area about the size of Oregon. They speak five major local languages, but English is the official language.

Ghana has complete freedom of religion. Sixty-six percent of the people follow their own African religions; 30 percent are Christians of many different denominations; and 4 percent are Moslems.

The people of Ghana respect the rights of women. They are free to own property and to vote.

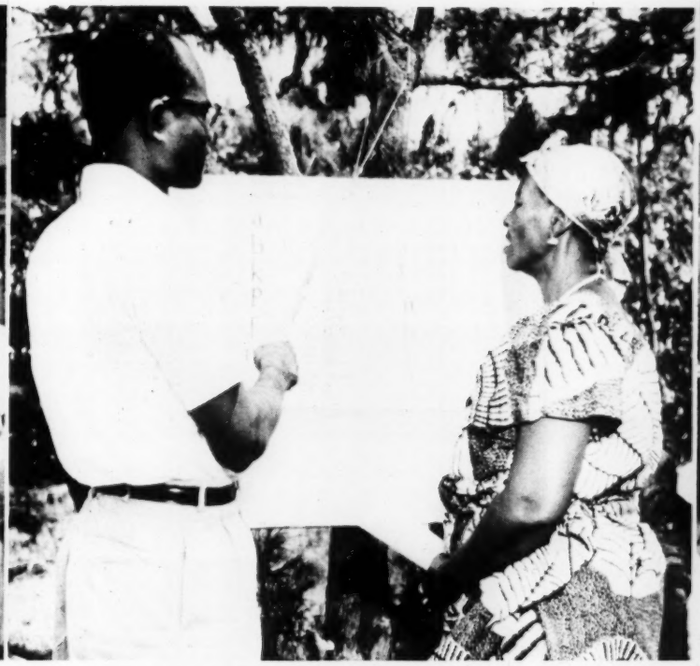


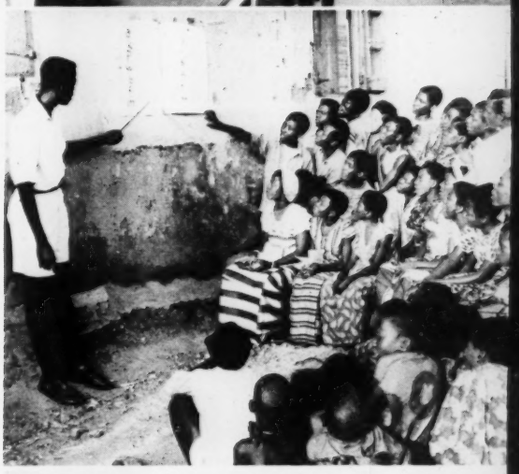
Education Is Progressing on Every Level

Most of the education goals of the Accelerated Development Plan, started in 1952 under the first all-African Cabinet, have been met. There are now primary facilities for the majority of children and from 1951 to 1957 the number of students in teacher training colleges more than doubled, but Ghana needs more high school buildings and more qualified teachers.

	1,000	3,400
	600	900

Ghana's need is great for trained people in every field—engineers, architects, doctors, nurses, teachers, economists. Colleges are being enlarged and overseas scholarships offered to the most promising students.





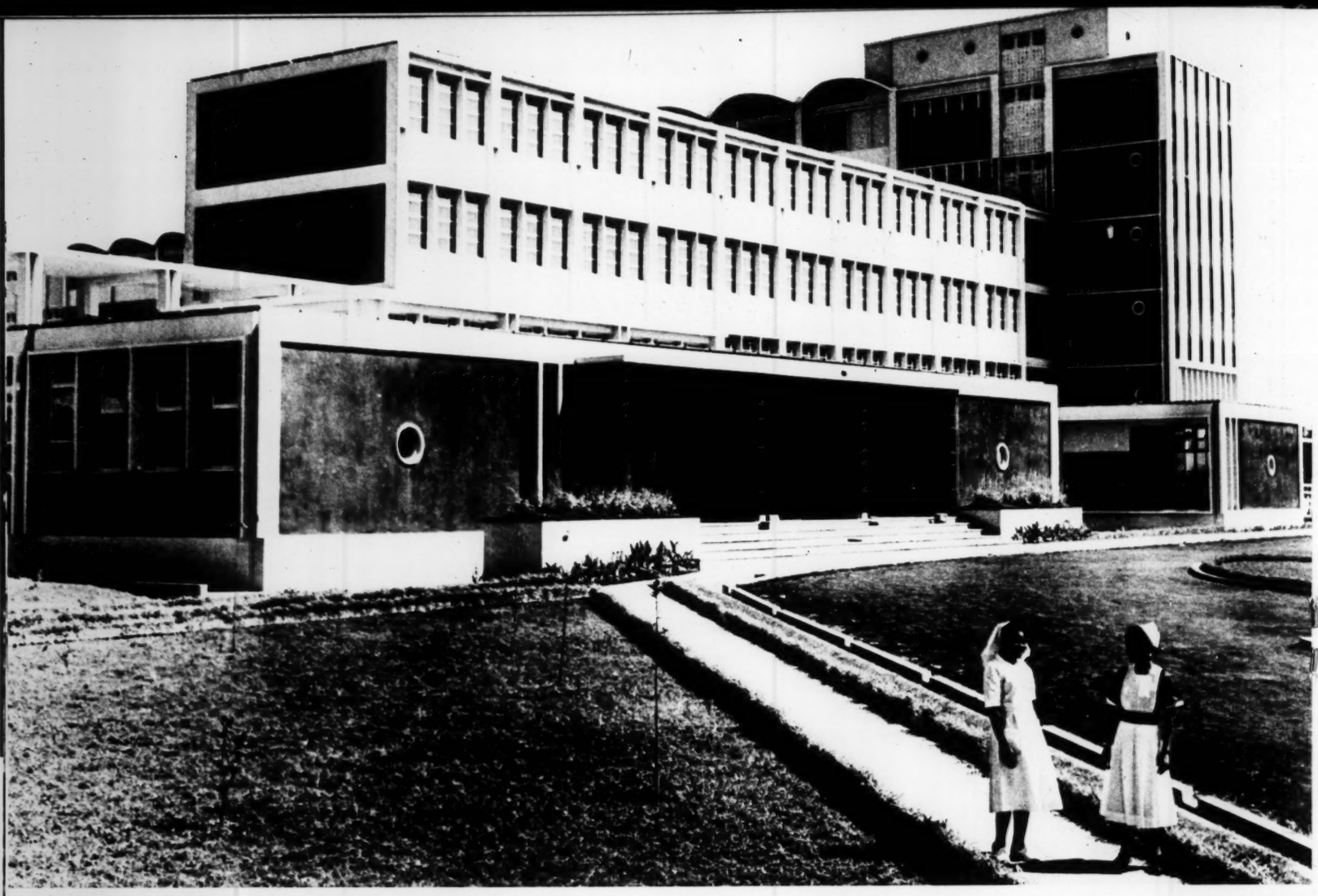
At present more than 3,000 Ghana students are studying in foreign universities—about 220 in the United States.

New buildings and new courses are being added to the University College of Ghana, near Accra. This university has standards equal to those of London University.

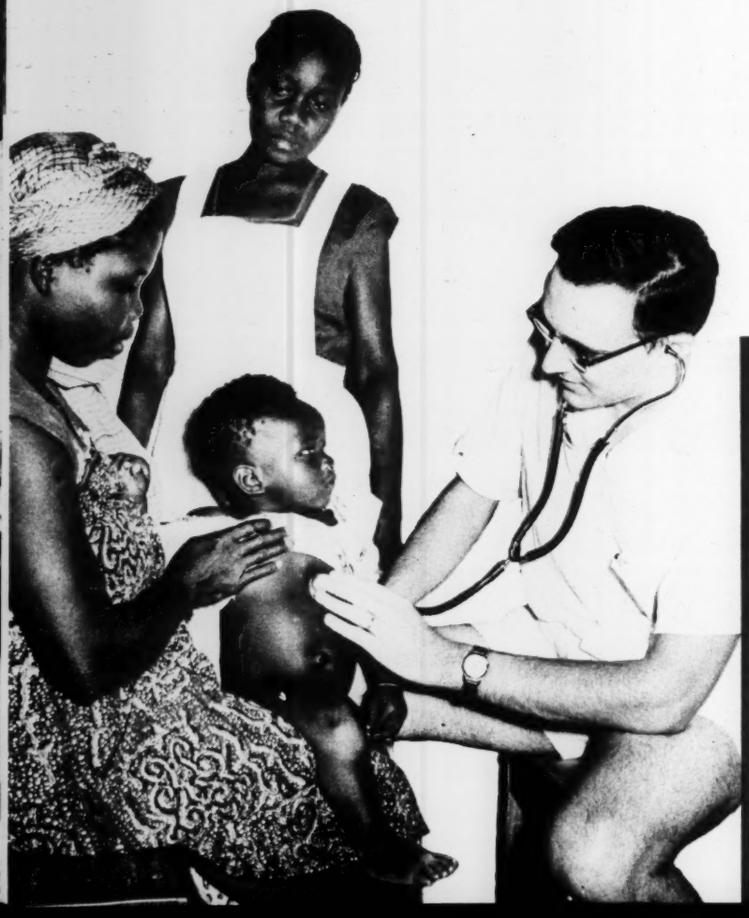
Kumasi College of Technology is equipped for 700 students in engineering, commerce, accounting, agriculture, pharmacy and other technical fields.

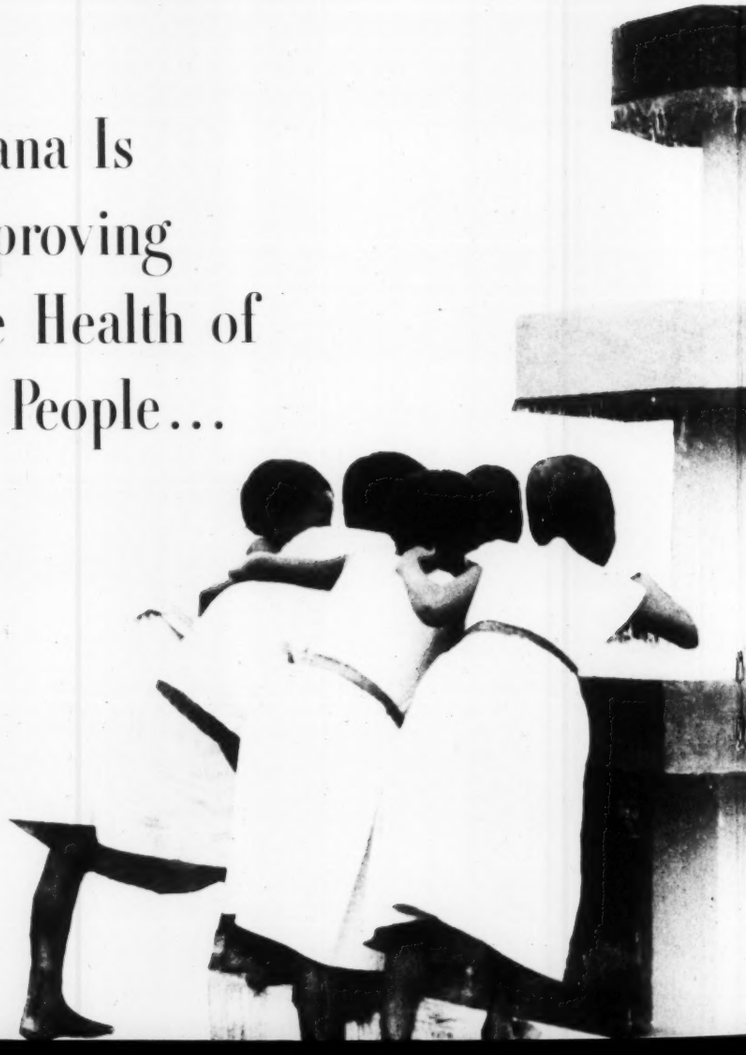
Education in Ghana begins with the community. There is a mass education drive against illiteracy.

In a Builders' Brigade, youth with only a primary or incompleted middle school education are helping to build roads, schools and water systems while learning useful skills.



Ghana Is Improving The Health of Its People...



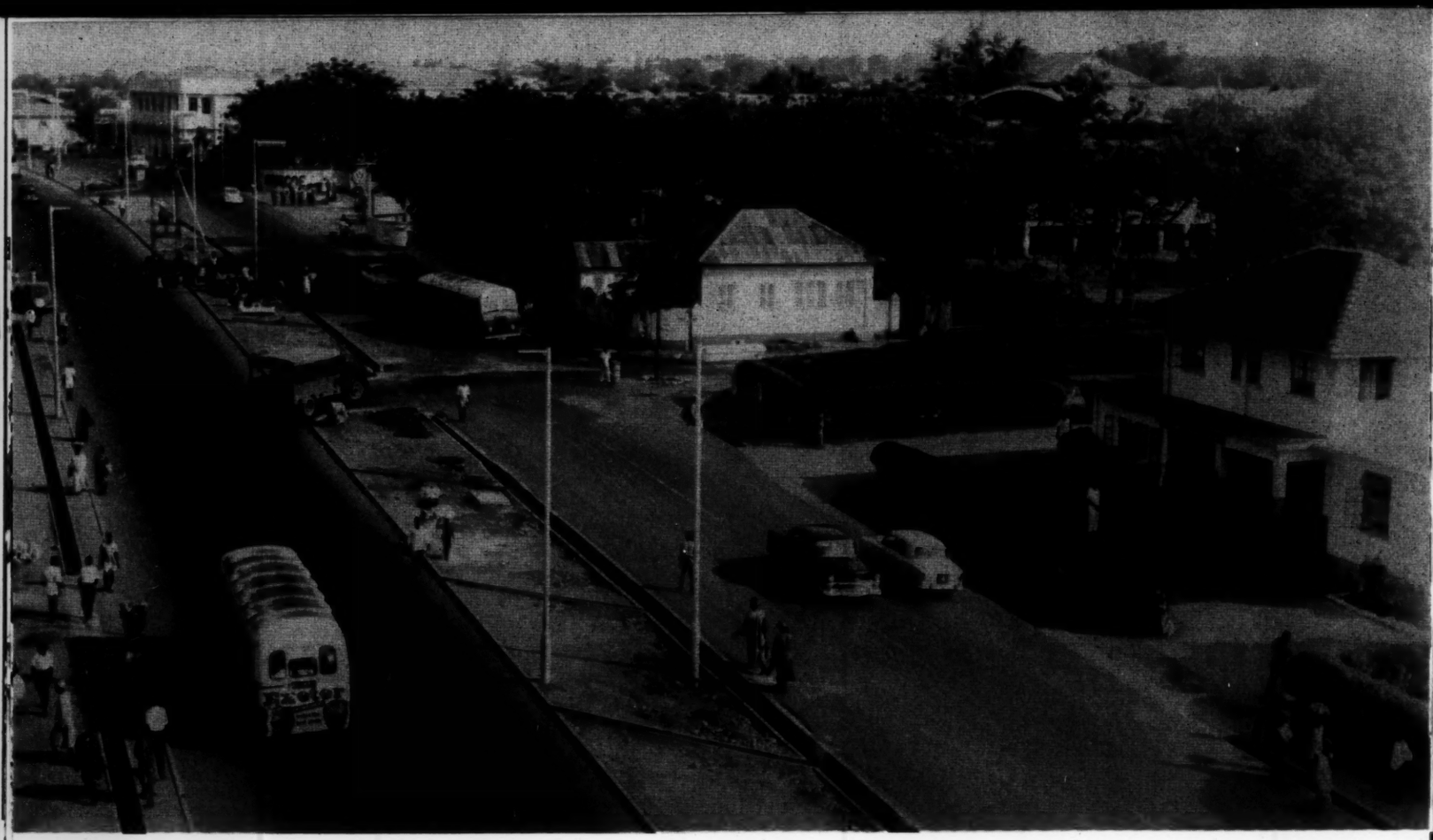


The modern 510-bed hospital at Kumasi has a training school for 300 nurses. Smaller hospitals are being built throughout the country. The national hospital at Accra is being expanded to serve as a teaching hospital.

Medical field units visit the villages—teaching sanitation and health precautions, inoculating against disease and treating the sick.

Women of the villages are taught proper infant care.

Bore holes which supply pure water for drinking are a big step in the battle against disease in rural areas.



New housing projects are mushrooming in the cities. Although the houses are built by private enterprise, convenient 20-year loans are granted by the government.

Members of a village society are eligible for assistance under a roof loan scheme when they have built a house to roof level. (In Ghana, roof materials are a major cost of the homes.)

...Changing

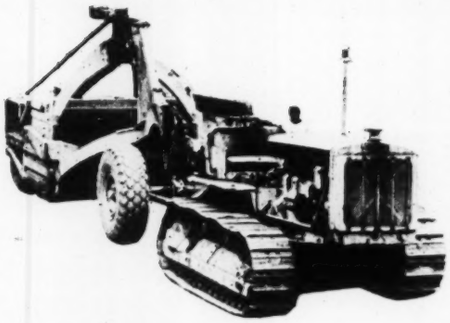
The Face of Its Cities...

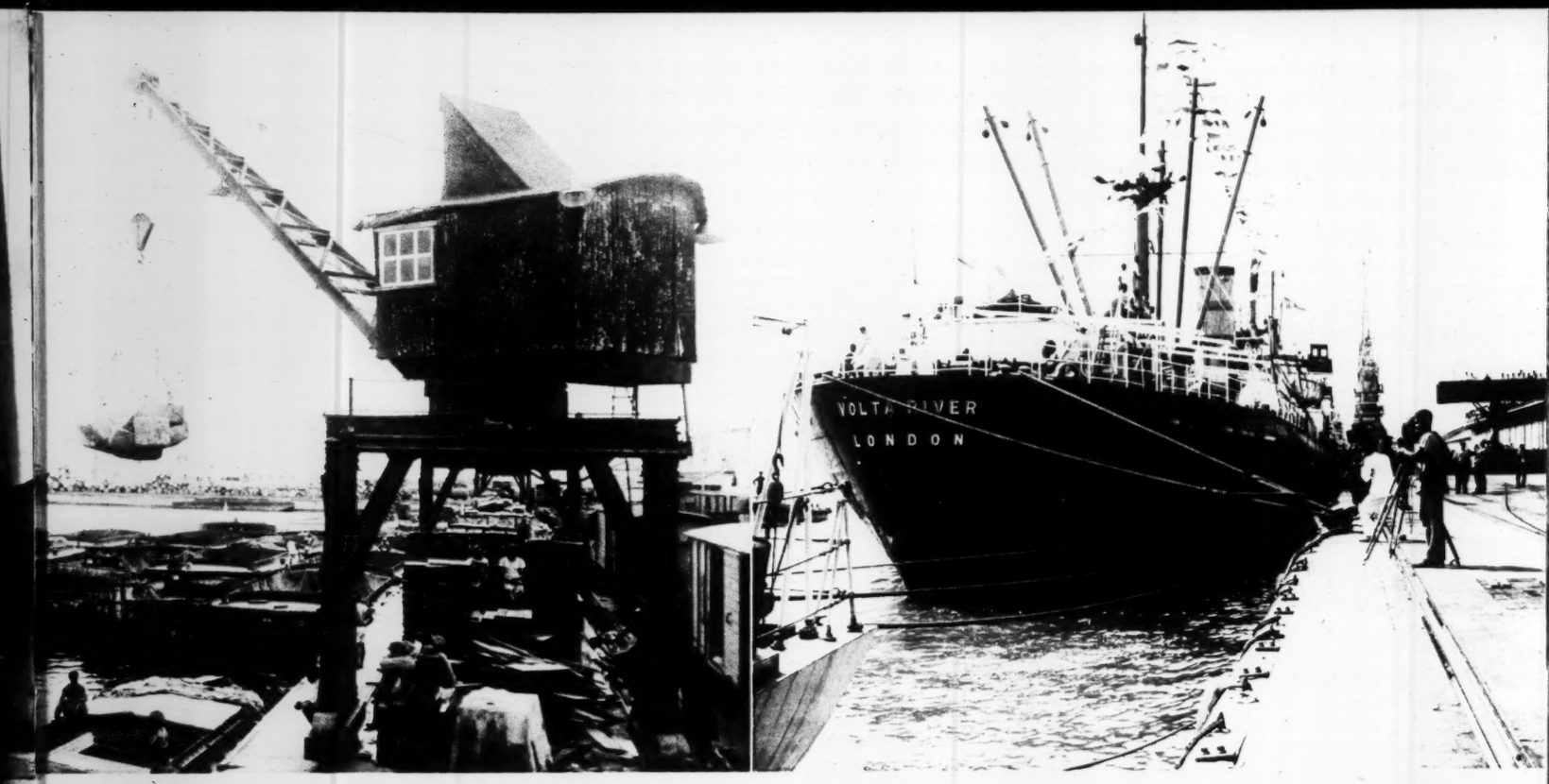
...Building Better Communications...

Roads are being cut through the forests. Road building is one of the largest parts of the Development Plan. New bridges bring the country closer together.

Transmitters relay the Voice of Ghana in English and local languages. The Ghana News Agency sends local news and relays Reuters news by teletype to newspapers, businessmen, banks and government agencies.

In July 1958 Ghana established her own airline system, Ghana Airways, for domestic and international flights.



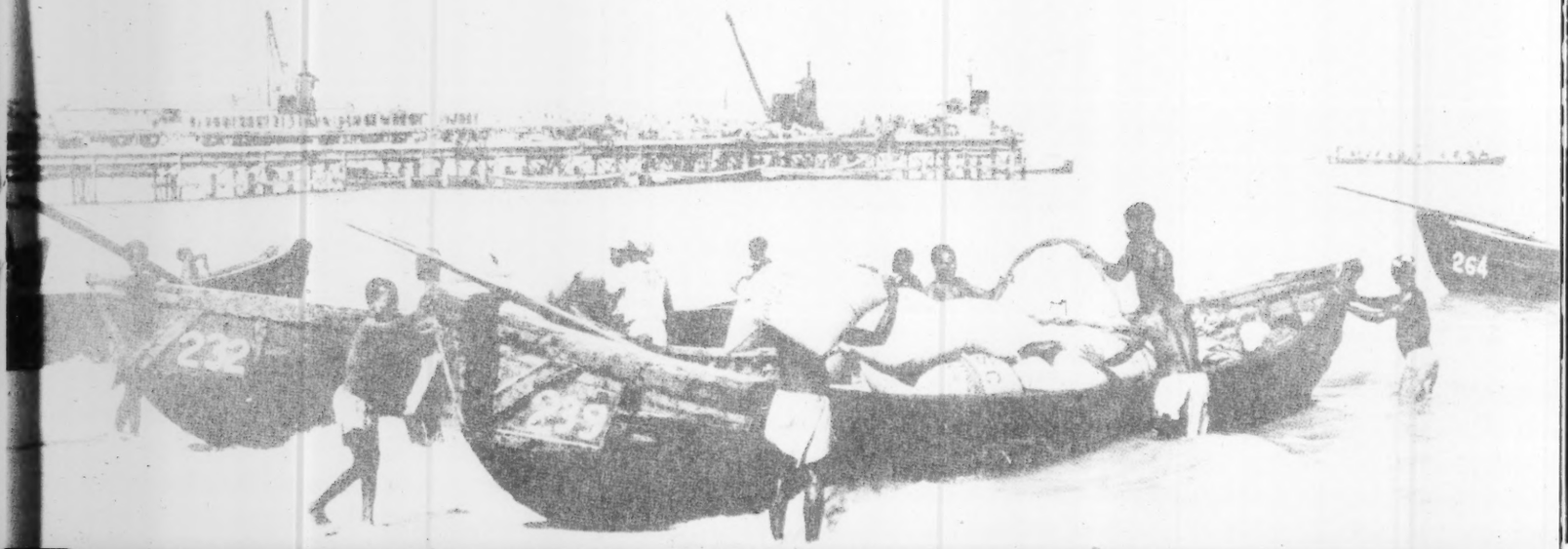


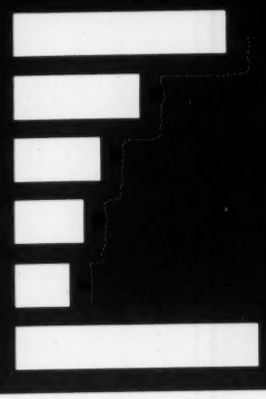
Ghana has no natural harbors. The only deep water port—at Takoradi—was built in 1928 and recently enlarged.

At Tema, near Accra, where an entire new community is rising, facilities capable of holding four ocean-going vessels are being built.

The Tema harbor and its connecting railroad are part of Ghana's contribution to the Volta River Project.

Ghana has launched her own merchant marine—the Black Star Line.

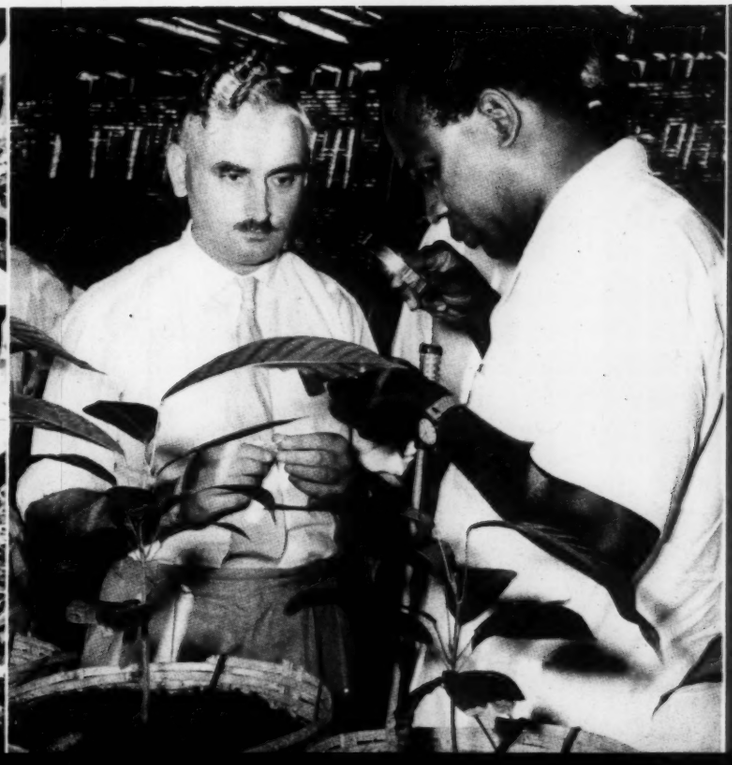




Cocoa Is Ghana's Main Source of Income

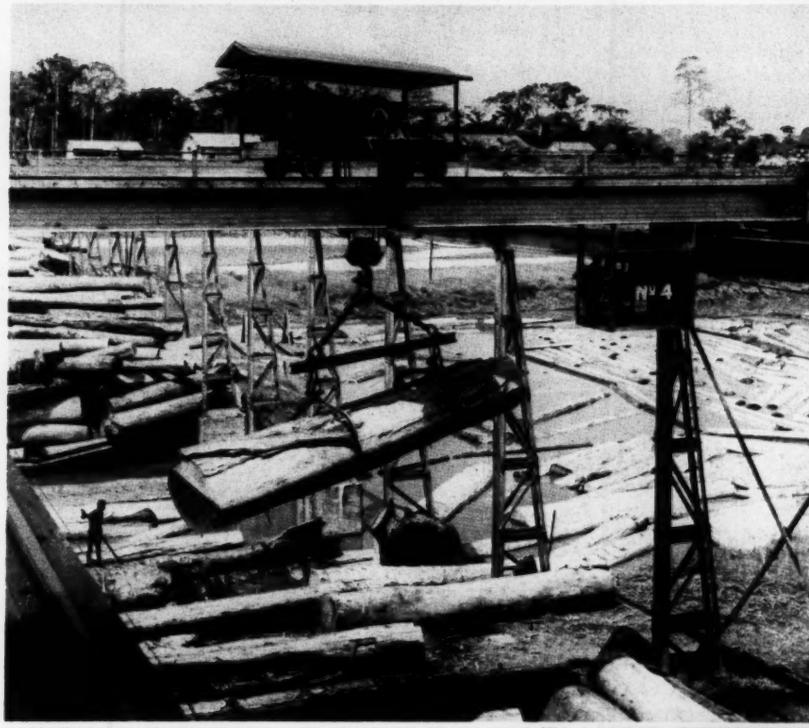
Cocoa is grown by about 300,000 small farmers, many of whom operate farms of a few acres.

The West African Cocoa Research Institute is seeking ways of combating plant diseases and improving crop yield. Results are shared with other African territories. Demonstrations and free advice are given to farmers all over the country.



Farming Is Being Diversified

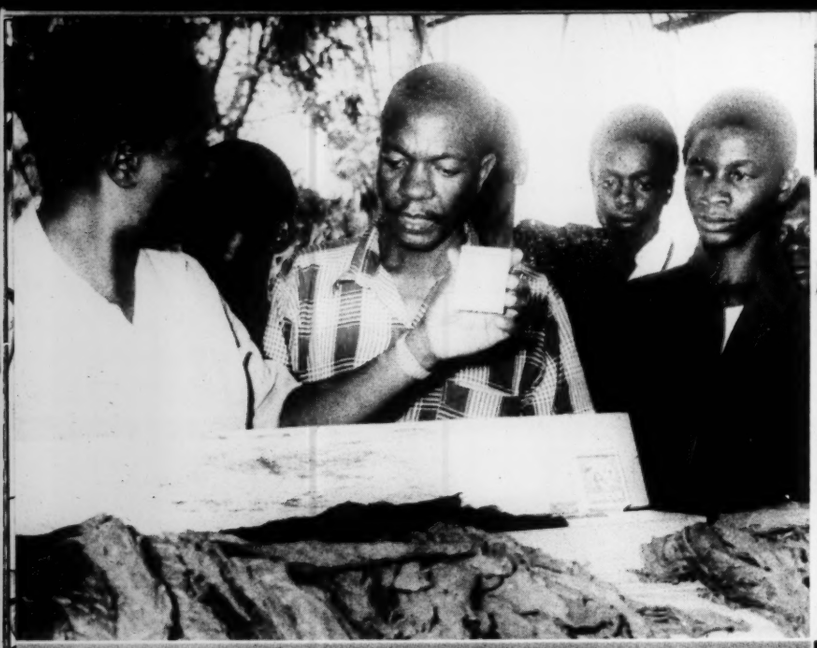
To lower the cost of living and improve the national diet, farm production is being increased in both quantity and variety.

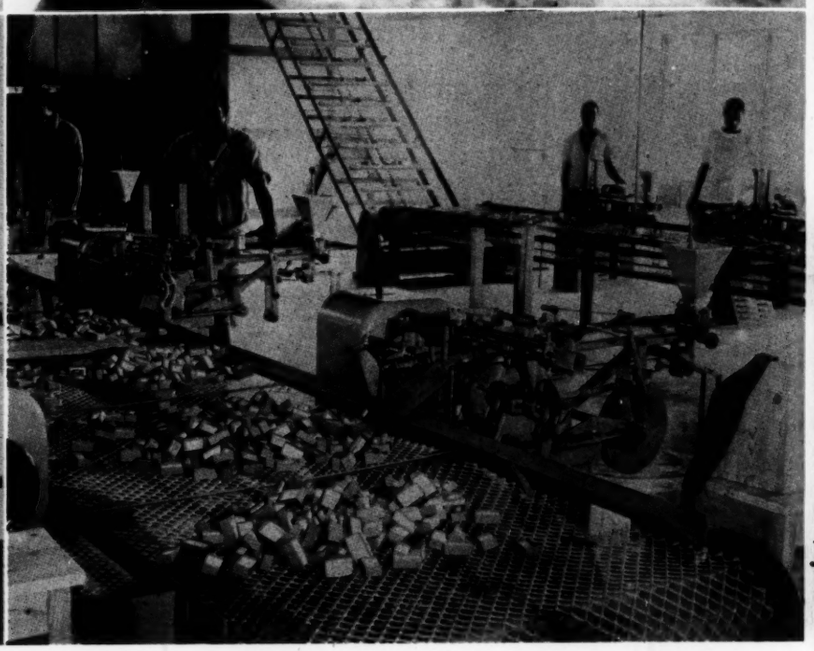


Mining and Timber Are Major Industries

Gold is Ghana's second most valuable export. Manganese, industrial diamonds and bauxite (used for aluminum) are major exports.

Most of Ghana's huge timber production is sold to the United States.

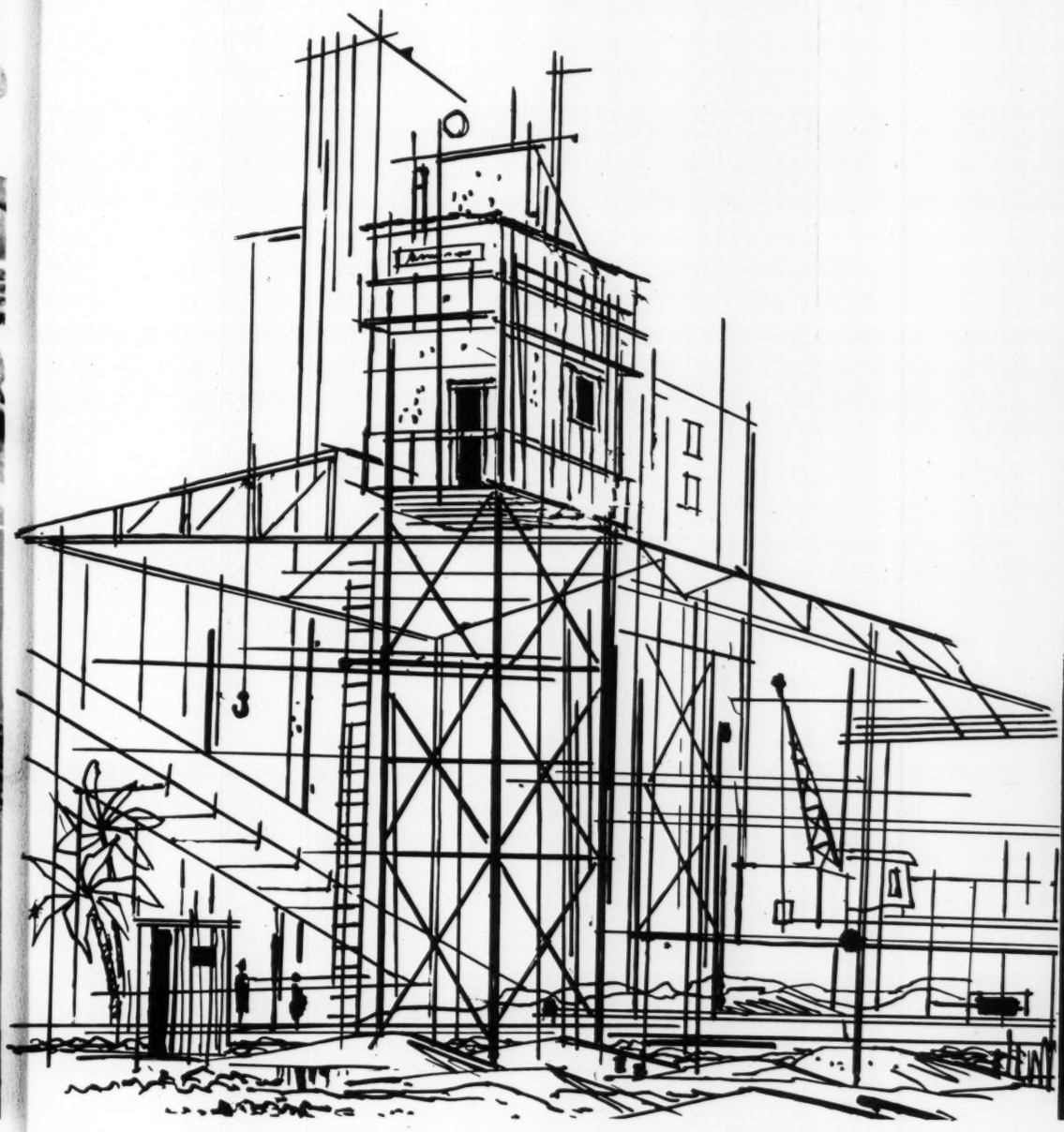




Ghana is Encouraging New Industries

Since Independence new consumer industries are being started almost every month—a biscuit factory, a match plant, bottling plants, furniture firms, a soap factory, sawmills and others.

Motorized fishing boats purchased through government loans are increasing the size of the catch. Formerly, fishermen were kept close to shore by the limitations of their dug-out canoes.



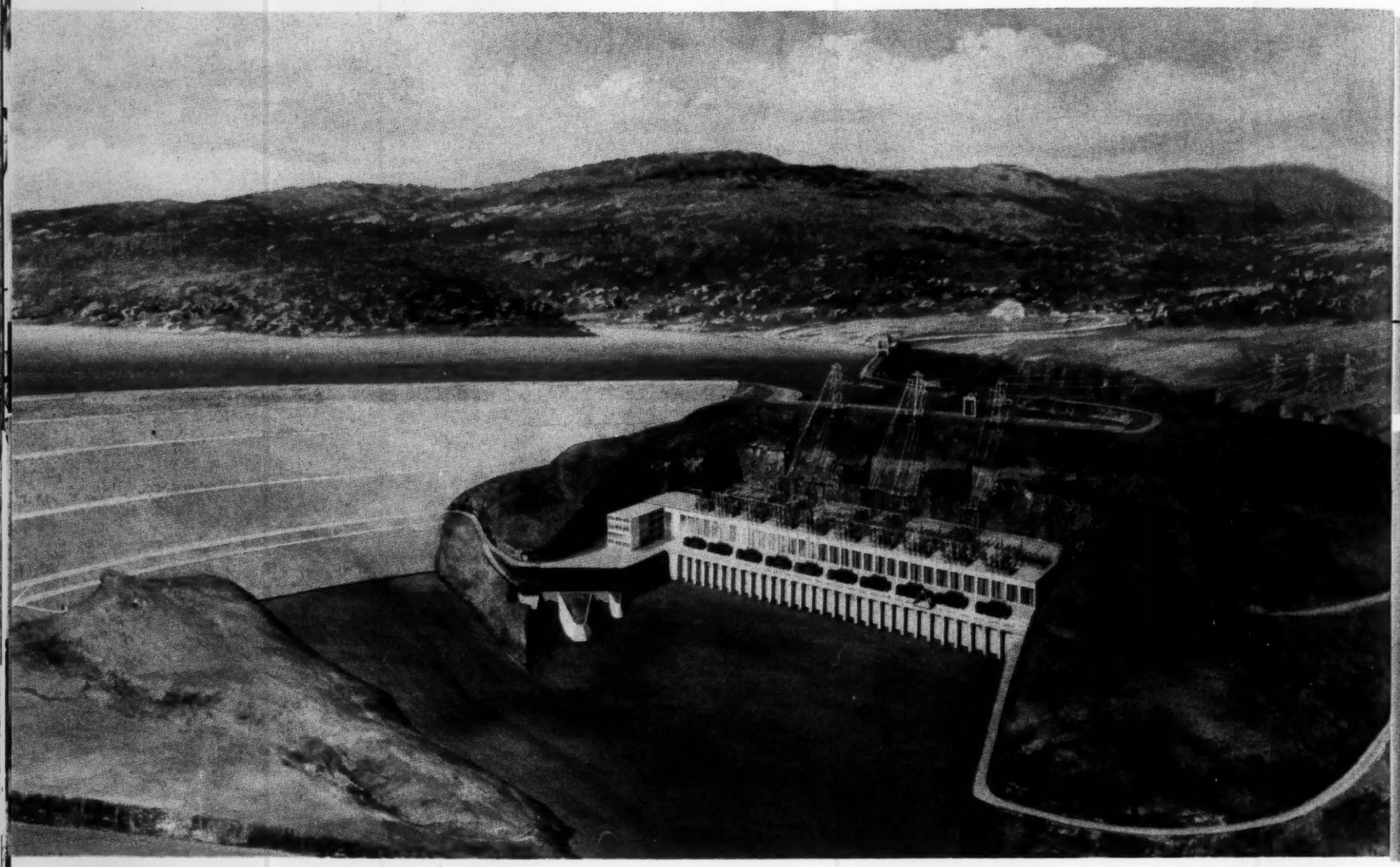
Investment Opportunities Are Attractive

Rather than relying mainly on foreign aid Ghana has initiated her own Development Plan of industrial investment. She is also encouraging private enterprise—both local and foreign—to participate in her growth.

"Again and again I have emphasized that we welcome foreign investment and will protect it," Dr. Nkrumah has pledged.

Unlike many other countries Ghana has built its new roads, schools and hospitals from cash reserves, not through loans.

Foreign investment opportunities in Ghana are attractive. In addition to government stability and protection, new industry receives rebates on taxes, waivers on import duties, low rentals on industrial sites and a plentiful supply of labor.

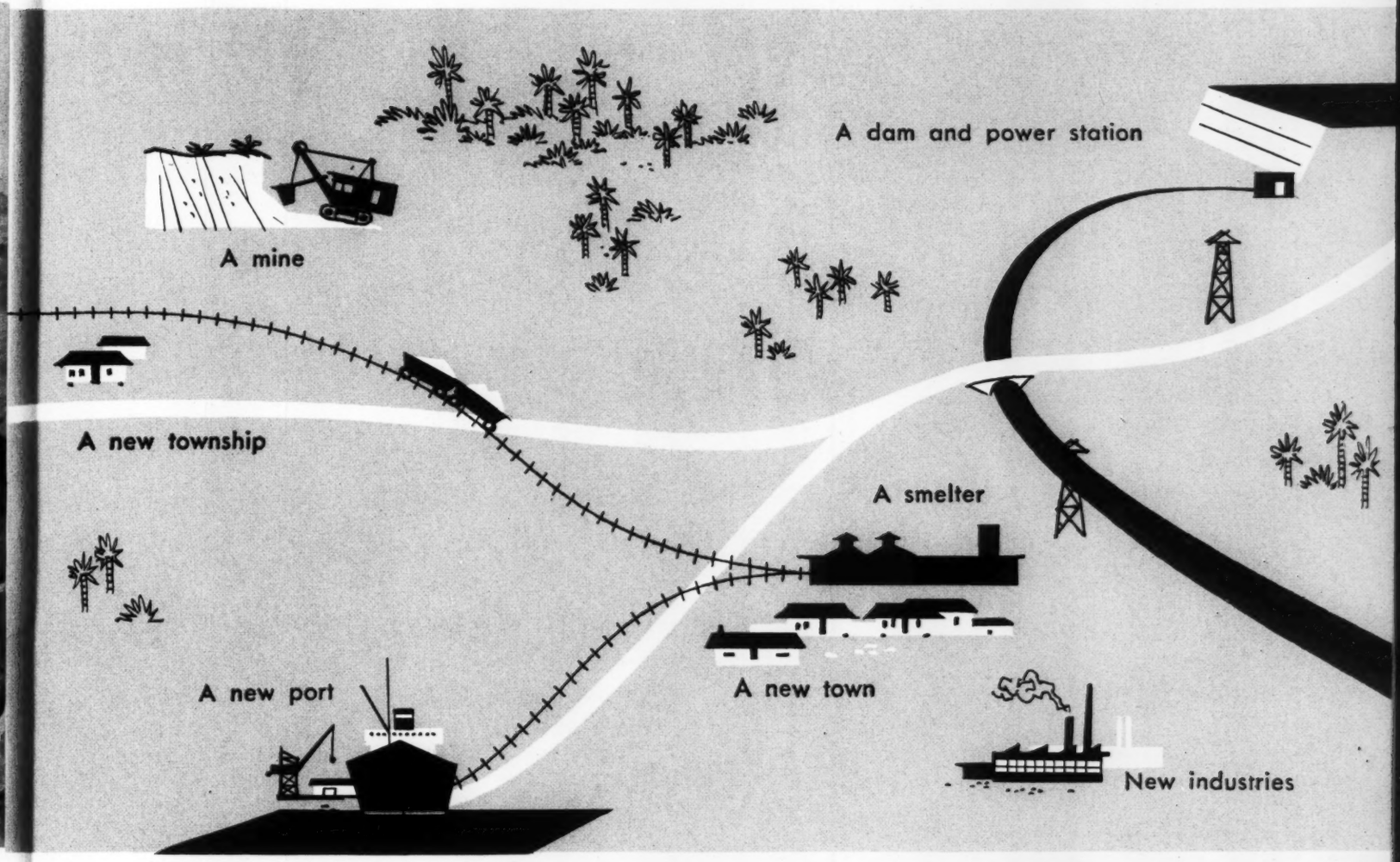


The Volta River Project Promises a New Industrial Era

Ghana has two natural resources close together which offer an unusual opportunity for development—bauxite and water power. If the Volta River is harnessed, it can supply power for a huge aluminum smelter, other industrial plants and nearby communities.

Eventually the project would produce almost a quarter million tons of aluminum yearly and would add a new source of income equal to all of Ghana's exports except cocoa.

An artificial lake—more than 3,000 square miles—would open new sources for fishing and new inland water routes. It would also provide water for irrigating nearby plains.

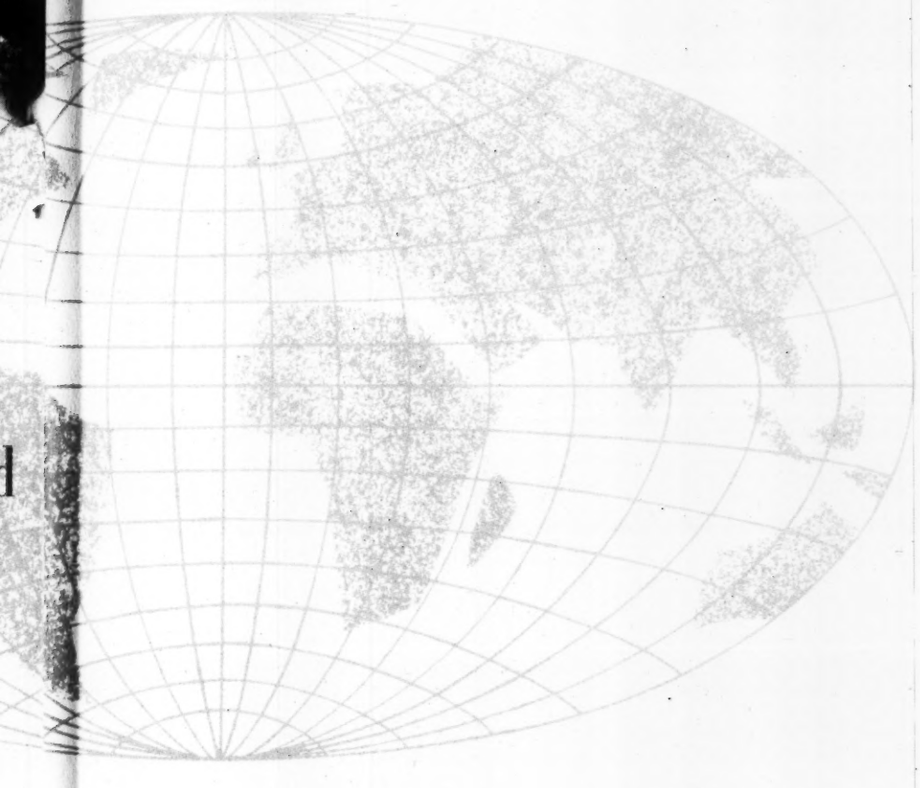


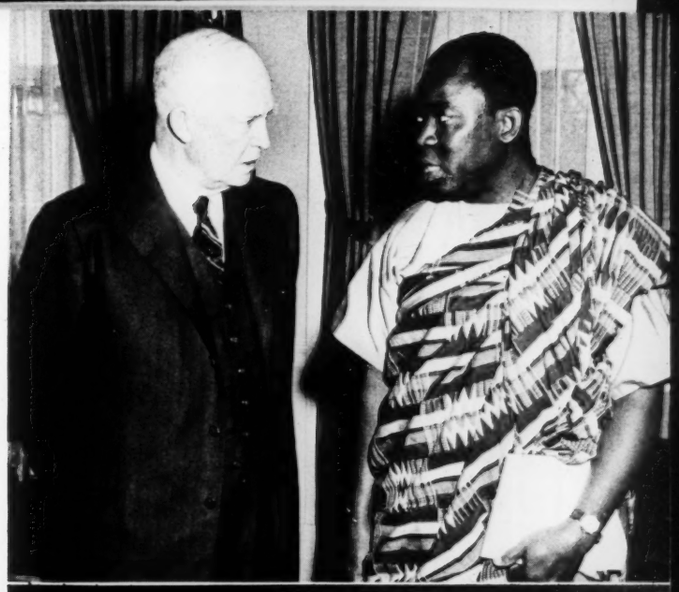
Plans call for a partnership of Ghana with foreign interests to construct a dam, power plant and smelter. Ghana has already begun to provide public works—the harbor, railroads, housing and water systems.

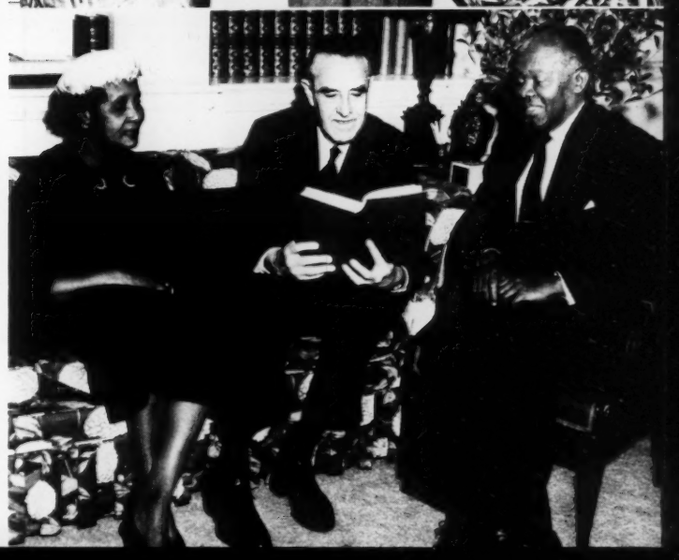
With large deposits of bauxite less than 200 miles away—plus a large labor supply—this project offers a profitable investment opportunity. A Preparatory Commission which studied this project recommended it as economically sound and technically feasible.

To Ghana the Volta River Project promises the opportunity to industrialize the country, diversify its exports, increase its total income and to improve nearby agriculture and health.

A New Era in World Friendship Lies Ahead







Americans—the famed and the unknown —public figures and entertainers—students and technicians—have all found their way to Ghana. They have been as much attracted by the unforgettable experience of seeing a new nation emerge as by the beauty, color and excitement of the land.

As one of the many evidences of its interest and good will, the United States has established a technical assistance program in Ghana.

A modern 100-room hotel has been built at Accra for the growing number of visitors.

In the United States Ghana's story is being told in continuing meetings between representatives from Ghana and American leaders, in contacts with civic groups, in friendly discussions between Ghana students and their American hosts, and by the printed word — all leading to increasing understanding between the two nations.

GHANA
NORTHERN
TERRITORIES
ASHANTI
EASTERN
REGION
WESTERN
REGION
TOGOLAND
TRANS VOLTA
WHITE VOLTA
BLACK VOLTA
VOLTA
TUMU
NAVRONGO
ZUARUNGU
BAWKU
GAMBAGA
TAMALE
YENDI
BOLE
DAMONGO
ALAGA
WENCHI
KETE KRACHI
JASIKAN
SUNYANI
MAMPONG
KUMASI
JUASO
MPRAESO
HO
KPANDU
BEKWAI
BIBIANI
JABESO
WIAWSO
OBUASI
KADE
KIBI
KOFORIDUA
ACCRA
TEMA
ANAOPE
ENCHI
DUNKWA
ODA
PRESTEA
TARKWA
CAPE COAST
SEKONDI
TAKORADI
MAIN ROADS
RAILWAYS
AIRPORTS
MAIN PRODUCTS
BAUXITE
MANGANESE
COFFEE
PALM OIL
COPRA
COCOA
TIMBER
RICE
MILLET & GUINEA CORN
MAIZE
CATTLE
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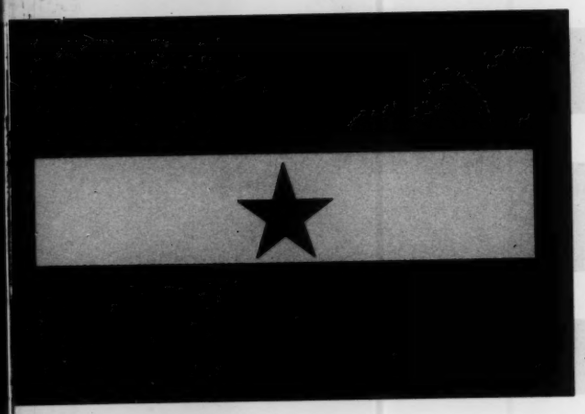
GULF OF GUINEA



GHANA

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2139 R Street, N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.
Hobart 2-7600

Permanent Mission of Ghana
to the United Nations
800 Second Avenue
New York 17, New York
Murray Hill 2-1635

July 15, 1958

PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF
THE HONORABLE KWAME NKRUMAH. PRIME MINISTER OF GHANA
July 23 to August 2, 1958

Members of the Party:

The Honorable Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, M.P.
Prime Minister of Ghana

His Excellency D. A. Chapman
Ambassador of Ghana to the United States, and Mrs. Chapman

The Honorable Kojo Botsio, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Industries, and Mrs. Botsio

The Honorable Kofi Baako, M.P.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting

Mr. A. L. Adu, O.B.E.
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defense and External Affairs

Mr. Enoch Okoh
Acting Secretary to the Cabinet

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

11:30 a.m. EDT	The Honorable Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, and his party will arrive at the Military Air Transport Service Terminal, Washington National Airport, where they will be met by the Vice President of the United States, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Representatives of the Nations of the British Commonwealth and other officials. Full military honors will be rendered.
11:55 a.m.	Departure from the Airport.
12:15 p.m.	The Prime Minister and party will arrive at the President's Guest House.
1:00 p.m.	The President of the United States will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Nkrumah at the White House.
3:00 p.m.	The Prime Minister and party will arrive at Arlington National Cemetery where the Prime Minister will place a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns.
4:00 p.m.	The Prime Minister and party will arrive at Mount Vernon where the Prime Minister will place a wreath at the Tomb of Washington.
8:00 p.m.	The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon will give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Nkrumah at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel.

THURSDAY, JULY 24

11:00 a.m.	The Prime Minister and party will arrive at the Lincoln Memorial where the Prime Minister will place a wreath.
12:15 p.m.	The National Press Club will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at the National Press Club.
3:30 p.m.	The Prime Minister will be introduced to the Senators on the floor of the United States Senate.
5:30 p.m.	Prime Minister Nkrumah will receive the Chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions in Washington at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

THURSDAY, JULY 24 (Continued)

6:00 p.m.	The Ambassador of Ghana and Mrs. Chapman will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at the Sheraton Park Hotel.
8:15 p.m.	The Secretary of State and Mrs. Dulles will give a dinner in honor of the Prime Minister at the Pan American Union.

FRIDAY, JULY 25

12:15 p.m.	The Prime Minister will be introduced to the Representatives on the floor of the House of Representatives.
1:00 p.m.	The Ambassador of New Zealand will give a luncheon at which the Ambassadors of the Commonwealth Nations will meet the Prime Minister at the Embassy of New Zealand, 27 Observatory Circle.
3:30 p.m.	The Prime Minister and party will visit Howard University.
5:30 p.m.	The Chiefs of Mission of Liberia, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, the United Arab Republic and Ethiopia will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at the Shoreham Hotel.
8:00 p.m.	The Prime Minister will give a dinner in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon at the Mayflower Hotel.

SATURDAY, JULY 26

9:15 a.m.	The Prime Minister and party will leave the President's Guest House.
9:45 a.m.	The Prime Minister and party will depart on board a United States Air Force plane from the Military Air Transport Service Terminal, Washington National Airport. Military honors will be rendered.
10:45 a.m.	The Prime Minister and party will arrive at the New Cumberland Airport, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania where they will be met by the Honorable George S. Leader, Governor of Pennsylvania, and other officials.
10:55 a.m.	Departure from the Airport.

SATURDAY, JULY 26 (Continued)

11:15 a.m.	The Prime Minister and party will arrive at the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, Hershey, Pennsylvania to visit the plant facilities.
12:30 p.m.	Departure from Hershey, Pennsylvania.
12:45 p.m.	Lincoln University will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at the Penn-Harris Hotel in Harrisburg. (Governor Leader and other officials will be present).
2:30 p.m.	The Prime Minister and party will depart for the airport.
3:00 p.m.	Departure from New Cumberland Airport, Pennsylvania.
3:45 p.m.	The Prime Minister and party will arrive at Philadelphia International Airport where they will be met by the Honorable Richardson Dilworth, Mayor of Philadelphia, and other officials.
4:00 p.m.	Departure from the Airport.
4:25 p.m.	The Prime Minister and party will visit Independence Hall.
5:00 p.m.	The Prime Minister will open an exhibition of Ghana postage stamps at the National Philatelic Museum, 2043 North Broad Street.
5:45 p.m.	The Prime Minister will visit the University of Pennsylvania for a brief ceremony at which the Prime Minister will receive a citation.
6:00 p.m.	The City of Philadelphia will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at the Center for International Visitors.
7:30 p.m.	The Prime Minister will leave the Center for International Visitors.
8:00 p.m.	The Prime Minister will depart Philadelphia International Airport.
8:35 p.m.	Arrival at the Marine Air Terminal, LaGuardia Airport, New York.
9:00 p.m.	Arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

SUNDAY, JULY 27

10:30 a.m.	A group of friends and alumni of Lincoln University will call on the Prime Minister at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
1:00 p.m.	The African-American Institute will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at Glen Cove, Long Island.
6:00 p.m.	The Prime Minister will appear on the NBC television program, "Meet the Press."
6:40 p.m.	The Prime Minister will proceed along Fifth Avenue through Harlem.
7:00 p.m.	The Harlem Lawyers' Association will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at the Harlem Armory, Fifth Avenue and 143rd Street.

MONDAY, JULY 28

9:30 a.m.	The Prime Minister will visit the Cocoa Exchange, 82-93 Beaver Street.
10:20 a.m.	The Prime Minister will visit the New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street.
12:30 p.m.	The Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York, will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.
5:00 p.m.	The Prime Minister will address the Council on Foreign Relations at the Harold Pratt House, 58 East 68th Street.
7:45 p.m.	The New York Cocoa Exchange, the National Confectioner's Association, the Cocoa Merchants Association of America, Incorporated and the Association of Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of the United States will give a reception and dinner in honor of the Prime Minister in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

12:00 noon	The National Foreign Trade Council will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at the Waldorf-Astoria.
3:00 p.m.	The Prime Minister will visit the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations, 800 Second Avenue.

TUESDAY, JULY 29 (Continued)

3:30 p.m.	The Prime Minister will visit the United Nations Headquarters and meet with the Secretary General.
5:00 p.m.	The Ghana Student Association will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at Earl Hall on the Columbia University Campus.
6:00 p.m.	Mr. David Rockefeller will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at International House, 500 Riverside Drive.
8:00 p.m.	The National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Committee on Africa will give a dinner in honor of the Prime Minister at the Waldorf-Astoria, Grand Ballroom.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

9:00 a.m. EDT	The Prime Minister and party will depart from the Marine Air Terminal, LaGuardia Airport, New York.
11:45 p.m. CDT	Arrive at Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois where the Prime Minister will be met by the Mayor and other officials.
12:00 noon	Departure from the airport and proceed to City Hall in open cars via Garfield Boulevard and South Parkway.
1:15 p.m.	Arrival at City Hall for the official greeting and full military honors.
5:00 p.m.	The Council on Foreign Relations will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at 116 South Michigan Avenue.
7:00 p.m.	The Honorable Richard Daley, Mayor of Chicago, will give a dinner in honor of the Prime Minister at the Blackstone Hotel.

THURSDAY, JULY 31

9:30 a.m.	The Prime Minister will visit the facilities of the Johnson Publications, Inc.
10:30 a.m.	The Prime Minister will visit a Chicago industrial plant.

THURSDAY, JULY 31 (Continued)

12:30 p.m.	The National Confectioner's Association will give a luncheon in honor of the Prime Minister at the Sherman Hotel.
2:15 p.m.	The Prime Minister will visit a building materials plant.
4:30 p.m.	Roosevelt University, the University of Chicago and Northwestern University will give a reception in honor of the Prime Minister at Roosevelt University.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1

10:00 a.m. CDT	The Prime Minister and party will depart Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois.
2:30 p.m. EDT	Arrival at the Marine Air Terminal, LaGuardia Airport, New York.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2 The Prime Minister and party will depart from New York for London.

GHANA

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Permanent Mission of Ghana
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Murray Hill 2-1635

July 10, 1958

FACT SHEET

GHANA: named for an ancient West African kingdom; formerly the Gold Coast, so called by early traders in gold dust.

LOCATION: astride Greenwich meridian and between 5 and 11 degrees N. Latitude.

SIZE: 92,000 square miles (about the size of Oregon).

POPULATION: about 5,000,000 including 16,000 non-Africans, about 290 Americans.

LANDSCAPE: (S. to N.) coastal plain, low hills (highest point 2,900 feet), forest belt, dry savannah.

NATIONAL FLAG: three horizontal stripes of red (which represents those who worked for independence), gold (the wealth of the country) and green (the forests and farms) with a five-pointed black star (the lodestar of African freedom) in the centre of the gold stripe.

TEMPERATURES: between 70 and 90 degrees F.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: between 50 and 80 percent.

RAINFALL: between 30 and 80 inches per annum.

IMPORTANT TOWNS: Accra (capital) population 200,000; Kumasi, 78,000; Sekondi-Takoradi, 45,000; Cape Coast, 23,000.

FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT: 15th century, by Portuguese traders (Elmina

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Castle, built in 1472, is the oldest European building anywhere in the tropics).

FIRST BRITISH AGREEMENT WITH CHIEFS: the Bond of 1844, signed at Cape Coast, establishing British law.

FIRST OVERALL BRITISH ADMINISTRATION: 1901

FIRST GENERAL ELECTION (with universal franchise): 1951

ECONOMY: Agricultural (mainly cocoa), plus mining and timber.

COCOA FIRST INTRODUCED: 1879.

VOLTA RIVER PROJECT: the gigantic Volta River Project will, if carried out, harness the River Volta to provide hydro-electric power which will be used in refining the country's vast resources of bauxite into aluminum

CROP PRODUCTION: in the crop year 1956-57, 264,375 tons.

CURRENCY: Ghana pound, at par with sterling, issued July 14, 1958.

PUBLIC REVENUE INCLUDING EXTRAORDINARY (1956-57): $1,470,000,000.00.

EXPENDITURE INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT (1956-57): $1,716,400,000.00.

TOTAL EXPORTS (1957): $2,570,600,000.00, including cocoa, $142,800,000.00; gold, $28,000,000.00; timber, $28,000,000.00; diamonds, $25,000,000.00; manganese, $25,000,000.00.

DOLLAR EXPORTS (1957): $42,000,000.00.

TOTAL IMPORTS (1957): $271,600,000.00.

DOLLAR IMPORTS (1957): $32,400,000.00.

OVERSEAS RESERVES (December 1956): $548,800,000.00.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (1957): Notes and coins outstanding at December 31, 1957 - $103,600,000.00.

MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED (1956): 33,220.

DOCTORS PRACTISING (February 1958): 226 or 1 per 23,000 population.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1951-57): $246,400,000.00 of which $78,400,000.00 is for social services and same amount for communications.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (1957). 617,472.

REGIONS: Ghana is divided, administratively, into five regions: The Eastern Region (the Eastern part of what used to be the Colony); the Western Region (the Western part of the Colony); Ashanti; the Northern Region; Trans-Volta Togoland (which includes what used to be the Trust Territory of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration).

Regional administration is through Regional Commissioners in the Eastern Region (Koforidua), the Western Region (Cape Coast), Ashanti (Kumasi), the Northern Region (Tamale), Trans-Volta Togoland (Ho), Eastern Region, South, (Accra) and Western Ashanti (Sunyani).

* * * * *

LEGISLATION

Legislation is by a single-chamber assembly of 104 members, elected by secret ballot and universal adult suffrage. The speaker, (Mr. A. M. Akiwumi) is elected by the Assembly, but is not a member of it. The members represent seven municipal and 97 rural electoral districts.

The state of the parties in the present Assembly as of June 30, 1958 is as follows: Convention People's Party 78, United Party 24 and Independent 2.

THE CABINET

There are, apart from the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, 20 members of of the Cabinet as follows:

Mr. K. A. Gbedemah - Minister of Finance.

Mr. Kojo Botsio - Minister of Trade and Industries and Leader of the House.

Mr. J. H. Allassani - Minister of Health.

Mr. A. E. A. Ofori Atta - Minister of Local Government.

Mr. N. A. Welbeck - Minister Without Portfolio.

Mr. Ako Adjei - Minister of Labour and Co-operatives.

Mr. A. E. Inkumsah - Minister of Housing.

Mr. B. Yeboa-Afari - Regional Commissioner, Western Ashanti.

Mr. Krobo Edusei - Minister of the Interior.

Mr. L. R. Abavana - Regional Commissioner, Northern Region.

Mr. Kofi Baako - Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Mr. C. T. Nylander - Minister of Education.

Mr. E. K. Bensah - Minister of Works.

Mr. F. Y. Asare - Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. P. K. K. Quaidoo - Minister of Communications.

Mr. C. H. Chapman - Regional Commissioner, Trans-Volta Togoland Region.

Mr. E. H. T. Korboe - Regional Commissioner, Eastern Region.

Mr. J. E. Hagan - Regional Commissioner, Western Region.

Mr. C. De Graft Dickson - Regional Commissioner, Ashanti Region.

Mr. E. N. Ocansey - Regional Commissioner, Eastern Region, South.

* * * * *

SHORT HISTORY OF GHANA

The present inhabitants of Ghana are believed to have begun entering the country some 700 years ago, in migratory waves from the north set in motion by the collapse of the great African kingdoms in the western Sudan. The first European

contact was by the Portuguese, seeking gold. In 1482 they built Elmina Castle as a permanent trading base. Other European nations followed (the English in 1553) until the coast was dotted with forts. Early in the 17th century the trade in gold was superseded by the slave trade.

In 1821 the Crown took over from the British trading companies. By this time the British had become involved in wars with the Ashantis, the nation founded by Osei Tutu in the 17th century, and sustained by a belief in the power of the Golden Stool (said to have been plucked from the sky). In 1844 Britain signed a Bond of mutual co-operation at Cape Coast with the coastal chiefs.

After the Second World War, there was a nation-wide demand for more rapid progress towards self-government, and after a study by a commission presided over by the late Sir Henley Coussey the Gold Coast was granted a new constitution. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who had been educated in the United States, had returned in 1957 to join the United Gold Coast Convention, but in 1949 formed his own Convention People's Party. He was imprisoned in 1950 for declaring a "Positive Action" campaign, but while in prison was elected to the then Legislative Assembly in the first General Election in 1951. He was released to lead his party, which had won a sweeping majority in the elections.

The C.P.P. again won a majority in the 1954 elections which introduced an all-African Assembly, and held 72 seats in the 1956 election. Against its first organised opposition, a coalition of the National Liberation Movement (Ashanti) and the Northern People's Party, the Convention People's Party won 397,941 votes to the Opposition's 298,967 votes. The opposition parties subsequently merged to form the United Party.

The State of Ghana came into existence on 6th March, 1957, when the former Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the

Trusteeship Territory of Togoland attained Dominion status and independence. The name of the country recalls a powerful monarchy which from the 4th to the 13th century A.D. ruled the region of the middle Niger. The Ghana Independence Act received the Royal assent on 7th February, 1957. The General Assembly of the United Nations in December, 1956, approved the termination of British Administration in Togoland and the union of Togoland with the Gold Coast on the latter's attainment of independence. Date of admittance to U.N. - March 8, 1957.

* * * * *

Governor General - Lord Listowel

Permanent Representative to the U.N. - Daniel A. Chapman

Ambassador to the United States - Daniel A. Chapman

United States Ambassador to Ghana - Wilson Flake

Embassy of Ghana - 2139 R Street, N.W., Washington 8, D. C., Tel: HObart 2-7600

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PRESS RELEASE PMT 1

Washington, D. C. July 15, 1958:--The Honorable Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, will arrive in Washington, D. C. at 11:30 a.m. EDT on Wednesday, July 23 for his first official visit to the United States.

During his stay in Washington, from July 23 until the morning of Saturday, July 26, the Prime Minister will be a guest of President Eisenhower and will reside at Blair House, the President's Guest House.

Prime Minister Nkrumah and his party will then spend a full day, July 26, visiting Pennsylvania and will proceed to New York for a three-day visit, from the evening of July 26 to the morning of July 30. From New York the Prime Minister will fly to Chicago for a two-day visit and return to New York briefly on Friday, August 1 before departing the next day for London, en route to his capital city of Accra, Ghana.

Prior to his official visit to the United States, Prime Minister Nkrumah will make an official visit to Canada, at the invitation of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. The Prime Minister and his party will leave Accra by air on Friday, July 18 and will arrive in Montreal early the next morning to begin the five-day visit to Canada.

This release is filed with the Department of Justice, where the registration statement of the Government of Ghana Information Section under the Foreign Agents Registration Act is available for inspection. Registration under the Act does not imply approval or disapproval of this release by the United States Government.

Prime Minister Nkrumah's visit to the United States, his first since becoming the head of government of the newly independent African state (he was last in the U.S. in 1951), grew out of an invitation extended by President Eisenhower through Vice President Nixon when Mr. Nixon visited Ghana for the March 6, 1957 ceremonies marking Ghana's birth as a nation.

A fast-moving program has been planned for the Prime Minister and his party while in the United States. In Washington the African leader will lunch with President Eisenhower, attend dinners given by Vice President Nixon and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, be introduced from the floors of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and meet with diplomatic representatives of the countries of the British Commonwealth, to which Ghana belongs, as well as diplomats representing the independent African nations. A major address in Washington will be the Prime Minister's luncheon talk to the National Press Club.

In the course of a crowded day in Pennsylvania, where he will be escorted during the morning by the Honorable George S. Leader, Governor, and during the afternoon by the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Honorable Richardson Dilworth, Prime Minister Nkrumah will be guest of honor at a luncheon given by Lincoln University, from which he graduated, receive a citation from the University of Pennsylvania, which he also attended briefly, and climax the day with a reception in his honor given by the City of Philadelphia.

The Ghana Prime Minister's three-day visit to New York, where he will meet with Governor W. Averell Harriman and be guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of New York City, will include a series of

appearances and visits, among which will be a tour of the headquarters of the United Nations and a call on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. The informal climax of Prime Minister Nkrumah's New York stay will come on the evening of his first full day in the city, July 27, when he will travel by motorcade up Fifth Avenue to attned a reception at the Harlem Armory.

On arrival in Chicago on the morning of July 30 the Prime Minister will be driven to City Hall, where full military honors will be given him. The Chicago program includes a dinner given in honor of Prime Minister Nkrumah by the Mayor of Chicago, the Honorable Richard Daley, visits to several Chicago industries and a joint reception given by the University of Chicago, Northwestern University and Roosevelt University.

Traveling with Prime Minister Nkrumah in the United States will be His Excellency Daniel A. Chapman, Ambassador of Ghana to the United States; the Honorable Kojo Botsio, M.P., Minister of Trade and Industries, and Mrs. Botsio; the Honorable Kofi Baako, M.P., Minister of Information and Broadcasting; Commander Sir Robert Jackson, C.M.G., O.B.E., Chairman of the Ghana Development Commission; R.J. Moxon, O.B.E., Director of Ghana's Information Services; and several aides and members of the Prime Minister's personal staff.

# # # #

Miller, Donald H.

May 18, 1959

Mr. Donald H. Miller Jr.
Scientific American
415 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I write to thank you for your courtesy in sending me the copy of the speech by Gerard Piel.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN 415 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 8-3900

Established 1845

May 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Gerard Piel, Publisher of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, discussed The Revolution in Man's Labor recently before a convocation at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

I believe Mr. Piel's talk will be of interest to leaders in science, industry and education throughout the nation and, therefore, I am enclosing a copy for you.

If you desire additional copies, please do not hesitate to request them.

Sincerely,

Donald H. Miller, Jr.

Donald H. Miller, Jr.
Vice President & General Manager

DHM:PS
Enc.

THE REVOLUTION IN MAN'S LABOR

A speech by GERARD PIEL
Publisher
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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at ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
Annapolis, Maryland
April 9, 1959

THE REVOLUTION IN MAN'S LABOR

IN THE DARKEST HOURS OF HUMAN DESPAIR LIFE could never have seemed so transient as it appears to the present generation. Man has survived the cruel trials of natural selection only to face at last the direst of all threats to his existence: himself.

In an arms race that consumes the treasure and genius of civilization, one side—the one we tremble to call our own—has accumulated sufficient destructive capacity to annihilate the other 25 times over. And that other side, by this time, has equipped itself with 10 times the power to destroy us. Between us we are in a position to exterminate the entire species seven times over. Neurosis, senility, stupidity, accident—any of these at any moment may push the button on Apocalypse.

While time permits, we may stand in wonder at what man has wrought. He has taken in his mortal hands the source of energy that lights the universe through all eternity—or at least for 10 billion years past and 50 billion years to come, in the finite terms in which we measure infinity today. He can ignite stars on earth hotter than any that shine in the firmament. In the dread rehearsal of our last hour more than 300 such stars have already winked their blinding light under the roof of our increasingly polluted atmosphere.

We may marvel at the depth of understanding of nature and nature's laws that makes such deeds

possible. Here, on the scale of destructive might, is a measure of the power of the rational method. In the chancelleries of the world the importance of natural philosophy is at last comprehended. The decisions of statesmen in every land are now heavily conditioned by regard for the destructive power of science.

It is ironic, though it is inevitable, that the threat now laid to human existence should be leveled by those same nations in which human life has for the first time experienced abundance. In North America and Europe west of the Urals, entire nations have enjoyed a well-being that has been reserved in the past to the fortunate elite. These nations are the first to have discovered, in the words of Bertrand Russell, "how to prevent abject poverty, how to prevent the pain and sorrow and waste of useless births condemned to premature death, and how to substitute intelligence and care for the blind ruthlessness of nature."

Why is it that the most fortunate people on earth should be on the verge of treason to the entire human race? There are unquestionably many reasons, to be traced at last to the forgotten bloody age, before the beginning of history, when *Homo sapiens* exterminated the less gifted species of the human genus. The habits learned then still take over on occasion in the behavior of individual men. In the behavior of states the resort to force and violence is sanctioned by all but one or two churches and by the most eminent moral philosophers. How else could states decide which is to have enough when there is not enough to go around? But in the very age in which we live there has come an essential change in the condition of human existence. The terrifying destructiveness of modern technology bespeaks a corresponding capacity for constructive solution of the ills of mankind. The revolution in man's labor that has come with the present amplification of our capacity for mass murder makes it possible for all men at last to enter into the human estate. The way of life that we are privileged to enjoy is now possible for all mankind. That is the

essence of the change in the condition of man. If the nature of this change were more widely comprehended by citizens and statesmen, I have faith that an equal change could be worked in man's relationship to man.

But this declaration does not come escorted by a thunderclap. Its truth is not widely credited. The possibilities of human fulfillment to which it points are not generally comprehended even by those citizens and statesmen whose own style of existence furnishes the most compelling evidence in its support. The revolutionists try to forget the revolution. We embrace the good fortune that is ours and claim it as our birthright. In fear, we suppress the memory of the recent past and, in a world of increasing impermanence, persuade ourselves that our estate is perpetual.

The Last 15 Seconds

To such a state of mind it may be salutary to recall that the entire biography of man is but a recent event in the history of the earth. We surmise that our genus originated in a recognizable approximation of its modern form not more than one million years ago. In the five billion years that the earth has revolved around the sun those million years are the last 15 seconds of a day.

The first evidence of our species is dated on the order of 100,000 years ago, within the last two seconds of the earth's first day. In the flaked stone and sharpened bone we see that evolution has already assumed a new dimension. Man appears unique among the animals: he can transmit acquired characteristics to his offspring. Human infancy then as now was prolonged, and the primitive society of the family and tribe was already engaged in education. In the long, slow accretion of skills recorded in the exquisitely worked tools and weapons buried in the cave floors, we can see how

successive generations selected and rejected and improved upon their heritage.

At some turning point, man mastered fire. The blackened bones and earth in the cave middens are not the only testimony. The vegetation over large parts of the Northern Hemisphere shows that Stone Age men used fire to clear the primeval forests and open up grazing lands for the wild game on which they preyed. With this new mastery of nature, the human species, about 20,000 years ago, radiated over the entire earth, crossing for the first time into the Western Hemisphere. Before the history of civilization began, men had occupied the margins of the Arctic ice, the desert, the prairies, the mountain forests and lonely islands in the distant ocean. These were the cultures of day-to-day survival—of hunters, fishermen, food-gatherers, inured to menace, formidable antagonists in the struggle for life.

The history of civilization, of the settled urban community, goes back no more than 10,000 years, less than two tenths of a second ago. By that time the food-gatherers had brought all of the food crops and all of the domestic animals we know today under cultivation and husbandry. They had learned also another use for fire. By confining it in a furnace they could raise the temperature from the 400 or 500 degrees of the open campfire to 1,000 degrees. Such temperature drives out the water of crystallization in pottery and bricks and made it possible to store the harvests and build cities.

Now, at last, want and the daily struggle for enough food to survive were lifted for a few members of the species. The new technology of agriculture required the labor of only four families on the soil to produce enough food to support themselves and one more family. The allocation of this surplus was secured by a social invention: the institution of slavery. In the ruins of the earliest cities we see the image of societies that built them: at first temples, later palaces, surrounded by fortifications and the hovels of the slaves.

Since it was now possible for the labor of four families to support a fifth in occupations other than

agriculture, the range of technology broadened. The furnaces became hot enough to smelt copper and iron. The wheel and the sail appeared. The pulley and the lever, the pump and the bellows and other mechanical contrivances came into use. With the technological base thus broadened, the way was opened to high civilization and the beginning of recorded history.

In the record we discover three major centers: the Mediterranean, India and China. Later, in apparent independence of these, came the high civilizations of the Western Hemisphere. But in all of these centers, history and civilization were an experience of the few. The life of the rest of mankind, from Rome to Cathay, to the central plateau of Mexico, was wretchedly the same—and the same as before. Everywhere within the marches of civilization the ratio of four families out of five enslaved to the soil prevailed. And the first urban masses freed for other crafts and functions were enslaved in other ways.

Population Expansion Begins

Civilization, however, was a success. The human population expanded. Where it had taken 10 square miles of wilderness to support a single human being in the primitive economy of food gathering, now a few acres of agricultural land sufficed to sustain each human life. But the population of the agrarian civilizations pressed everywhere, at all times, on the margin of subsistence. As the land under cultivation expanded, so did the population; when harvests failed—or when the land failed under unwise exploitation—the population shrank. The fortunes of the most famous ancient states waxed and waned with the harvests and with outbreaks of epidemic disease. From the outside they were threatened by those they called barbarians, peoples still in transition from the Stone Age to neolithic culture. But as the slow trial-and-error advance of technology fur-

nished weapons and more secure means of communication and the rulers learned to manage ever larger social organizations, states blossomed into empires, and history moved into the modern era.

In one form or another the institution of slavery persisted in almost every center of civilization on into the history of our own republic. Thomas Jefferson himself, whose 18th-century Enlightenment is evoked by the pleasant architecture of this College, once recorded his opinion that "Some numbers of men are natural slaves."

Contemporary Neolithic Man

If we wonder what life was like for ordinary people in those high and far-off times, we need not dig into archaeology or scratch for illumination in the history books that have so largely ignored them. We can see their technological contemporaries struggling for the same sort of life in the world today. They constitute, in fact, nearly two thirds of the human race. Principally in the Southern Hemisphere they are the peoples of what we have come to call the underdeveloped regions of the world. There, four out of five families are still bound to scratching their subsistence from the earth. Their life expectancy, until very recently, was between 30 and 40 years. This means that most of them die in infancy, at birth or in childbed. Their nutrition ranges from 1,300 to 2,000 calories per day, at least 500 calories below the minimum required to sustain the vigor of life. As late as the beginning of this century, famine and pestilence kept their increasing numbers in Malthusian equilibrium with the yield of the soil. The primary source of energy for their day's labor, as for neolithic man 10,000 years ago, is the metabolism of their own bodies. Literacy is the skill of a few in the village; ignorance and superstition are the shelter and solace of life.

Here and there we can find some tens of millions of men in a still lower estate. They are men of

the Stone Age and in the first transition from food-gathering to the cultivation of jungle gardens. But they are quickly disappearing, some dying with their gods, others engulfed without trace in acculturation to the 20th century.

Contrast their condition with that of the inhabitants of Western civilization. In our own country, the labor of one family in six on the farm yields a harvest equivalent to an average of more than 10,000 calories per capita per day for the entire population. From this cornucopia we consume an average of a little more than 3,000 calories each, trading the surplus for an upgrading of the protein content of those 3,000 calories, to a hitherto unheard-of 30 per cent. Life expectancy is moving from 60 to 70 years. Famine and pestilence are echoes of Sunday School Bible lessons. The primary source of energy is the combustion of fuel; electrical power and internal-combustion engines furnish each of us with the equivalent of an average of 20 slaves. Our per capita income, a term of pure mystery to most of our fellow men, exceeds $1,800 a year and equips us to hanker for wants that are unknown even as luxuries elsewhere in the world. Almost all of our children are graduating from high school, and nearly 30 per cent of them are going on to college. The largest and the fastest-growing segment of our labor force is no longer in manufacturing, which long ago succeeded agriculture, but in the service industries and the trained professions.

So far as our citizens are concerned and for the overwhelming proportion of Europeans west of the Urals, material want has been effectively abolished. The improvement in their well-being above that of the general level of mankind was reflected two centuries ago in the steep increase of the population of Europe, the New World and the other frontiers occupied by Europeans. The expansion begins with the invention of the steam engine and accelerates to the highest rate of growth ever experienced by a major population at mid-19th century, when mechanically generated energy for the first time displaced the energy of human muscles. From 150

million in 1770, the white population has increased sixfold to nearly 900 million. In the same period the colored people of the world have only doubled their numbers, the largest increase coming in the last 50 years. The ultimate arrival of the white people in the condition of freedom from want is now testified by the leveling off of their population growth. With the increase in their production outrunning even their spectacular increase in numbers, they have found it possible and desirable to limit the size of their families and so to conserve and amplify the improvement in their well-being.

The Detail of Nature

How did it happen that more than one third of the human race arrived in a condition of such material advantage over the rest? To answer the question we must go back 400 years in the history of Europe, well back into the last tenth of a millionth of the last second of the world's day. At that time, in the European civilization that was rising from the ashes of the Classical Age, a new movement of discovery was under way. We may evoke the spirit of this epoch in the person of one man who personifies it in all its boldness and diversity: this was Leonardo. In the models of his inventions—displayed here at the College—we behold a Promethean vision of what was to come. The least successful of his inventions declare his reckless aim: to comprehend the forces of nature and subdue them to his purpose. But it is in his paintings that we see his most profound contribution to the emerging enquiry of science. "He is a painter," says the British mathematician J. Bronowski, "to whom the detail of nature speaks aloud; for him nature expresses herself in the detail . . . [he] gave science what it most needed, the artist's sense that the detail of nature is significant. Until science had this sense, no one could care—or could think that it mattered—

how fast two unequal masses fell or whether the orbits of planets are accurately circles or ellipses."

It was the commitment to the inductive method —which begins with the detail of nature—that was to change the condition of man. This was the way to take the faculty of reason out of the *cul de sac* of mere logical tautology and on to the discovery of unity in nature. The first scientists were deeply imbued with the Classical conviction of order in nature, but the inductive method alerted them to discern the never-ending variety in which nature's unity finds expression. In a brief few years the scientific movement swept from Tycho and the perfection of his observations, to Copernicus and his boldness in choosing the sun-centered alternative, to Kepler and his ellipses, to Galileo who perceived the analogy between the motions of planets and the fall of unequal masses on earth and on to Newton who encompassed all motion in a single great world system. The triumph of the new method of natural philosophy was complete by the end of the 17th century.

Beginning in the 18th century, science gained its ascendance as a major enterprise of our civilization. Newton's physics was extended to every branch of enquiry into nature and everywhere extirpated the fallacies, myths and nonsense that had been cherished from earlier years. The universe ceased to be a realm permeated with vitalistic, purposive and capricious forces and opened up its most distant reaches to exploration by human mind.

During the past century, the movement has gathered constantly increasing acceleration. It was a century and a half, for example, from the discovery of the force of gravity to the discovery of electromagnetic forces; less than a century thereafter, to the discovery of the force that binds the atomic nucleus, and now less than a generation to the measurement of the weak forces that attend the mysterious decay of the ultimate particles of matter. Newton's grand generalizations are today encompassed in still more comprehensive statements of nature's underlying theory. Most recently the search for

unity in nature, its perception sharpened by the inductive method, has uncovered the subterranean, looking-glass world of anti-matter. Nature apparently guarantees that there shall be no end to our enquiry. Each successful generalization uncovers new gaps in our experience and asks new questions.

Since ours is a civilization of action, there has been a parallel acceleration in the application of new knowledge. The nature of combustion—which had vitrified neolithic pottery and smelted the ores of the Bronze and the Iron age—was not comprehended until the end of the 18th century. The discovery of oxygen began the science of chemistry. Where once men could purify a mere half-dozen metals, there is now not a single metal in the table of elements that is not finding its way into use in modern technology. The fixation of nitrogen from the limitless ocean of the air a scant two generations ago removed the threat laid by nitrogen exhaustion to the world's food supply. From the study of the giant molecules of life has come the organic chemical industry which imitates life in the synthesis of new reagents, dyes, drugs and materials. Mathematics itself, the once inviolable muse of speculative thought, has given birth to mechanical computers, able to conduct centuries of calculation in a few hours, and to robot control systems that manage most of the major operations of our technology, which have become too complex, too fast and too dangerous for direct control by the human nervous system. Even astronomy has joined the applied sciences; it is from astrophysics that we are learning to subdue the inferno of the thermonuclear reactions, the last step that remains before man achieves access to the ultimate and, for all practical purposes, infinite source of energy on earth.

Until the scientific enterprise began 400 years ago the rate of invention hugged the time base line. The stock of technique increased by arithmetic progression, as often as not by accident and without real understanding of the principles involved. For the past three centuries, however, the progression has been geometric, climbing steeply toward parallel

with the vertical coordinate. Now invention has entered a new phase. It exploits understanding already established; it responds not merely to necessity but to opportunity presented by new knowledge. So long as the enterprise of science is nurtured by society, technology will move forward with it.

Thus, as man's understanding deepens, his environment grows ever more responsive to his wants; the world's resources become as rich as his imagination. Does our appetite for metals at last exhaust the abundant ore beds of the world? According to Harrison Brown and his associates at the California Institute of Technology, we may turn to the granite of the continental masses and extract not only the full spectrum of mineral wealth but the fissionable elements that will provide the energy to power this "Age of Granite." Or we may turn to the oceans, with their limitless supply of hydrogen for energy, plus all of the minerals leached out of the continental rock by the rains and rivers. Do we require food? According to studies by the Food and Agriculture Organization, we can, with sufficient investment, expand the world's arable land seven times. The output of the land may meanwhile be multiplied past any prediction by the manipulation of life processes in plants and animals. Beyond the land lie the seas in which the major portion of the earth's organic matter is turned over in the great interlocking cycles of life.

Want Is a Social Problem

The outcome of the revolution in man's labor thus brings the elimination of want within the reach not only of the living generation of men, but of all the generations we can foresee. Those latter-day Malthusians who panic at the world's immediate prospective population growth may leave it to later generations to decide how numerous they want to be. Want is no longer a challenge to technology but

to economics and politics. It is a social problem.

Not the least of the social problems posed by technology is the question: How can human dignity and freedom be maintained in a world organized to sustain the logistics of abundance? The management of the high technology of the future might find it in its power and convenience to tamper with the genetic constitution of the species or with the psychological processes of individual human minds.

But such questions beset us already in a society that is willing to contemplate suicide and listens every noontime to the wail of sirens. Is this the only face that we can turn to the world's dispossessed, to the 1,500 million beyond the pale of Western civilization?

They have heard the news of the revolution in man's labor. They are impressed by the example of our own nation, more than that of any other. Thanks principally to death control, they are living longer and feeling well enough to do something about their plight. The political turmoil of the no-longer colonial peoples provides the principal dynamics of this era of international political conflict. It is the power vacuum created by the breakdown of the old order in those regions that sucks the two great power systems to the edge of catastrophe.

In an acutely tender way, the wishes of these aroused people should be on our conscience. They are still extracting the irreplaceable resources of their lands to feed our voracious appetite for raw materials. Presently, in fact, we import from overseas sources iron ore, bauxite, oil and a host of precious commodities in a greater volume than ever before. In some sectors our technology is perilously dependent upon the riches they supply so cheaply. The good will and compliance of the natives have immediate relevance to our price structure.

We cannot stop at the churlish counsel that the colonials should reduce their numbers. Their population is rising because the modicum of sanitation introduced to protect the white colonials in their midst has reduced their rate of mortality as well. Their numbers are increasing, according to United

Nations studies, at a rate that exceeds 1 per cent per year. Since the end of the Second World War their material condition has been in corresponding decline; their calorie intake has actually fallen.

To offset the claim of population growth and reverse the decline in their condition, they must increase their production at a rate greater than their population growth. The larger the differential, the faster will their lot improve. Such an objective is not only technologically, but politically and economically feasible. Our own industrial growth has averaged 5 per cent over long periods; it has even reached 8 per cent under intense pressure. The growth of our agricultural output has correspondingly proceeded at the rate of 2 per cent in normal times. In response to the economic cycle and to administrated prices and other regulatory devices, it fluctuates over an even wider range. The present curtailment of U. S. grain production represents 200,000 tons of grain, which fairly closely approximates the calorie deficit for the underfed portion of the world population. Such production records are not the exclusive characteristic of advanced nations. Under forced draught attained by political pressures obnoxious to our citizenry, the U.S.S.R., the first underdeveloped country to come up to 20th-century standards, has been achieving gains in industrial output at the rate of 8 per cent. The goals of their present agricultural programs are correspondingly high. Reports from China suggest that the government of that country has set no less ambitious objectives.

Hunger vs. Freedom

The success of both kinds of political and social management is proving increasingly attractive to the emergent economies of India, southeast Asia, Indonesia, South America and Africa. In their eyes, it is the results that count. As Prime Minister Nehru recently observed in the hearing of the Amer-

ican television public, hungry people are not ready to learn what we mean by freedom.

The task of industrialization involves some simple equations from classical economics. It is well known that the creation of capital requires savings. As Adam Smith long ago explained, saving means that the satisfaction of current want must be set aside to provide for future satisfactions. But when there is not enough to meet current want to begin with—which is the case in a Malthusian economic system—someone must starve to provide capital. Compulsion is usually necessary to persuade people to starve. In the present mood of the colonial peoples, however, they are ready to starve if it will do any good. And there are plenty of indigenous leaders ready to furnish the compulsion. This is what Prime Minister Nehru had in mind when he spoke of the secondary priority accorded to freedom in his electorate.

Now there is another alternative. The colonials do not have to go it alone. If we had conviction in our political and economic institutions and traditions—and a better understanding of their place in history—we would not willingly see these peoples submit themselves to compulsion. Out of the surplus capacity that troubles our market place we could meet a substantial portion of their need for capital equipment. Thanks to the labors of the international civil service of the United Nations and its accessory technical organizations, we have a pretty good idea of what it would cost.

A $500 Billion Program

Something on the order of $500 billion over the next 50 years would secure an average per annum gain of 2 per cent in industrial production and a corresponding increase in agricultural output in the areas concerned. This global figure comes out of reasonably detailed local studies; many of the projects are ready for preliminary cost accounting. Not

all of the $500 billion would have to be supplied from outside. At about the halfway point, the new industrial centers would begin to generate some additional capacity of their own.

The bed rock investments, however, are not particularly attractive to the world's capital market. These involve such elementary public utilities as communication systems, including highways as well as railroads, and dams for flood control and irrigation. Investment in such projects would call for the kind of funds we now write off on armaments. On the whole, we would have to take a long-range view in looking for return on our investment. It would come eventually, however, as these economies cross the first hump toward the solution of their food problem.

Our technology is especially qualified to contribute to the soaring demand for electrical energy which will attend these industrialization programs. In a mature industrial system fuels are, by overwhelming tonnages, the biggest commodities in circulation. The mines and oil fields, the railroads, pipelines, docks and huge materials-handling depots that deliver coal and oil to our central power stations constitute one of the major activities of our economy. If the underdeveloped countries had to lay such foundations to achieve their electrification, they would have to wait for years. Here is a splendid market for our surplus of atomic bombs. A bomb is merely a high-speed reactor. Re-engineered and hooked up to a turbogenerator it becomes a power reactor. These high-density packages of energy, so well adapted for delivery by airplane and rocket, make it possible to electrify the frontier from scratch, with no preliminary investment in heavy engineering and construction. Hopefully, these man-made stellar engines will light the sky with the light that comes from windows.

But the demand for huge volumes of energy, heavy equipment and big investment would not come at the outset. First there comes lead time for planning and then engineering. Many of the early gains in these areas would be achieved, anyway, with

very little expenditure on capital goods. The first requirement is for brains and knowledge.

An example of what can be accomplished in this phase of the undertaking is furnished by Mexico. For the past 20 years The Rockefeller Foundation has been working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of that country. At a cost of something less than $2 million per year, American agronomists have been supplied to Mexico, and young Mexicans have been trained in the agricultural sciences. In this period, the food production of the country has mounted 80 per cent. The gains have been achieved by improved yields of Mexico's own staple crops, the development of new varieties of wheat and potatoes and the establishment of something like our own county-agent system for farmer education. Not a single tractor or fertilizer plant is in the expense account; the money has been spent for the intangibles of information, education and expert consultation. The 4-per-cent per annum gain safely exceeds the 3-per-cent increase in population and has brought an improvement in the people's diet that is already showing up in the vital statistics.

Somewhere in our material and intellectual resources we can certainly find the capacity to expand on this precedent. If we could make a beginning we would soon have additional wealth and brains available for the task as a result of the attenuation of the arms race on which our prosperity now rests so heavily and insecurely. Whether our present distribution of values permits us to think we can afford action on these lines or not, political and economic necessity will soon supply crude compulsion.

As the principal revolutionists in the revolution of man's labor, our people more than any other have created the conditions that now confront mankind with the choice between extinction and the achievement of its yearning to fulfill its humanity. Surely it will not exceed our capacity for social invention to assume the role that ought to be ours in the making of that choice.

December 10, 1958

Miller, Harold C.

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Thank you for your letter.

It was nice of you to write and suggest that I include the topic of The Wilderness Bill in one of my programs.

Unfortunately, I cannot possibly use your suggestion, since my nightly news broadcasts deal with day-to-day news. My SMALL WORLD and PERSON TO PERSON programs consist of conversations and interviews.

I am sorry, but appreciate the time you took to tell me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harold C. Miller
2981 South Glencoe Street
Denver 22, Colorado

mcc

2981 South Lincoln Street
Denver, 22, Colorado
November 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York City, NewYork

Dear Sir:

The Wilderness Bill is a topic which I hope you might find worthy of discussion for national consideration.

As a layman whose interest in the passage of the Wilderness Bill is spurred by an active interest in Western history, and pleas of the National Wildlife Federation, I am writing to you.

On Sunday, November 16, 1958, the television premier of "Kaleidoscope" figuratively tipped the ball back to you with "The American Stranger." The Wilderness Bill seems to me to be a corollary of our Indian policy.

The Wilderness Bill has many legal and political manifestations which are coming out in heated discussions. Unfortunately, I cannot comment on the basis of a complete background. But I am an American, and I consider with pride, and perhaps a touch of the escapism attributed to joy in reading history, the people, deeds, and frontier lands which made our country and people what they are today.

Opponents of the Wilderness Bill are favored by the fact that the debate is shaping up as a "Sportsmen versus Land Resource Development" situation. With the vast areas already at their disposal, certainly the land resource developers should have adequate means to prove themselves.

Wilderness Bill areas might well be living land monuments not only to ourselves, but to our heirs, with tangible evidence of that which has combined to make this a great United States. True, we can't live in the past, nor do we want to do so. But no one builds the world he lives in today in one day, and a respectful and thankful reminder of the forces which molded our national character and pride may be our saving grace.

Yours very truly,

Mary Alice Miller
Mrs. Harold C. Miller

Miller, R. H

East Side Christian Church

Weinbach Ave. at Bayard Park Drive

EVANSVILLE 14, INDIANA

Keith Hall, Missionary to India

Mrs. Dorothy Junker, Church Secretary

Raphael H. Miller, Jr., Minister

Miss Mary Alice Flynt, Director of Christian

James Sieber, Minister of Music

February 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In a President's Address which I am to make on May 18th to the State Convention of the Christian Churches in Indiana, I am to speak on the theme "Today's Church Facing Tomorrow's World" - which is already here.

I hope to be able to introduce something of the dramatic into this presentation by the use of some of the sounds of tomorrow's world, reproducing them by means of a tape recorder patched into the sound system of the auditorium. The address will open with words something like these: "Listen with me for a few moments to the sounds of tomorrow's world which are already a part of our world today." Then would follow some of these sounds:

A large missle as it is launched
The beep-beep of Sputnick
The e-e-e-e-e of the Explorer
A jet plane as it passes overhead
The sound, if any, of a large electronic computer as it prints its answer
An atomic explosion
Or others which are distinctively at part of tomorrow's world.

There will be an explanation of these sounds and the address would go on to: "But these are not the only sounds of tomorrow's world which has already come, the sound of machine and missle. There are other sounds, human sounds, that speak to us of the nature of the world in which we will live." Then would follow such sounds as these:

The voice of Khrushchev
The crowd gathered outside Central High School in Little Rock or any sound of jeering and personal insults shouted at Negroes.
A U.N. General Assembly being called to order
A portion of a hear or speech on the need of an expanded missle program that reflects some of the hysteria which has been shown in this matter
Eisenhower making an appeal for the education of more scientists
Or other voices in the same general theme

By now you probably have a pretty good idea of what this leads up to. Since you have done a great deal of this kind of thing in terms of your "See It Now" program and the recordings of "You Can Hear It Now" I thought you might be able to give me some help in getting together some of these sounds or others which would do the same job. Is it possible that you have something you could send me on tape or record? I shall be very happy to pay any reasonable cost for this - reasonable, that is, not so much in terms of cost to you, but to me. This job is all honor and no honorarium for me.

I do not see many television programs, but I do want to express my appreciation for the job you have done in the "See It Now" series. Particularly, I appreciated the one last year on the Clinton, Tennessee, story. The one on Marian Anderson's tour in Asia should be repeated.

Thank you for reading this rather lengthy letter. I realize that my request is unreasonable and that the leg work on my cock-eyed ideas for a speech are none of your responsibility, but if you can give me any help in supplying these things or have any suggestions as to other sources I would greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

R.H. Miller, Jr.

R.H. Miller, Jr.
Minister

TRIBNEWS

William J. Miller
N.Y. Herald-Tribune
The Adelphi
John Adams St.
London. England.

RCA CALLING NY1-3398

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PEG-4000

477,478

PRESS RP4.20 ED MURROW CBS 485 MADISONAVENUE

NEWYORK22USA

COULD YOU POSSIBLY SEND 750-1000 WORDS ODD ON

OUTSIDER ROCKEFELLER OUTLINE SIGNIFICANCE CONVENTIONS YOUR

ELECTION COMMENTS PREDICTIONS STOP TO RUN WITH CORNELL

CAPA PICTURES STOP DATE SOONEST PLEASE NAME FEE

MILLER

SENT 1 MSGE 810AM EDT NV TKS END

PLS ACK

MSG REC OK TUVM CBSOUT

Mills, Lord Percy

May 29, 1958

Dear Lord Mills:

I am so very sorry that it was not possible for me to call upon you during my recent visit to London. I had hoped to take advantage of Bob Ducas' kind introduction but unfortunately, my time in England had to be cut short, and I was unable to even telephone you.

I sincerely hope that on my next visit, I may have the pleasure of meeting with you.

Sincerely yours,

Lord Percy Mills
Thames House South
Millbank
London
S.W.1.

mcc

ROBERT DUCAS

15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
DIGBY 4-1400

May 22, 1958

Dear Ed:

If you don't mind, please write the Lord Mills a letter.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Enclosure

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

THAMES HOUSE SOUTH
MILLBANK, LONDON S.W.1

12th May, 1958.

Thank you for your letter of April 30th. I shall be very happy indeed to see your friend Mr. Edward R. Murrow, if he should get in touch with me. Mr. Murrow is quite famous and I shall value the opportunity of seeing him.

Winifred sends her love to you both and hopes it will not be too long before you are back in this country.

Mr. Robert Ducas,
15 Broad Street,
New York 5, N.Y.

Mills

ROBERT DUCAS

15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
DIGBY 4-1400

To London

May 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is my proposed letter to the Lord Mills. Please feel free to edit it or change it in any way which you think will improve it so that he will have a clear idea of what you want to do and then I will re-write it in my own inimitable way.

I would suggest that you try and fix a date with Percy in advance as these boys are fairly booked up. The evening or over the weekend is obviously the best so, if you will give me any suggestions along that line, I can write it on as a P.S. and suggest he keep it open, stating that you will confirm by wire or some other method.

Looking forward to seeing you over the weekend. Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Enclosure

April 30, 1958

Lord Percy Mills
Minister of Power
Whitehall
London, England

Dear Percy:

This will introduce a very close personal friend of mine, Edward R. Murrow, who lives right next to me in the country.

As you know, he was with the Columbia Broadcasting System and broadcast what was happening in England to America during the war. Since his return here, in addition to radio broadcasting, he has done a lot of television work and is rather specialized on interviews with heads of governments and outstanding leaders in the world. He is coming over to England the end of next week to do a television job on your boss. This will be reproduced to a very wide audience in the U.S.A.

One of the main things in his mind is to try and produce a picture which will make Mr. MacMillan recognizable as he is to the American public. Should he be successful creating and producing the right impression, obviously this will be of considerable value to the Prime Minister insofar as public reaction is concerned during his stay in the U.S. in June.

With this in mind, I thought it would be very advantageous if Ed could have a talk or dinner with you before he does the job on MacMillan as any personal sidelights might help him either in the presentation of questions or anything of that nature which would produce the effect referred to above which could only be of advantage. I know you will be most interested to help the Prime Minister in any way and am, therefore, giving Ed this introduction to you, in addition to which I am sure both of you will get along very well.

My love to Winifred.

Sincerely yours,

Mills, Michael

829 Grape Street
Riverside, Calif.
27 January 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Joan Saul

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I realize that I am being presumptuous in writing to you, yet I am spurred on by the thought that you were once in my position and by the knowledge that you are eminently well qualified to answer my question.

I expect to graduate from college with a B.A. in Economics this June. I have been considering making a career in radio, preferably in news work. Recently I wrote to a family friend, who is news director of a large CBS affiliate in the Pacific Northwest, telling him of my aspirations. He replied that he felt that I should seriously reconsider. He cited the decline of network profits, the trend toward disk jockies who read news off the wire between records, the trend of good entertainment away from radio and into television. All these factors, he said, indicate a very gloomy future for radio. He stated that the continuation of network radio as we have it today is in jeopardy.

I suppose that there is some truth in all he says, but I wonder if there are not alternative choices between failure and mediocrity. It seems to me that radio as we know it today has, with exceptions such as CBS, failed to live up to all that was expected of it in its early days. Rather than bringing the world into the living room, it has aimed at the lowest possible estimate of its listening audience and pumped it full of pap. I need not go into details, I am sure you are all too aware of them.

The public is, I think, getting tired of it. The change to television is not due entirely to its visual potential. How often one finds people listening to television when they cannot watch it. The change is due to the change in radio programming as well. (I don't believe that the public is satisfied with television either, but that is aside from my subject.)

My question is this: Would the public fail to respond to radio which is worthwhile? Is it not possible that radio could yet live up to the hopes which were held for it in its early days? It seems to me that it can. I feel that radio has gone through a long period of adolescence, rapid growth, often irresponsible, hungry for sudden glory, it has expanded rapidly until it reached its full maturity. Then, like a man old before his time, it bowed to a new adolescent, one somewhat more glamorous, more in the public eye. It

suddenly felt old and unwanted, it lost its energy and, failing to realize its own uniqueness, it began to bow out as gracefully as possible. It seems to me that radio is just now reaching its maturity, its best years. No longer must it try to establish a visual tie between the listener and the scene, it can, rather, concentrate on aspects of news and entertainment in which the visual link is extraneous and superfluous.

I think of your recent Unit One broadcast on "The Business of Sex". That was as effective, or more effective, on radio than it would have been on television. News analysis is another area in which this is true, what does the face of the commentator add to the news? The same is true of many forms of entertainment and information.

Isn't it possible that radio can become a more useful (and profitable) force in our society by not trying to imitate television, but by going its own way in developing its unique potential? If the public could expect consistently good and interesting radio programs, might they not again begin listening to radio, at least when it wasn't convenient to watch television?

Frankly, I am looking for a change in radio, I would like to be in on that change. I believe that radio can serve a useful and profitable function. For example, it can give more, and better, local news (eg. Carroll Alcott on KNX), with analysis to let the citizen know how the actions of city, county and state government affect him. It can give the housewife something other than soap-operas and rock-n-roll during the morning and early afternoon. It can give the working man something more than three or four 15 minute sessions of the same news in different, or often the same, words as he drives home at night. It can give people of all ages and classes information on many subjects. I do not mean a forced feeding of "culture" or "intellectualism", I mean simply good forceful reporting and editorializing, with a point of view and interest on the part of the reporter.

I suppose this all sounds very idealistic to you, and perhaps it is. But is idealism necessarily impractical? Isn't it possible that a little more of it might prove more prifitable than the line which radio is now following? Or is it merely beating one's head against the wall to even try?

I will not take any more of your time by expanding my views further at this point, I'm sure you can see the point of view from which I operate. I would appreciate it if you could find time to let me know what you feel the future of radio to be, and if you think that a person who feels as I do could make a successful career in it. Please be honest, it can do me nothing but good.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely yours,
Michael A. Mills
Michael A. Mills

Minning, Paula

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your gift was gratefully received this week and your kind response was more than gratifying.

We who have been working very hard to earn funds for scholarships and financing college projects feel that you have been a real part of Fiesta success.

Sincerely,

Paula Minning

Mirring, Paul

Marygrove College
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Mitchell, B

December 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of November 18th and for your gracious words regarding Mr. Murrow's program.

At the present time, Mr. Murrow is traveling in Europe, and I shall send your letter on to him at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Budd Mitchell
Alparon Farm
Troy, Pennsylvania

BUDD MITCHELL
ALPARON FARM
TROY, PA.

11-18-1958.

Edward R. Murrow.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you for the only truly informative program we are able to see on Television.

You are doing a wonderful job.

Sincerely,

Budd Mitchell.

Mitchell, James F

U. S. S. NEWPORT NEWS (CA-148)
Care of Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

In reply refer to:

answer with form reply. March 30.

March 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
C.B.S. Studios
N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have exhausted all of my limited means in trying to obtain a more definite address to write you; the above was the best I could do.

For sometime I have been seeking the advice of a person I could fully rely upon. I've thought of you many times, but for obvious reasons I have not written. I finally decided this was foolish procrastination on my part.

Your condensed article, "What's Wrong With TV?," in the February issue of Reader's Digest and your foreword in Vice Admiral Rickover's "Education and Freedom" prompted me into action. The article was so revealing of the American way of life. It held specific significance for me. Because I, like so many other young Americans, have been a victim of this way of life. Admiral Rickover's book substantiated the theme of your article with unpleasant truths.

I am hoping you will be kind enough to help me "make up for lost time". I've followed your commentaries, articles and books for several years. If I didn't feel you were the man your tireless efforts show you to be, I wouldn't be writing the letter I am.

I'm sincerely interested in radio and television as a vocation. Not for the glory of it, nor a spot in the limelight; I am aware of the rough, steep road that lays before me. But to try and do my part in showing American citizens the precarious problems that hover over them. Since I am interested in becoming a correspondent and eventually qualifying myself as a news analyst, I am writing to you.

I would be grateful Mr. Murrow if you would advise me on how to better prepare myself for this field. So that you may better formulate my position, I would like to submit this background:

1. I am 23 years old and have one year remaining to complete my military obligation.
2. I graduated from Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan., 1957.
3. Majored in speech---minored in business.
4. Two years commercial radio---sports director and staff announcer.
5. Presently working as a journalist aboard the heavy cruiser USS NEWPORT NEWS.

I have given serious thought to a European university where I would study political science. I felt this would give me an opportunity to observe first-hand, what is actually taking place. Do you think this idea is sound? I am somewhat lost on how to iniate my desire. That is why I am hoping you will be able to enlighten me on a definite path to follow.

I believe your interest in Americans and their welfare is sincere Mr. Murrow; so is mine. I believe, with careful preparation, I have the capacity to fulfill this desire.

Thank you very much for reading my letter Mr. Murrow. I realize your busy schedule but I have faith that you will write me a short note on what you think is the best method to prepare myself for the field.

Respectfully yours,
James D. Mitchell

James D. Mitchell 455-47-65
USS NEWPORT NEWS (CA-148)
P.I.O.
c/o F.P.O.
N.Y., N.Y.

Mitchell, Jan

September 26, 1958

Dear Jan Mitchell:

Many thanks for your gracious invitation of September 19. Would it be convenient for me to bring my wife and twelve year-old son for dinner on the evening of Saturday, October 4?

Looking forward to seeing you again, I remain

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Jan Mitchell
Luechow's Restaurant
New York

Lüchow's Restaurant

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 19, 1958

Mr. Edward R Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

We are holding our October Festival -- the traditional Harvest Feast as held in Europe -- for the first time here at Lüchow's from Tuesday, September 30, through the following Sunday, October 5. German band music, a wide variety of tempting dishes, Imported Festival Beer and the conviviality of oldtime New York will provide the ingredients for a gala time.

To have you and your lady as my guests on one of these evenings would give me a great deal of pleasure.

Please do let me know which date is most convenient so that we may reserve a table for you for the festivities.

Sincerely

Jan Mitchell

Jan Mitchell

JM:svc

Mitchell, John Mr

February 9, 1959

Mrs. John Mitchell
League of Women Voters of the City of New York
461 Fourth Avenue
New York 16.

Dear Mrs. Mitchell:

I write to thank you for your letter of January 23 and the booklet THEY REPRESENT YOU. This will be a very useful book of reference, as well as being so conveniently sized.

Sincerely yours,

League of Women Voters of the City of New York

461 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. • ORegon 9-3730

6

From the office of
Mrs. Allan Swersie
Public Relations Director

January 23, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
WCBS - T.V.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are enclosing for your personal use, the 1959-60 edition of They Represent You, published annually by the League of Women Voters of the City of New York.

This booklet includes large current maps of the Assembly, State Senatorial, and Congressional Districts for the five boroughs of New York City. We hope you will find it a valuable reference guide, with its listing of New York City's elected representatives in the Local, State and National Governments.

Very sincerely yours,

Cecile Mitchell

Mrs. John Mitchell
Radio & T.V. Chairman

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News Release

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

461 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. ORegon 9-3730

Olga Swersie
Director, Public Relations
Caroline Lerner, Press Chairman
OR 3-0415

FOR RELEASE JANUARY 28

The newly designed pocket-size booklet THEY REPRESENT YOU 1959 has just been published by the League of Women Voters of the City of New York. A copy is enclosed.

This reference lists New York City's elected representatives in the local, state and national governments, their addresses and the correct salutation for each. It encourages citizens to express their views to their legislators and gives hints on how to write an effective letter. The fact that many citizens are unable to name the U. S. Congressman who represents their district was revealed in a survey made about a year ago. The Institute of Public Opinion queried high school and college graduates in a poll for "Look" magazine and discovered that only 43% knew who their elected representatives were.

THEY REPRESENT YOU answers such questions as: Who are your representatives? How can you communicate with them? Will your opinion affect their votes? What districts do you live in? Information is also included on registration and voting, as well as colored maps for easy location of the districts in which the voter lives.

The New York City Board of Education has ordered 70,000 copies for use as a citizenship text in the seventh-grade classes of all junior high schools. THEY REPRESENT YOU 1959 is available at twenty-five cents a copy from the League of Women Voters of the City of New York, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

The League of Women Voters is a national, nonpartisan organization which works to promote informed and active citizen participation in government.

-o-

Miyakawa, T.S.

Boston University
725 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts
December 15, 1959

Greetings !

Christmas is almost here again and many things from last Christmas are still out. There they will probably stay until after the holidays (no telling which holidays though). But it certainly is time to send you my best wishes for a joyful holiday season and new year. A Merry, Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year to you !

My previous letter referred to my "eviction" by the University from both office and room while I was in Ceylon and India and the subsequent complications, among them the difficulty for months in getting at my clothes, to say nothing of books, notes, and records. The movers had stuffed everything haphazardly into crates. Not until last spring did the bookcases and other office equipment come. It then became possible to organize my office once more. More accurately, I should say that the office now is no more disorderly than usual. Orderly men and most women take one look at the office, gasp, and throw up their hands in despair. The more courageous may just keep that stiff British upper lip and brave it. One problem, of course, is that I do not enjoy moving and packing since such chores seem to me a waste of time much better spent in loafing, visiting, or working.

The apartment remains chaotic, mainly unfurnished. My Japanese things are scattered about in various stages of unpacking, some items waiting for the still non-existent tables. Fortunately for me, it is not too far from the university and the time saved by not commuting supposedly more than covers the time needed for its upkeep. In common with many abstract theories, this notion overlooks my attitude toward domestic chores.

As all these comments suggest, this year has been rather busy but not very productive. It is interesting to note how much any degree of efficiency depends on familiar setting and predictable help. The loss of nearly all secretarial service (as a part of the supposed "economy" by the University) since my return from Ceylon has ruined what little efficiency I ever had, a doubly annoying situation since I had hoped to do some substantial amount of writing. Perhaps one should accept such a development, but the remaining traces of my engineering background still prod my conscience to do something about it. I rebel, but butting one's head against stone walls is no fun either. Now and then, I begin to wish I had accepted one of the invitations for next year from foreign universities. Perhaps something will get done despite the handicaps.

At any rate, I look forward to hearing from you. Please do not use my old 145 Bay State Road address--I have not lived there for three years. Including the university in the above address will improve the chances of correct delivery in this city which, the Post Office Department in Washington says, has a very inefficient service.

With best regards and wishes of the holiday season,

Cordially yours,

Scotty

T. Scott Miyakawa

Several friends were very interested in Hawaii becoming a state and had thoughtful observations on its significance, as well as that of the Alaskan statehood and rapid growth of the Pacific Coast states. The better newspapers and periodicals have commented on the more obvious implications of the Hawaiian statehood, but I should like to suggest that other substantial benefits to the United States may be overlooked. Historically, such gains are often taken for granted. We may consider, for instance, a nation with a constitution which protects its citizens from arbitrary injustices. If these rules are enforced, the people will enjoy security of life and rights and may appreciate their good fortune, but they will still have no way of estimating how much arbitrary injustice these constitutional provisions prevented. Similarly, Hawaian statehood will help the United States in many ways not readily perceived. More obviously, it should improve our basic position in relation to various Asian and perhaps African nations, particularly as they begin to understand the meaning of American citizenship (thus, Eisenhower mentioned our Hawaian experience the other day in India). Please note I said basic position, and not relations as such which depend so much on our leadership and diplomacy. The best position in the world is no substitute for intelligence, understanding, and leadership.

Domestically, Hawaian statehood symbolizes great progress for American democracy. Racism has been a persistent defect in American democracy from the first. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, of course, had and still have great universal appeal (hence, ideas in the Declaration seem subversive to many members of the so-called patriotic societies). The major movements, religious and secular, which subsequently rose to realize these democratic ideals were often tainted with racism. As some historians have suggested, a modern nation cannot uphold both democracy and slavery without regarding the slaves as genetically inferior, if not subhuman. Nor can a people conquer a vast continent without similarly rationalizing about its original inhabitants (during the conquest). American democratic movements usually accepted racism without serious question. Indeed, as Dr. H. Richard Niebuhr shows in his study of the American denominations which revolted against the more aristocratic churches, racism was so respectable that these democratic denominations generally did not even rationalize their racism although they developed theological rationalizations to justify other forms of discrimination. Over the past fifteen years I have read hundreds of early nineteenth century church records, including journals of leaders and members and minutes of meetings, and find his observation valid, and if anything, understating the virulence of the prevailing racism. Jacksonianism, of course, was one of the outstanding secular movements responsible for achieving many democratic goals, of which today we Americans are justifiably proud and which had profound influence on European life as well. Here again, however, while the gains made by the poorer classes as a whole greatly helped many Negroes and perhaps even a few Indians, Jacksonianism generally cared little about them and seemed more anti-Indian and anti-Negro than some conservatives were.

Particularly after the Civil War, an increasing number of individuals began to challenge the prevailing outlook. Yet, progress, if any, was spasmodic—rapid gains in some years, decided retrogression in others. Thus institutionalized Jim Crowism (as distinct from individual prejudice) was not legally integrated into American life until almost the end of the century. Again, in the 1920's the Ku Klux Klan rose to great power and dominated not only some Southern states but also several Middle Western states. The racist influence corrupted even American science. Scholarly scientific journals published spurious "research" data allegedly proving "Aryan superiority." More pernicious were the technically accurate "findings" which supported racism by excluding, deliberately or unconsiously, the facts which would have given quite different meaning to such "studies." Eventually, the public rejected

the Klan politicians, and real scholars were also able to publish the results of more thorough investigations.

Toward persons of Oriental origin, American attitudes were ambivalent, to say the least, at times depending upon the personal views of individual community leaders. In some places, they were readily accepted. In other periods and places they faced organized hostility after vested interests discovered how to organize anti-Oriental agitation for their own purposes, somewhat as business and political interests in several Southern states to this day often use racism to advance their own objectives, for example to block unionization. A nineteenth century Mayor of San Francisco, Dennis Kearney, has the dubious distinction of being an outstanding pioneer in organizing anti-Chinese campaign to cover up the impending exposure of his corrupt administration. In such an atmosphere, of course, a serious examination of the immigration, civil rights, and Americanization problems to resolve the difficulties became virtually impossible. So at one stage, an observer could see in some cities individuals of at least partial Japanese or Chinese ancestry among the social elite or making significant contributions to American life, while at the same time in other places persons of Oriental background were systematically excluded from many fields of employment, including academic. Before World War II, of the thousands of West Coast Americans of Japanese ancestry trained in the sciences, engineering, arts, and humanities, how many found employment consistent with their qualifications unless personally helped by some influential leader willing to battle individually for their rights? The discrimination was serious enough that a number of the West Coast civic leaders were becoming concerned.

The racist twist to American naturalization laws (a peculiarity that this country shared with South Africa and later Nazi-Germany—scarcely a good democratic company) complicated matters. Interesting enough, although the more discriminated against Africans could become naturalized citizens, Asians could not. I am obviously referring to residents from Asia, not to native born who were citizens by birth. Some states singled out Orientals by legally barring persons "ineligible to citizenship" from certain professions and owning real estate. Under these laws, during World War II, when an American GI of Japanese ancestry died on the battle front fighting for his country (the U.S.), these states automatically confiscated his property since his parents, as persons "ineligible to citizenship," could not own real property. It was not a very inspiring spectacle to see a state reward a hero's supreme sacrifice for his country by confiscating his property and leaving his parents destitute. Shocking but true at one time. Was it much more edifying to see our government hastily releasing the mother of a dead war hero from a relocation center (to which she had been sent along with all others of Japanese origin purely because of her ancestry) so that the grateful nation would not be embarrassed by having to give her in a de facto concentration camp the Congressional Medal of Honor, our highest military decoration, awarded her son? The government subsequently also named a military transport ship in his honor.

These comments lead once more to what the present Dean of Yale Law School categorized as the greatest blunder committed by the American government in World War II, the West Coast evacuation under which every single person, every single American citizen, if of more than one-sixteenth Japanese ancestry (did General DeWitt learn about this from the Nazis?), was forcibly removed from the Coast and temporarily interned without being charged with any crime, let alone having a trial. Was security involved? Not at all. To put the record straight again, the American government itself has once more officially stated that security was not involved. You may have seen in the newspapers several months ago that in winding up the compensation program, for the losses arising from the evacuation, the Attorney General of the

United States and the Department of Justice publicly apologised to the evacuees for the injustices they had suffered and made clear once more that bigotry had dictated the evacuation and security needs had nothings to do with it. We have long known this fact, of course, since the government has discussed the situation several times before and since the security agencies such as the FBI and the Naval Intelligence had opposed the evacuation in the first place, but it is a refreshing and heartening evidence of our democratic vitality to have our government so frankly admit its mistake. The evacuation was initiated by an alliance of professional racists, powerful yellow press, opportunistic politicians, and again the large vested interests in real estate, canning, and agriculture (many California agricultural combines are huge corporations, not individual farmers) which saw a golden opportunity to eliminate the successful independent competition from the Nisei and Japanese and to seize their highly productive farms. The public in the meanwhile had kept its bearings and so the instigators unleashed an unprecedented propaganda campaign through their press, radio, state agencies, and other channels to induce the public to demand the evacuation. General DeWitt helped them and is still remembered for his "classic" assertion that citizenship was only a meaningless scrap of paper (the Army had to "retire" him shortly afterwards). Significantly, Hawaii had no hate campaigns or evacuation. The difference is obvious. It had no vested interests and organized racists trying to steal their neighbors' property and it did have competent military commandants who believed that citizenship was basic, indeed one of the great democratic rights over which the war was being fought. As we know all too well in retrospect, the evacuation not only viciously hurt its victims and damaged American reputation, but also set a dangerous precedent, "a loaded gun" as Supreme Court Justices Jackson and Murphy suggested, available to any powerful interests to deprive their fellow citizens of their basic rights without justification or reason.

Thoughtful Americans began to form organizations to counter this hate campaign. Several officers of the JACL (Japanese American Citizens League) and other Nisei were also active. Mike Masaoka did a great job in Washington clarifying the thinking of some key officials and prodding the government to begin cleaning up the mess it had created and helping to restore Nisei military service, temporarily suspended during the evacuation hysteria. Yet, the race for sanity was close. For example, the Stewart bill to intern every person of more than 1/32nd (or was it 1/64th) Japanese origin almost passed the Senate under unanimous consent--only three senators objected. This delay enabled concerned persons to notify thousands of citizens who told their senators what they thought of this vicious proposal. Had it passed, there could have been no war record of the Nisei and this country would have come close to being a Nazi-like racist state.

New York was another center of the fight. It was very flattering of the JACL National President to say in a recent address that I had a significant role in changing the attitudes of the leading newspapers and magazines. My role was very limited--to get the facts from the JACL and others, present them to influential friends with contacts with editors and publishers, and ask them in turn to discuss the matter with their editor friends. Once the editors had this fuller story, they took greater interest in exposing the hate propaganda and in featuring the Nisei heroism on the battle front. I also cooperated with other friends who were already active in various church, civic, and welfare organizations helping the evacuees to resettle and start life over again. Often, it took real courage for them to stand up for justice and to combat the hate, and in any case, they had to devote much time and effort. I should like to emphasize that not only the Nisei and loyal Japanese residents, but all Americans owe these brave spirits a deep debt of thanks.

The public began to change its opinion with the news of the Nisei battle front

heroism. As General Stillwell bluntly stated, the Nisei bought a big chunk of America with their lives, blood, and guts. In both World War II and the Korean War, per capita the Nisei suffered more casualties and won more medals and decorations than any other sizable American ethnic group. Since then, persistent efforts and favorable public opinion have removed nearly all discriminatory legislation, including the naturalization law. Today any qualified person is equally eligible to become a citizen. By and large, citizens of Oriental ancestry enjoy virtually the same rights as those of European origin. It was both deliberate and symbolic that the Nisei veterans were asked to lead the major military parade and the memorial services during the Hawaiian statehood celebration, for as the Governor observed, ultimately it was the Nisei lives, blood, and guts which won the statehood. The Congressional racists could no longer convince the majority. The battle for equality is not fully won, as shown by the recent, nationally syndicated scurrilous comments by Ruark and the TV insistence on showing war-time hate films--those featuring Nisei engaged in sabotage and espionage (all false). Yet, I think Americans of Oriental background have reached the stage in American life where they should even more actively join with others to protect the less privileged and to promote national welfare. We all need to remember that no American is safe unless all have equal justice.

These Christmas letters for ten years have dealt almost entirely with international topics. Although this one refers to domestic issues, we should be aware of their international implications. How much impact did the past anti-Oriental agitation, anti-Oriental land laws, and discriminatory practices have on pre-war Japan? Again, I admire many qualities of Wilson, but we must condemn his elimination of the racial equality clause from the Covenant of the League of Nations. On this issue, all Asians agreed, however much they differed on other problems. Several English friends have reminded me of the American role in ending the historic Anglo-Japanese alliance. Instead of linking Japan to the democratic West, America drove Japan out, partly for political reasons and partly for racist reasons (encouraged by South African and British Columbia racists). The 1924 Oriental Exclusion Act marked a fateful watershed. This act was followed by apparently double standard of American activity in the Far East--permissiveness toward Russian and European imperialism and lofty moralistic hostility toward Japanese penetration. We might have been more realistic about the consequences of our policy, but as one observer stated it, FDR had only contempt for Japan and treated it as he would San Marino or Andorra. We had pulled the rug under the feet of Japanese civilian moderates and helped to put the military fanatics into power. The next stage was Pearl Harbor.

Today, we confront in communist Russia and China giant powers dominated by an implacably hostile ideology. Powerful but stupid forces in America would help Khrushchev bury the United States--for instances, the demands for ending foreign aid and for raising tariffs when our trade is still favorable (imbalances arise from military needs). I have often criticised specific mistakes in our foreign projects, not to help end them but to help make them effective. My statements were like those of a public relations advisor thoroughly convinced of his client's merits. We cannot live smugly on a prosperous island in the rising tide of economic despair. Neither can we naively inflict our ways on others. International and intercultural relations are complex and require understanding and wisdom, not merely technical skill. Despite their mistakes and rigidity, the Russians have already made considerable headway in some countries. Neither military power alone nor negative defensiveness will give us security. Either we provide the leadership or they will, and leadership requires patience and understanding as well as ability. Either we give to these momentous problems more serious attention than we even give to the shape of automobiles, liquor bottles, or cereal boxes, or we may have no future. We helped to create this dynamic world and we either move ahead or we lose our birthright. Our very lives depend upon assuming our responsibilities wisely, patiently, tolerantly, and resolutely. ((I wrote the above without notes, but the material should be essentially correct.))

Modica, Don

Don Modica

ATlas 8 - 0015

101 Bell Avenue
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
22 January 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow:
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

POS

JAN 26 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am in the process of preparing a series of dramatised Television shows which promise to establish correlations between Education and Crime, based upon my personal experiences as both teacher and parent who has endeavored to educate and rehabilitate the children of allegedly notorious gangsters. There are times when the professional man has to keep his mouth shut because he may not disclose even the names of his clients, patients, pupils, or, indeed, sources of information. You will recognize me as the "Professor" who appeared (and remained silent) before the so-called McClellan Senate Rackets' Committee, more than a year ago. Actually, it has been recorded by that same Committee, that "it must be said that throughout this legislative inquiry, we have not found Don Modica (sic) guilty of a single criminal thought or act." But the "press boys" and TV, and radio, and all the other media had their Roman holiday....and at unspeakable cost and suffering to my family. I will not dwell here upon the details. Mirabile dictu, I have become "hot copy" !

Quite reasonably, therefore, I take a dim view upon the editorialists of today whose hearts (and large advertising accounts) bleed for the Big Business Executive whom you are charged with maligning on your recent program, the "Business of Sex." Fight back, Mr. Murrow, for sex is all over the place. You have succeeded in bringing the problem into bold relief in the public consciousness. Then do not back away from it. Sex is not a "controversial" subject. Quite the contrary, it is here to stay. The evidences are abundant. The Great Unwashed knows, and those who, "for the first time in their lives are really clean", will continue to "use de goils." From the lowest to the highest levels of economics and society, my Dad (R.I.P) used to say: "There's a difference between class and ass---and it shows."

Prostitution is merely one form of delinquency. Like the other aspects of Crime, my "clinical" observations show that it is, in its origin, nature, and causes, psychological. The social and economic aspects are, simply, accidental criteria, as I will endeavor to show im my own programs. We have been dealing with crime, especially since 1916, with emphasis placed upon the punitive and therapeutic approach. But little has been done to define the preventive approaches, viz., as I have stated, supra, the continued consideration of the origin, nature, and causes of crime. I support this statement with some simple, recorded data: (1) In 1939, the Crime Bill paid by the the U. S. Taxpayer was eleven times larger than the national Education Bill; (2) In 1958, the Crime Bill was fourteen times larger. And yet, we have never, in the history of American Education spent so much money for

"bigger and better schools!" These are facts, Mr. Murrow. To dig them up, the investigator needs to go out of the classroom and t ake up his position in the most likely human laboratories, the bars and saloons, the "cocktail lunges" (where the client will find ample opportunities to bridle the "tail" and unbridle the "cock"), the hatcheck girl who, for a two-dollar police "license", is licensed to be the two-faced Ianua, seeing who comes in and who goes out. No pimps for them, for they are "discreet" whores. They are licensed, as "independents" or as "mesdames." They know the "live ones" and the "stiffs." Ah, how many innocent wives are the victim of the "shock" treatment, administered primarily to induce amnesia, because of the husband who follows the daily ritual of the after-work "lounge!" These, too, go on the "expense account". How can the Revenue Boys police them all? Their best "out" is state publicly that the problem of prostitution is negligible, or that it does not exist. This, is amazing and ridiculous, Mr. Murrow, not your broadcast! The youngest street urchim knows that you have not even scratched the surface!

Unquestionably, the "crime story" is a TV and Radio "best Seller." But I think (and I know, I daresay) that there are techniques to dramatise it so that many so-called "pressure groups" will espouse and encourage it , rather than condemn it. Such techniques, in the hands of able, experienced creators and producers should prove themselves to be of inestimable values to the networks, the sponsors, the agencies who represent them, and, certainly, a boon in the ways of enlightenment, interest, entertainment, and lasting service to the consumer public who, believe me, are NOT the subnormally intellectual suckers that some uninformed drumbeaters would have us believe!

I should cherish the privilege of exchanging views, but not with polite secretaries. As Ed Murrow would say: "Good Luck!"

Very cordially yours,

Don Modica

Don Modica

Monaghan, John

John D. Monaghan
Captain USAF
Garfield Road
5 May 1958

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It's only fair to warn you that if you do drop in on us in Alaska, while you'll be most welcome, we'll probably hand you a hammer and some nails. From the time we arrive in July until winter sets in, we're going to be hard at work building a log cabin for ourselves. It's the best solution we could think of to the housing problem up there, and, at the same time, an opportunity to turn our six little spoiled victims of civilization into good, old-fashioned hardy pioneer-types.

To answer your question, I will be stationed at Ladd AFB, Fairbanks, with the 11th Air Division as Information Services Officer. The mailing address is Hq 11th Air Division (SAC), APO 731, Seattle, Washington.

We were all entranced by your letter and the possibility of a visit, knowing the value of the time represented. Congratulations on the well-deserved Emmy Award and good luck with that poltergeist!

Sincerely,

John D. Monaghan

Monaghan, J. D.

April 28, 1958

Dear John:

Thanks for your delightful letter. We have only one poltergeist at home and there have been times when I attempted to give up and let him take over.

I have no doubt at all that you require another in Alaska in the form of the mysterious snowman. I hope no gremlins accompany you on the trip to Alaska. How I envy you that journey! By the way, where are you to be stationed? We might just drop in one day.

As ever yours,

Captain John D. Monaghan
U. S. A. F.
Garfield Road
Concord, Massachusetts

fc

Garfield Road
Concord, Massachusetts
22 April 1958

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.-TV
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We have poltergeists too!

We never thought much about them until we saw your recent tele-cast. Now, we've decided that our poltergeists are a little bit different, and you might agree. They've been with us for a long time, and the most unique thing about them is that they don't seem to be restricted to any particular locale - they go with us wherever we go. Right now, we're all deep in preparations for a trip to Alaska where we plan to make our home for three years - and we know the p.g.'s are getting ready too - they always do.

If you find this hard to believe, you might be interested in the events of the past week - all unexplained. For seven straight days a poltergeist has gone into Johnny's (age 5) room after he left for kindergarten and thrown his pajamas, which he had carefully hung in the closet, on the floor. On Monday another p.g., the one who specializes in imitations of the children's voices, did a perfect imitation of Sharon (age 7) hollering outside the baby's door. Tuesday, just before lunch, there was a hungry one in the house - he ate what was left of the chocalate Easter eggs out of everyone's basket - this so upset Jo (age 5) that she completely lost her appetite for lunch. Wednesday, the destructive one was here, scribbling big circles on the face of the new television set, and, as usual, he was invisible. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we were sitting in the living room, feeding the baby, when a rock came flying through the air and hit the picture window - all the children were in the front yard at the time, but none of them saw it happen. Thursday was fairly quiet, with only the dirty poltergeist, who goes into the bathroom after the children and wipes his hands on their towels. Friday was quiet too, only because Chip (age 8) took a poltergeist to school with him - this particular one, known affectionately in the family as "Jack the Ripper" did his usual thorough job on the knees of Chip's pants. Saturday the Pat Boone poltergeist fan was here - he's the one who writes "I love Pat Boone" all over the best stationery, the un-read magazines, and the floor of the porch. He's had quite an influence on Robin (age 10), who insists on staying up late to watch Pat Boone on television - evidently investigating the attraction. It's been a fairly normal week at the Monaghans.

All in all, we figure we must have about seven resident poltergeists - added to six children and a dog, it looks like there'll be quite a crowd aboard our newly bought trailer en route to Alaska. We sure would like to have you come visit us before we leave on June 6th - we can almost guarantee a super-natural occurrence - but if you can't make it we'll keep you posted. The way we acquire poltergeists, we'll undoubtedly have some Eskimo poltergeists to write you about after we get there.

Sincerely,

John D. Monaghan

John D. Monaghan
Captain, USAF

Monroe, Eason

August 3, 1959

Mr. Eason Monroe
American Civil Liberties Union
323 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Monroe:

I much regret the delay in answering your telegram of July 22. Mr. Murrow will not be in this country next December and will therefore unfortunately not be able to attend the 168th Anniversary of the Bill of Rights ceremonies at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

1959 JUL 22 PM 9 52

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LB538

L SHA133 NL PD=TDSH LOS ANGELES CALIF 22=
:EDW R MURROW, COLUMBUA BROADCASTING SYSTEM=
NYK=
=TWO REASONS PROMPT THIS INVITATION WE WANT TO ENRICH YOUR SABBATICAL WITH AN EXPERIENCE IN LOS ANGELES AND WE NEED YOUR HELP WILL YOU HELP AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMEMORATE 168TH ANNIVERSARY OF BILL OF RIGHTS BY GIVING MAJOR ADDRESS AT BANQUET LOS ANGELES DECEMBER 10 11 OR 13 CAN OFFER $1000 EXPENSES AND HONORARIUM PLEASE WIRE COLLECT THAT YOU CAN SHARE THIS IMPORTANT EVENT WITH US AND GIVE YOUR PREFERRED DATE=
FASON MONROE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
323 WEST 5 ST LOS ANGELES.

THE CERNING ITS SERVICE

Montague, Percy S.

February 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Montague:

Thank you for your telegram of February 9th.

We have no immediate plans for dealing with this subject, but would like to thank you for your suggestion which we will take under advisement.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Percy S. Montague
1697 Broadway
New York, New York

mcc

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

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A16CC 9G NL PD NEWYORK NY FEB 9 1959

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS TELEVISION

485 MADISON AVE NYK

DEAR MISTER MURROW IN REFERENCE TO YOUR LAST "SMALL WORLD," IT WOULD INTEREST YOU TO KNOW THAT IN LATE 1958 I WANTED TO DO A PLAY ON SACCO AND VANZETTI DERIVING ALL DRAMATIC SUBSTANCE FROM THE NOVEL "BOSTON" BY UPTON SINCLAIR. MY PRODUCER PHILIP BOOKMAN CORRESPONDED WITH MISTER SINCLAIR, WHO AT FIRST WROTE TO HIM THAT HE WAS INTERESTED. WHERE UPON MY PRODUCER PHILIP BOOKMAN MADE A TRIP TO MONROVIA CALIFORNIA WHERE MISTER SINCLAIR RESIDES, ONLY TO DISCOVER THROUGH CONVERSATION WITH MISTER SINCLAIR THAT HE THINKS, BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS USE IT AS ALMOST A TEXT BOOK, THAT THIS WAS THE MOST UNDESIRABLE AND INOPPORTUNE TIME TO BRING IT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. JOSEPH WELSH AND YOU SEEM TO DISAGREE WITH MISTER SINCLAIR. I THINK THIS SUBJECT AND WITH IT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN BE TOLD THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR HERITAGE AND WOULD MAKE A DESIRABLE SUBJECT FOR "SMALL WORLD" IT IS OF COURSE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT NEITHER I THE UNDERSIGNED NOR MY PRODUCER HAVE ANY RIGHT TO SPEAK OR REPRESENT MISTER SINCLAIR. YOURS FOR THE CONTINUOUS CONTRIBUTION FOR MATURE PROGRAMS

PERCY S MONTAGUE
1697 BROADWAY ROOM 1001

225A FEB 10

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American Scientists
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Prof. of Plant Physiology,
Cal-Tech

WORLD COMMITTEE ON PEACEFUL COOPERATION
7367 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 46, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.
TELEPHONES: HOllywood 5-2696 :: HOllywood 3-2544
OFFICE HOURS: 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Tues. and Thurs. and by appointment

12-7-58.

Dear Mr. Murrow: —

We urge you to give this research project your early attention.

Sincerely,

D M Morandini

WORLD COMMITTEE ON PEACEFUL COOPERATION

INVITATION

Dear Mr. Murrow:—

December 7, 1958

The world spirit is changing. It moves toward cooperative thought and action. More than ever before world leaders feel their grave social responsibilities for the survival and progress of mankind.

To aid this trend we call your attention to the enclosed plan for a World Committee on Peaceful Cooperation, which will initiate specific proposals in the field of international cooperation. It will do this as a continuing research project using a method of consultation based upon a system of timed correspondence with summarized findings.

The group of persons whose names appear on our letterhead have the following purposes in view:

a. To invite outstanding world leaders to study specific problems and through correspondence to propose and consider solutions.

b. To achieve agreement on recommendations and to submit them to the peoples of the world through various media of communication, includ- conferences and study groups.

c. To encourage appropriate action through educational, scientific, church and other cultural organizations, and through governments and organizations of the United Nations.

The details of the plan are necessarily preliminary and tentative. To us the genius of this project is that it invites and encourages a free and responsible discussion of the problems on whose solution our very lives may depend. It is "free" because it is attached to no organization. It is "responsible" because it is an interchange----less formal and more personal than is usually provided us----among persons whose lives and professions are evidence of great social responsibility.

We personally wish to be a part of this arrangement and we invite you to be one of the American correspondents. Our Preparation Committee has nominated forty leaders in various fields for this honor; their names are attached; this invitation goes to each of them today.

The number of nominees per country is based primarily on population. In all, three hundred are being invited, with all countries represented. The individual nominees have been selected as far as possible on the basis of leadership accomplishments. You will find further details in the attached material.

May we hear from you soon? Please address your reply to D. M. Morandini, Executive Secretary, WCPC, 7367 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 46, California.

Sincerely,

Beach Langston

Dr. Beach Langston
Professor of English,
Caltech.

C. Mackintosh

Charles Mackintosh
Consulting Engineer
Mackintosh & Mackintosh.

Edwin A. Sanders

Edwin A. Sanders
Exec. Sec., Pacific SW Region
American Friends Service Committee

WORLD COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL COOPERATION

PREPARATION COMMITTEE

Nominations for American Correspondents:

Barr, Stringfellow	College President, Humanist
Beadle, George	Professor of Genetics, Caltech
Brown, Harrison	Professor of Geochemistry, Caltech
Buck, Pearl S.	Writer
Bunche, Ralph	Pers. rep. of U.N. Secretary-General in international mediation cases
Chase, Stuart	Writer
Cousins, Norman	Editor, Saturday Review
DuBois, William E. B.	Historian
Eaton, Cyrus S.	Industrialist
Eisenhower, Milton S.	University President
Fromm, Eric	Psychoanalyst
Gaines, Irene McCoy	Past Pres., Nat. Assn. of Colored Women
Hayakawa, S. I.	Educator
Herblock (Block, Herbert)	Cartoonist
Hoffman, Hallock	Asst. to Pres., Fund for the Republic
Hoover, Herbert	Former President of the United States
Hutchins, Robert S.	Educator, former President, University of Chicago
Huxley, Aldous	Writer
King, Martin Luther	Minister
Lamont, Corliss	Humanist
Langston, Beach	Professor of English, Caltech
Lilienthal, David E.	Industrial consultant
Lippman, Walter	Editor, Author
MacLeish, Archibald	Writer, Poet
McIntyre, James Francis	Cardinal
Mead, Margaret	Professor of Anthropology
Meany, George	Labor leader
Meiklejohn, Alexander	Educator
Murrow, Edward R.	Radio and T.V. Commentator
Muste, A. J.	Exec. Secretary Fellowship of Reconciliation
Nathanson, Jerome	Philosopher, Ethical Culture Society
Otto, Max C.	Professor of Philosophy
Oxnam, G. Bromley	Bishop, Methodist Church
Pauling, Linus	Professor of Biochemistry, Caltech
Pickett, Clarence E.	Exec. Sec. American Friends Service Committee
Piel, Gerard	Editor and publisher, Scientific American
Rabinowitch, Eugene	Professor of Physical Chemistry
Reuther, Walter Philip	Labor Leader
Roosevelt, Eleanor	Writer, Lecturer
Sanders, Edwin A.	Exec. Sec., Pacific Southwest Region American Friends Service Committee
Stevenson, Adlai E.	Former Governor of Illinois
Szilard, Leo	Professor of Physics
Urey, Harold C.	Professor of Physics
Warren, Earl	Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court

November 25, 1958

WORLD COMMITTEE ON PEACEFUL COOPERATION

The WCPC is a research project in social integration. Its purpose is to assist the peoples of the world in finding acceptable solutions to the most important problems of our day. These problems include: elimination of conflict; methods of dealing with conditions of suffering and ignorance; improvement in production; improvement in communication among nations; ways of establishing higher levels of effective cooperation among social institutions; and other problems which at present are obstacles to the material and mental progress of mankind.

We are inviting 300 world leaders from all major fields of human endeavor (not including government representatives) to function as members of the Committee for several years. They are being asked to write the Committee once every three months setting forth their views on basic world problems, and giving their recommendations on steps that governments should take to solve them. We are not including government representatives on the Committee because the recommendations of the Committee will go to them and are intended to aid them.

The communications from the members of the Committee will be summarized. (Committee members are asked to provide their own summaries when possible.) All of the summaries will be sent to the invited correspondents in mimeographed form so that each may know the views and recommendations of all the others.

Through the quarterly abstracts it is the purpose of the Committee to propose recommendations which will correctly express the views of the group as a whole. These recommendations will be submitted for vote to the Committee members.

The achieving of agreement on recommendations is the first step in the Committee's procedure; the second step is submission of the Committee's recommendations to the peoples of the world through the various media of communication. Comments will be called for; significant contributions will be summarized and sent to the Committee members.

After a suitable, but not long, period after release of the Committee's recommendations and after abstracts of the most valuable comments have been made, the 300 correspondents will be asked to make use of the general comments and make any ammendments they choose. The amended recommendations together with summaries of comments will be printed for use by Committee members assembled at a World Congress where the final form of agreed recommendations will be discussed and voted upon. The amended recommendations will be sent to all Committee members prior to the Congress ----to those expecting to attend as well as to Committee members who find it impossible to be present personally at the Congress.

After the adjournment of the World Congress the final agreed recommendations will be printed with signatures. It will be translated into possibly a dozen languages, and will be printed in each of them. The book will be sent with appropriate letters to all the governments of the world, to the United Nations, the educational, philosophic, scientific, industrial, art, church and labor associations and academies of the world, asking for their cooperation in the realization of the recommendations or as large a part of them as possible.

* * *

World leaders consulted thus far consider WCPC a magnificent project of utmost world importance and assure the Committee of their most enthusiastic cooperation.

Through goodwill, integrity, objectivity and concern for mankind, the work of WCPC will be facilitated.

World Committee on Peaceful Cooperation
7367 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles 46, California, U.S.A.

December 7, 1958

REGARDING THE WCPC RESEARCH PROJECT

A Memo to Nominees

At the WCPC we believe the cooperation of the individual in this important research project should not be restricted by any "team work" centrally directed or administratively suggested.

The uniqueness of the project is expressed through the arrangement in which the outstanding persons who participate "work together as individuals" at their homes, laboratories or institutions, situated over the world.

Participants thus have the stimulating influence of one another's thinking on common projects through an organized correspondence, with no burden of writing individual letters and without the restricting effect of a forced common physical environment.

All who take part in the project are at perfect liberty if they wish, of course, to write individual letters to fellow project participants.

Although we ask each of WCPC's 300 correspondents----world leaders from all countries----to honor us with one letter quarterly, together with a ten-line summary of it, we do not consider this request a hard-and-fast rule. There will be some correspondents who may feel they should write more often or less frequently. Reaction to summaries of the views and recommendations of others will be a factor in making this decision.

Individual initiative and the random approach----so extremely important in scientific discovery----will not be hampered by the work of the coordinating center or the 299 others who, with yourself, participate in the project. We anticipate results of world importance within a few years after initiation of this most valuable work in social research.

To facilitate reproduction of your correspondence in various forms, which is a necessary part of the project method, we ask your permission to make photocopies of, or to print, your comments and recommendations as the project proceeds.

Sincerely yours,

D M Morandini

D. Michael Morandini,
Educator, Consulting Engineer,
Executive Secretary, WCPC

Morgan, Jane
P. Pguest

Biography

PR 62

JANE MORGAN

- - -

Citizens Toast An American Gal in Paris

An old adage, "50 Million Frenchmen Can't Be Wrong," was proven correct when a New England-born girl, who in the last four years became the toast of France, returned to America to sing. The lend-lease lovely is Jane Morgan who now has her own new singing program, "The Girl from Paris," on NBC radio Sundays (2:45-3:00 p.m., EST, starting Feb. 4).

Jane was born on May 3, 1926, in Boston, Mass., the daughter of Bertram and Olga Morgan. Her father was a cellist with the Boston Opera Co., as well as an excellent violinist, pianist and composer. Her mother had received her musical education in Europe, but had abandoned her dream of a career as a concert singer to bring up five children.

Jane, being the youngest, profited in her very early years from the instruction her older brothers and sister had already received in the arts. Her childhood was spent studying singing, dancing, piano and dramatics. Lessons were convenient, for the family had formed a school -- her mother giving courses in piano and voice, her father struggling with pupils of the violin and cello, a brother teaching elocution and dramatics, and her sister teaching modern dance.

High school days were spent singing over local radio stations. Upon leaving school and still following her mother's designs, she enrolled at the Juilliard School of Music in New York City in 1943. It

(more)

was three years of Debussy, Verdi and Brahms in the daytime and singing popular songs with small bands at night. In 1946 she abandoned opera to sing with the Dick Stabile Orchestra.

While with the band she was approached by a gentleman with a French accent, who asked her if she spoke French. She said no. He said that was fine because he wanted to take an American girl who didn't speak French over to Paris to work in an elegant night club. Miss Morgan at first laughed off the offer, believing it a gag. The man was so persistent Jane checked up on him and found he was Bernard Hilda, a well-known French orchestra leader.

Thinking this would be a good chance to see Europe for a few months, she signed a contract -- putting in a special clause to provide her with three substantial meals a day, as well as her salary, having heard of the scarcity of food overseas.

In a matter of weeks she found herself installed in the Club Champs Elysees, in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, singing American songs to a predominantly French audience. Jane Morgan soon became the toast of France and developed a flawless Paris accent. Before long she was putting American songs into torchy French. The few months stretched into four years and engagements all over the continent of Europe.

Offers started pouring in for bookings in the U.S. for this blue-eyed, attractive blonde who could sing the Gallic version of American songs, and vice-versa. Miss Morgan continually turned them down until an American booker, in Paris to find a French chanteuse, was able to sign her up. The booker lined up many top-spot engagements

(more)

in America for his new "French" discovery. He was quite amazed at her perfect English, until Jane -- after signing her contract -- told the amazed agent his new "French" discovery was born and raised in New England.

Jane is five feet six inches tall, and weighs 125 pounds. She is single mainly because she can't find time for romance. Her spare time is spent studying tap dancing and ballet, taking voice lessons, learning to speak Italian, and working with a writer-composer on her special songs. Any extra time beyond that she devotes to memorizing new tunes and keeping her array of Paris and New York gowns in spotless condition (she has no personal maid, though Mama helps now and then). So, for the time being, Jane just sings about romance.

-----o-----

(NBC - Jan. 20, 1951)

Morgan, Mrs. John

July 25, 1958

Dear Mrs. Morgan:

I have your letter of June 30th enclosing the clipping from the Lebanon Daily News.

I am sorry to have to tell you that I fail to recognize the lady in the picture.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. John Morgan
641 E. Main Street
Annville, Pennsylvania

mac

$49–Who Is She?–$49

The Lebanon Daily NEWS will pay $49 today to the first person who correctly identifies the woman in the Quiz Photo.

Just fill out the form at the bottom of this caption (appearing in today's paper), cut out neatly both picture and caption and deliver to the NEWS BY SIX O'CLOCK THIS EVENING.

No answers will be received after that time.

Answers must be delivered in person and none will be accepted by mail or telephone.

Anyone employed by the NEWS or members of their families are ineligible to participate in the contest.

She is: .....

Your name: .....

Mrs John G. Morgan
641 E. Main St.
Annville, Penna.
June 30th 1958

Dear Mr Murrow
Pawling. N.Y.

Thinking you had the lady on the Picture Quiz Photo on one of your Person To Person" T V Shows, thought you might tell me who she is. Even if you didn't have her on your show and know who it is - Will you please tell me. Your kindness will be appreciated.

Wish we would have more programs like P. to P. Also enjoy your news at 7:45.

Wondering how I got your address? Picture of your farm - etc - was in the Sunday Philadelphia Inquirer Sept. 25 - 1955 - Have it in my Scrap-book ever since.

over

Yours Sincerely

Mrs John S. Morgan
641 E. Main St.
Annville. Penna.

P.S.
Hope to have a small reward for your bother. (my mother passed away March 19th - Father followed her June 10th. He was a blacksmith by trade - so was my grandfather so in about a month we (my sister and brother & I) are selling everything) So in all the little bits of this and little bits of that I hope to find something for your bother - maybe you have a suggestion

Yours Sincerely again

Morgan, Richard

January 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Morgan:

I have your letter of January 12th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my own programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Morgan
President
Ivy Radio Network
WPRB Princeton Broadcasting
Service, Inc.
Princeton, New Jersey

mcc

WPRB

princeton broadcasting service, inc.
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY • PHONE PRINCETON 1-0788

interviews abt EKM's TV ideas

January 12, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a senior at Princeton University doing my thesis on radio and television news reporting, especially the reporting of political news. At your convenience, I would like to talk to you about this subject. More specifically, my topic concerns the content of news broadcasts, the gathering of news, method of reporting, and the limitations of news broadcasting. While I have already talked to some network officials, it is most important to me that I receive your ideas.

If you can see me for a half-hour or so anytime, anywhere between January twenty-seventh and February seventh, I would deeply appreciate it. Should this be inconvenient for you, merely inform me when you plan to have a free moment between now and then.

I thank you sincerely Mr. Murrow for your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,
Richard Morgan
Richard Morgan
President
Ivy Radio Network

96 Blair Hall
Princeton, N.J.

"103.9 on your F. M. dial"
"640 on your campus dial"

Morrill, Dr. J. L.

July 31, 1959

Dear Dr. Morrill:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of July 10th.

I am greatly honored by your invitation to deliver a lecture in the Gideon Seymour Memorial Lecture Series during the academic year 1959-60.

I regret very much that I must decline your kind invitation since I shall be out of the country for most of the coming year. I have decided that the time has come for me to try to learn a little more rather than talk and I propose to use my sabbatical leave for this purpose.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Doctor J. L. Morrill
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

mcc

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS 14

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is to extend to you the friendliest and warmest invitation that I can convey to be a guest of the University of Minnesota and deliver a lecture in the Gideon Seymour Memorial Lecture Series during the academic year 1959-60. I am aware that you are on leave, enjoying a kind of sabbatical, but this very fact encourages us to hope that your calendar is a bit more flexible and that you would be able to come to Minneapolis on some date of your own choosing. In a general way we might hope that if you can accept our invitation it would be for the late fall or early winter of 1959-60; but we are so anxious to have you as our honored guest that we would, of course, do anything possible to adapt our own program to fit your schedule.

This invitation has, at least for us and we hope for you, more than usual significance and it is made possible by a generous fund given to the University of Minnesota to honor the memory of a distinguished Minneapolis journalist who was nationally and internationally known. Mr. Gideon Seymour, in whose name the lectureship was established, was a man of wide interests, and the donors of the memorial have expressed their desire that this be reflected in the speakers who are chosen under the grant. There is no thought, accordingly, that the subject must relate to journalism or to the field of public information. Quite to the contrary, it is desired and intended that there will be discussions in the arts, the field of literature, and music, as well as in the field of public affairs. In your own case we would very much hope that you might select a lecture subject bearing upon the general question of the responsibilities of the mass communication agencies in our modern society. The exact subject and your treatment of it, of course, would be left entirely to your own wishes and interests.

Under the grant we would provide an over-all honorarium of $2000.00. As I am sure you know, Minneapolis has comfortable and convenient direct airplane service from New York and excellent non-stop flights take only a little more than three hours.

It has been our custom to present the Seymour lectures on Sunday afternoons in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on our campus. While we are not bound to a Sunday date, we do find that this makes it possible for citizens from a wide area in the state to come to Minneapolis to hear our speakers--and they do come in large numbers indeed.

The lecture series in which we hope you will participate has been endowed by the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, Mr. Cowles' newspapers, of wide circulation in this Upper Midwest region of the United States. Mr. Seymour was the executive editor of these newspapers. As a means of carrying these lectures to a broader audience than those in actual attendance, the University of Minnesota, through its University Press, has published each lecture in the past and these have had very wide distribution. We would desire the privilege of publication should you be able to be our guest.

Our invitation to you is supported unanimously by an Advisory Committee of fourteen members, all of them distinguished citizens of the state of Minnesota, including Mr. John Cowles, Dr. Charles W. Mayo of the Mayo Clinic, President L. M. Gould of Carleton College, Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, and others. When the series was inaugurated, the first speaker was a personal friend of Mr. Seymour, Mr. James Reston of the New York Times; and others who have followed in the series are Dr. Arnold Toynbee, Mr. T. S. Eliot, Dr. James B. Conant, Mr. Walter Lippmann, Mr. Lester B. Pearson, Dr. Harrison Brown, Mr. Archibald MacLeish, and more recently His Highness, the Governor of Mysore.

It is not necessary for me to tell you anything about the University of Minnesota for I know you are familiar with its achievements in scholarship and science and are aware of its outstanding support of literature and the arts generally. There are many of my colleagues here, including our mutual friend, Dean E. W. Ziebarth of our Summer Session, who would regard it as a great privilege to have you on our campus.

I should be very happy to supply any additional information to you if desired. We shall be honored and grateful indeed if it is possible for you to accept this invitation, and I can assure you of an enthusiastic audience and a most hearty welcome.

Sincerely,

J. L. Morrill

J. L. Morrill
President

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Morris, Keith

May 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Morris:

Thank you for your letter of April 29th.

Since I am unable to take any action with regard to your proposals, I have passed your letter along to Mr. John Day, Director of CBS News.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Keith Morris
Post Office Box 113
Dar Es Salaam
Tanganyika Territory
Africa

mcc

Copy of this letter + Corres from Mr Morris sent to MR Day, 5/20.
M.C.C.

Morrow, J.L.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
New York, N.Y.

1/29/59

Dear Sir:

I am going to send a copy of a letter which I mailed to J.S. Thach, Rear Admiral U.S. Navy, I have an invention which he needs, but the government will not buy it from me, and I gave him the list Ihave been beat out of.

1. A bomb sight the air force is now using.
2. Automatic Control for Airplane by Wright Bro. Co.
3. An electric device that locates submarines that a Navy Captain took credit for.
4. Blinker lights by Douglas Aircraft
5. The L.S.T. landing Craft by Higgins Boat Co. in New Orleans.
6. The Army Dirick by General Motors
7. Electric Switch control by Penn. Railroad Co. & Harry Truman

Sincerely,

J.L. Morrow
Box 521
Belmont, N.C.

Morske, James

May 8, 1958

Dear Mr. Morske:

I have your letter of April 21st.

It was nice of you to write and tell me about the new television series called NEWSWORTHY. I wish you good luck in your future work!

Sincerely,

Mr. James Morske
Producer
WNYE
29 Fort Green Place
Brooklyn 17, New York

mcc

fm

WNYE

fm

BOARD OF EDUCATION STATION
29 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn 17, New York
ULster 8-3333

April 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought perhaps you'd be interested in learning that the Board of Education has begun a new television series called NEWSWORTHY.

Last week the topics were the Brussels Fair and U. S. participation in International Trade Fairs.

Our second program in the series will be seen Thursday, April 24, 11:00-11:30 A.M. on WPIX, Channel 11. The topic will be Atomic Energy -- Its Destructive Use. The series runs through May 29.

With a staff of two and a budget of $15.00 per program we've our backs to the wall -- but enjoying it. Your comments would be sincerely appreciated.

Cordially yours,

JAMES MORSKE
Producer
NEWSWORTHY

JM/a

Morton, Allan

July 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Morton:

Very many thanks for your kind letter.

I greatly appreciate your interest in me and must thank you for the ambitions you have for me. However, I must tell you that I have no political aspirations or affiliations.

I am a reporter, and quite frankly, my ambition as such is only to be permitted to continue to report the news as objectively as is humanly possible.

Many thanks, again, for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Allan Morton
Post Office Box 27
Los Angeles 28, California

mcc

John Mosedale

NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE, INC.

229 WEST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

JOHN MOSEDALE
EDITOR

TEL. CHICKERING 4-1690
CABLE ADDRESSES
NANEWSAL { NEW YORK / LONDON

July 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your note. We are naturally disappointed that Casey has decided to set back the starting date for his journalistic debut, but I know that it is a decision which he had to make himself.

Good luck to both of you.

Sincerely,

John Mosedale

John Mosedale

JM:MM

Mosedale, John

July 21, 1959

Mr. John Mosedale
North American Newspaper Alliance Inc.
229 West 43rd Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Mosedale:

I understand from my son, Casey, that, after mature consideration, he has decided he does not feel qualified to undertake the assignment you have in mind. I believe he has written to Otto Zausmer to this effect.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE, INC.

JOHN MOSEDALE
EDITOR

229 WEST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

TEL. CHICKERING 4-1690
CABLE ADDRESSES
NANEWSAL { NEW YORK / LONDON

July 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Otto Zausmer of The Boston Globe. He tells me that he has made arrangements to carry stories written by your son on his schooling in various countries during the period of your sabbatical.

The Globe, of course, is a member of the Alliance, but Otto tells me that he would prefer that I deal directly with you on this matter.

We would be most interested in distributing your son's stories to our more than 100 outstanding newspapers here and abroad. I am not clear on how often he will be writing these reports, but we would pay him $25 for each story.

You may recall that I wrote you about the possibility of your doing some articles for us. I understand your desire not to get tied up in this sort of thing during a precious opportunity for reflection and reading. But I am pleased at the prospect of working with another Murrow on his baptism in reporting.

I look forward to hearing from you, or Casey, soon and affirmatively.

Sincerely,

John Mosedale

John Mosedale

JM:MP

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg July 8

To remind you that Casey should make his arrangements with John Mosedale of the North American Newspaper Alliance (at the suggestion of Otto Zausmer of the Boston Globe).

[illegible] Boston Globe

John Mosedale

April 2, 1959

Mr. John Mosedale
North American Newspaper Alliance
229 West 43rd Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Mosedale:

I must apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of February 17. Mr. Murrow is in Europe and I have been away from the office for a time, so that correspondence has suffered somewhat.

Mr. Murrow has not yet begun to make plans for his sabbatical year and at present his inclination is against doing any writing. However, it is very helpful to know of your interest and, if he changes his mind about writing, we shall certainly be in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

John Mosed
XXXXXXX
Editor

North American Newspaper Alliance

Cable Addresses
NANEWSAL { New York / London

229 West 43rd Street, New York 36, New York • Tel. CHickering 4-1690

Personal

March 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

You may recall that I wrote you on Feb. 17, 1959, suggesting that on your sabbatical you might be interested in doing stories for NANA.

We are still most interested in this idea.

I would appreciate hearing from you and, at your convenience, setting up an appointment during which we could discuss possibilities.

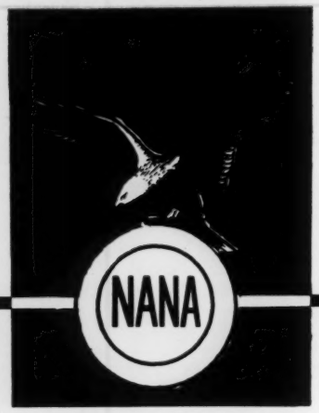
Sincerely,

John Mosedale

John Mosedale

JM:MP

John Mosedale
~~Donald X. Allen~~
Editor



North American Newspaper Alliance

Cable Addresses
NANEWSAL { New York / London

229 West 43rd Street, New York 36, New York • Tel. CHickering 4-1690

Personal

February 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a newspaperman, I read with some distress of your decision to take a leave of absence from television. I believe the standards you have set there offer a challenge to us all.

This morning's Times says you hope to "engage in leisurely travel, reading and contemplation." It's my hope that you might find some time for writing, too.

The North American Newspaper Alliance, as you may know, is a leading news-feature agency which is distributed to more than 100 top newspapers around the world, including The New York Times, London Express, London Telegraph, Washington Star, Baltimore Sun, San Francisco Chronicle, Kansas City Star, Milwaukee Journal, Atlanta Journal & Constitution, and so forth.

A major function of our service is to supply subscribers with outstanding features by figures of importance. Thus, in the last year we have distributed the series by Gov. Adlai Stevenson on his trip to the Soviet Union, monthly articles on issues in the cold war by former President Truman, and single stories by such important U.S. politicians as Senators Kennedy, Douglas and Keating. At the same time, we were responsible for the series on Red China on which Gerald Clark based his prize-winning CBS production, "The Face of Red China."

This is all in line with a NANA tradition dating back to the days when Ernest Hemingway covered the Spanish Civil War for us--and earlier--when we published General Pershing's memoirs.

(more)

I hope that you will consider the possibility of doing some stories for NANA. You would be free of deadline obligations and we would consider any proposal you may have in mind. We have long been interested in this prospect, but it seems to me that --for the first time--your schedule may allow you to think about it.

I would be glad to talk about this with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

John Mosedale

John Mosedale

JM:MP

Moss, David

November 18, 1958

Mr. David Moss
422 S. Garfield Avenue
Janesville, Wisconsin

Dear David:

Your friend, Betsy MacArthur, wrote to me last week and told me that you like my programs. I am very glad to hear this, as it is encouraging to know that the audience approves of what we are doing here. I thought you might like to have the enclosed picture, and send it with my compliments.

Yours sincerely,

Mowrer, Edgar A.

f

Edgar Ansel Mowrer
3301 GARFIELD STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

March 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I understand your refusal to the Armstrong proposal but I am sorry, as I think together you, John, Kissinger, and I could have done something quite unusual.

Have a good time and look while you loaf.

Yours sincerely,

Edgar Ansel Mowrer

Muhlhauser, Fred. P.

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Muhlhauser:

I regret exceedingly that I was unable to see Professor Dexter Perkins.

However, I am obliged to tell you that there is no possibility of my accepting your invitation to teach at the Salzburg Seminar. It is both a tempting and flattering invitation, but I have no alternative but to decline.

Permit me to say that I have heard nothing but the most favorable comment about the Seminar, and I am truly sorry that I shall not have an opportunity to participate.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick P. Muhlhauser
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies
17 Dunster Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

ERM:jmi

SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES

Kirkland 7-7070 17 DUNSTER STREET · CAMBRIDGE 38 · MASSACHUSETTS

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March 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Professor Dexter Perkins wrote you on March 3rd and tried to see on Friday the 6th but was told that you were not available. He is now on his way to the west coast and asked me to write you.

Under separate cover I am sending you our most recent brochure, which will provide you with any background information you may need about the Seminar. We hope very much that you will be able to accept this invitation to teach at the Salzburg Seminar from February 12th to March 12th, 1960 and feel sure that it will be the stimulating experience for you that it has been for all the other faculty members.

The students average thirty years with a minimum age of twenty-five. They are all selected from jobs of communication and in your case would probably be important people from the radio and television industry from all of the fifteen countries of Western Europe. It would involve giving twelve lectures to the entire student body of sixty men and women, which would include people interested in American journalism and American literature, and conducting eight round table seminars with the twelve or fifteen people with special interest in radio and television broadcasting.

We make a travel allowance for you and provide room and lodging for you and your wife while you are at the Seminar.

This brief summary plus the brochure will give you something of the flavor of the enterprise. You may have a number of questions. Of course, we will be very happy to answer these either by mail or by personal conversation.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Muhlhauser

Frederick P. Muhlhauser

FPM/e

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Munsick, Lee R.

May 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Munsick:

Many thanks for your nice letter of April 7th. Please excuse the long delay in responding to it. However, if you could see the piles of correspondence on my desk to be answered, you would understand.

It was indeed kind of you to offer your services. I thank you very much for your interest. But, I really have no need for this information.

Your good wishes to me in regard to my sabbatical are appreciated. I hope that when I do return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to have your continued attention.

Again, thanks for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lee R. Munsick
North Jersey U. F. O. Group
Post Office Box 606
Morristown, New Jersey

North Jersey U. F. O. Group

P. O. Box 606

Morristown, N. J., U. S. A.

7 April 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As a radio-television listener-viewer as well as a member of the business, I should like to express my sorrow at the news of your leaving the field for a year this summer. But moreso as a fellow newsman-broadcaster, I can certainly appreciate your need for a vacation, whether or not the rumored friction is a contributing factor in your decision.

The releases said you wished to "spend a year... listening, reading and trying to learn..." I wonder if I could appeal to you, if you can spare the time, to give some thought to the question of the so-called "flying saucers."

Unidentified flying objects have, in the past 12 years, become the subject of a burgeoning field of interest, ranging all the way from some of the most incongruous and spurious crackpots, through the world's most respected scientists, many prominent military men, politicians, business people, and plain citizens. In the past two years, both as a newsman and a follower for many years of the subject, I have noted a rapid growth in interest among reporters, writers, and other wielders of public opinion.

The field has undoubtedly been hampered in its cry for official recognition, by the many fanatics and lunatics present among its boundaries...of these we have tried desperately and apparently unsuccessfully to rid ourselves. I feel most sincerely that any capable investigator-researcher who takes the time to study the basic facts and ample evidence to back up the existence of some unusual objects in our skies which defy rational explanation in many cases, must come to the conclusion that there is something most unique there, and further that our government is behaving most monstrously in its misguided and inconsistent handling of the situation.

I would consider it an honor to put any available further information in your hands, or to arrange a meeting or series of briefings for you, among several respected experts, and at your convenience.

Should I be able to give you any assistance in this line, please do not hesitate to call upon me. My private address is Beechwood Drive, Morristown; phone JEfferson 8-6995.

In the meantime, I should like to offer my best wishes for a restful and fruitful leave. We will look for your return.

Very truly yours,

UFO NEWSLETTER

Lee R. Munsick

Lee R. Munsick

Editor

Mulivor, Frank

ROCHESTER LODGE 593

F

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK P.O. Box 139

November 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

ignore

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On January 22, 1959 our Lodge will honor Charles T. Burrill upon his 70th year of membership in the Knights of Pythias.

The Knights of Pythias is a great international non-sectarian fraternity founded in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864 by Justus H. Rathbone and was the first American Order ever chartered by an Act of the Congress of the United States. It now embraces close to three thousand lodges in the United States, Canada and Hawaii.

To add prestige and honor to this testimonial to Charles T. Burrill, who has devoted most of his 90 years to the Pythians' principles of friendship, charity and benevolence, we would be greatly honored to have a word of greeting and congratulations to him on this occasion as a message from you.

Sincerely,

Frank Mulivor

Frank Mulivor
Chancellor Commander

Monday Dec 30. 1958
Miller Mrs. Wm.

Dear Mr Morrow.

For some years now we have had the privilege of listening to your many programs and interviews on Television. I suddenly realized you may be the one person who can solve our problem. The reports on the Welfare cases of foreign born people seeking help is very hard for 2 American born children a boy 15 and a girl 11 years of age to understand when we cannot receive any help from anywhere - On July 13, 1956 my husband suffered a heart attack and was in the hospital for

not a total disability which pleased
Mr Muller very much as he is not
the kind of a man who has ever
gone to anyone for help. He has
always worked for whatever he got.

We had to sell our home
on Long Island leaving the rest
of our family there as our money
was running low. We moved up
here and was told by his Doctor to
apply to the unemployment bureau
for light work.

To-day we visited the Brewster
branch of the Unemployment bureau
and they informed us there wasn't
any work for him at all and
that he was not eligible for
unemployment as the 29 years he
worked in Sheffield did not
count. Now what I would like to

23 days. Due to t
was given a disab
of $100 per month
had been employed
by Sheffield Farm
Claimed it would
take him back.

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State Disability co
Mr Muller on the
Doctor applied to
Security frozen it
him after being
their Doctors. They

this attack he
ability pension
for life. He
ed for 29 years
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hich he had paid
the years he was
union benefit
received any
ohatsoever, when
he advise of his
o have his social
t was denied
ey examined by
ey claimed he was

know mr Morrow is how these people come over here and receive all kinds of aid when an American citizen who has held one job for 29 years has no way of getting work as when he applies for it and tells the people of his head attack they will not hire him. How can he build up the 20 weeks he needs in order to collect any thing. I realize this is quite a lengthy letter but I have gotten to the point where I dont know where to turn. We are trying to raise our children in a clean healthy way and give them a good education but how? I have a part time position at Gundersen Association in Carmel but that does not really help too much. Please try to help us to find the way. Whatever you can do I know it will be your best

May God Bless you always

Mrs William Muller
Brayton, Towners Rd
Lake Carmel
New York
N.Y.

P.O. Box 638

Munger, Mrs. G. E.

October 27, 1959

Dear Mrs. Munger:

Thank you for your recent letter to Mrs. Murrow which was received at this office in her absence.

At the present time, Mrs. Murrow is out of the country and she has requested that mail of this sort not be forwarded to her.

I am sorry to disappoint you, but hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Guy E. Munger, Jr.
Daily News Raleigh Bureau
P.O. Box 603
Raleigh, North Carolina

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS
(Morning and Sunday)

WFMY-TV
Channel 2

The Greensboro Record
(Evening)

GREENSBORO NEWS COMPANY

GREENSBORO • NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
% CBS, New York City

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

Each year the Greensboro Daily News woman's department asks well-known North Carolinian women (and Tar Heel wives, too) to contribute to Recipe for a Carolina Christmas. Each day beginning Sunday after Thanksgiving, a woman of interest to North Carolina gives her family's favorite Christmas recipe and perhaps a few words about the family Christmas plans and the recipe's history.

We are hoping you will contribute this year, joining the wife of Gov. Luther Hodges, Mrs. Robert Ruark, Mrs. Carl Sandburg and many other famous Tar Heel women. Even if you don't cook, someone in your household does. If you have an old and treasured family recipe, so much the better---truly, we have more fruitcake recipes than does Fanny Farmer! Your never-fail holiday entertainment formula is equally welcome.

In addition to your recipe, we would like a photo or snapshot suitable for publication, and please give us your full name---given name, maiden surname and your home town. This will be used in no commercial way and is always presented in good taste. I am enclosing an envelope for your convenience. Incidentally, could you please clear up the bicker concerning Mr. Murrow's birthplace----several assorted townships etc. insist upon claiming him.

Good luck in your Mount Holyoke work, and in advance, a happy, happy Christmas to you both and to Casey. I hope this is not too great an intrusion into your year of rest. If you reply favorably, do you think readers would be interested in your Christmas in London during the Blitz?

Thank you for your time. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Joan Munger

Joan Taylor Munger

Munger, Richard P.

RICHARD P. MUNGER
1700 YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

SAcramento 2-7530

June 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It was a pleasure to meet with you last Wednesday concerning the "UN. We Believe" program.

Charles Dent, Roger Enlow and I sincerely appreciate your warm interest in this matter.

Kindest regards,

Richard Munger

UN
WE BELIEVE

Murrow Janet

October 28, 1958

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

Marian Anderson's secretary rang today, to say that the wrong date had been given in Miss Anderson's invitation to lunch. The luncheon is on November 10, not 11, so perhaps you will be able to go after all. Mr. Murrow is free on that day, so he will go. Just for your information, the luncheon will be in one of the private dining-rooms on the fourth floor at the United Nations. Miss Anderson's secretary can be reached at MUrray Hill 3-6810, ext. 276.

I am enclosing Lady Bonham-Carter's reply to your lunch invitation. If you would like me to send her a note about time and place, I will do so.

Yours sincerely,

Murtha, Miriam

April 1, 1958

Dear Mrs. Murtha:

Thank you for your letter of March 17th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that it is not possible for me to do as you request. I receive so many requests of this kind that I have had to make a policy to decline all of them.

Again, thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Miriam T. Murtha
Editor
International Exchange News
Washington 6, D. C.

mcc

WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL CENTER
OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
1720 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 17, 1958

Miss Crisson
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Crisson:

It is my understanding that Mr. Boozer, director of the Washington International Center, talked with you this morning about the possibility of Mr. Murrow's addressing a message to the readers of our International Exchange News in the forthcoming issue.

I hope very much that Mr. Murrow will be interested in reaching our audience. In the event, we would like to have a glossy print to accompany his message. I would particularly like to have an action shot of Mr. Murrow, broadcasting perhaps, but of course if that is not possible, a photograph of him would be perfectly acceptable.

Thanking you for your attention. I am

Sincerely yours,

Miriam T. Murtha

(Mrs.) Miriam T. Murtha
Editor, International Exchange News

A - EKM's

Nahas, Alexander

Dear Mr. Nahas:

I regret the delay in answering your letter of November 29th addressed to me in Pawling.

I regret that I have no use for your suggestions in connection with your particular problem. I am, therefore, passing your letter along to Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs, in the hope that he may be able to help you.

Sincerely yours,

ded 1/10

Mr. Alexander Nahas
215 Lafayette N. E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

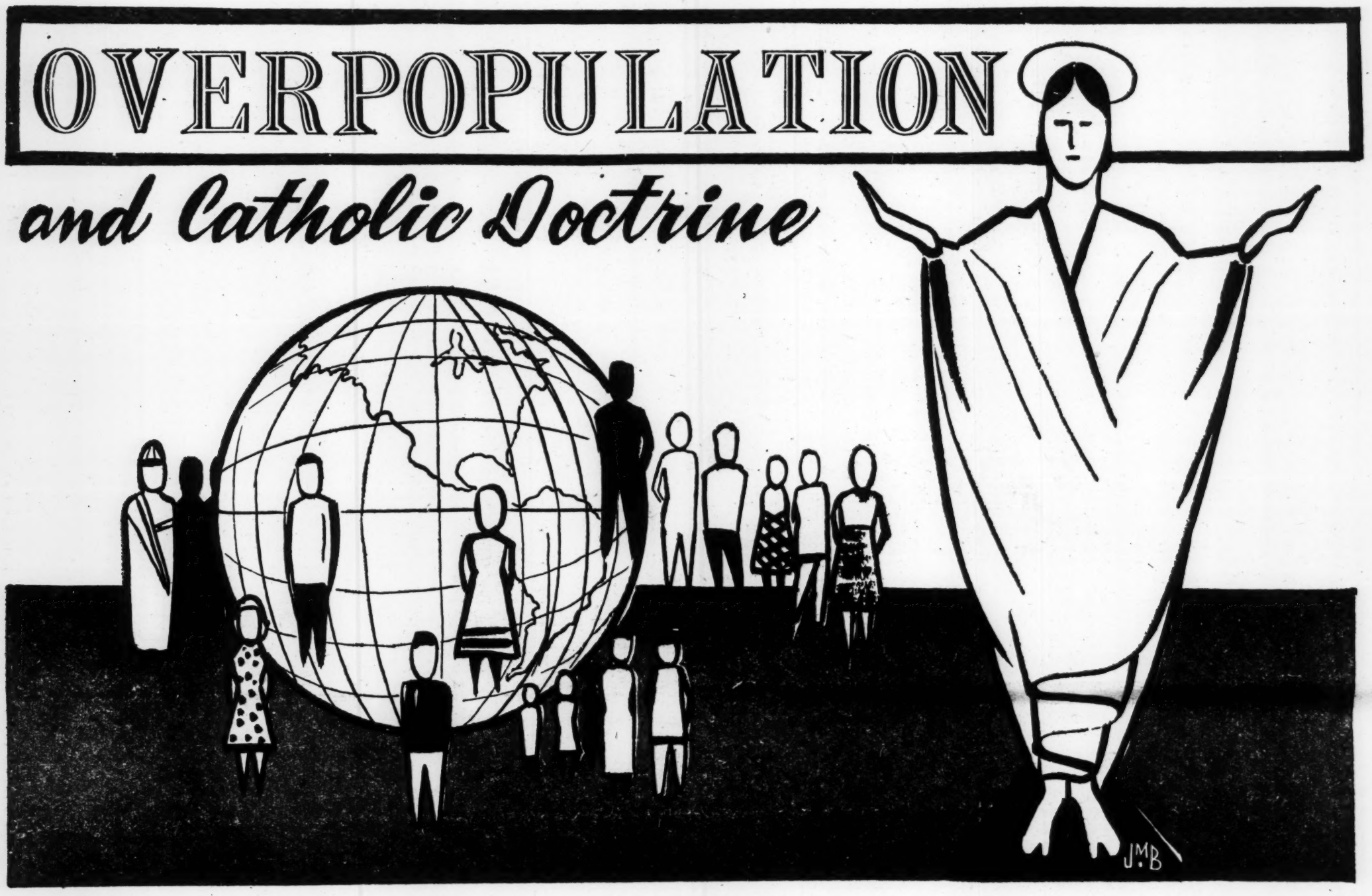
mcc

OUR SUNDAY VISITOR

The National Catholic Action Weekly

VOL. XLVIII—No. 28 HUNTINGTON, IND. 5c PER COPY NOVEMBER 8, 1959

OVERPOPULATION and Catholic Doctrine



God would not make a world in which men would outstrip living resources because they obey His and nature's command

REV. ANTHONY ZIMMERMAN, S.V.D., S.T.D.

A JAPANESE non-Christian once made an observation about the Sixth Commandment which I shall never forget. It happened one afternoon at St. Hedwig's Parish, Nagoya, during a lecture on Christianity before a group of medical students from Nagoya University. I suggested during the talk, perhaps impertinently, that the Sixth Commandment must frighten many Japanese and prevent their joining the Catholic Church. Japan's campaign for birth control was still at its height at that time. One of the students answered as follows, apparently with the approval of all: "Indeed, your judgment is correct, but you must not exaggerate. That same commandment attracts many of us just because of its austere demands, and its great spiritual beauty."

Father Zimmerman worked as a missionary in Japan during 1948-52. Returning to the United States he specialized in studies on overpopulation problems at the Catholic University of America. His doctoral dissertation on the subject ("Overpopulation. A Study of Papal Teachings on the Problem, with Special Reference to Japan," Washington: Catholic University Press, 1958, 325 pages, $4.00) is gaining ever wider recognition in theological and sociological circles here and abroad. Father Zimmerman taught Moral Theology at St. Mary's Seminary, Techny, Illinois, during the past three years. He will return to Japan in April to teach at the Divine Word Seminary which is affiliated with the S.V.D. Catholic University of Nagoya. This is the first in a series of articles.

Prime Minister Nehru complained recently at the Planned Parenthood Congress in India, that the eight year government-sponsored birth control program had produced only meager results. He said that general laughter, amusement, and shyness greeted birth control promoters throughout rural India. The entire campaign, with its posters, training films, radio programs, mobile health vans, 800 rural clinics, had all proved disappointing. The vast majority of India's peasants, he continued, believe that children are a gift of God; they say that anyone who tampers with childbirth is defying God's will. At the close of the meeting, Nehru launched a program with more generous subsidies to ensure better success. State hospitals offer free sterilization operations, and some offer cash premiums to cooperators. The Prime Minister had long hesitated about planned parenthood before this, perhaps remembering that Gandhi had once called contraception "mutual masturbation."

A fellow missionary told this story about an Indian village, which makes one wonder how long it will take before the people accept family planning through contraception. A government sanitation team arrived to test for tuberculosis and fight diseases. Painted on the side of the team's truck were the letters "B.C." Upon seeing this, a flurry of excitement buzzed through the village, and soon an angry mob descended upon the hapless pair, bent upon beating them and burning the truck. Only with difficulty did the astonished pair get word through that the letters stood for "Bacteria Control," not "Birth Control." Appeased, the villagers desisted from further violence, and returned to their occupations. If voluntary birth control arouses such opposition, compulsory programs would be dangerous experiments.

A survey made in Japan during 1954 indicated that the government-sponsored birth control program had gained the cooperation of 33% of the couples approached; 59% were not cooperating; and eight per cent failed to answer. Among those who practiced birth control, 20% answered that they were relying entirely upon the "rhythm" method. This may come as a surprise, since rhythm is a hard discipline even for Christians, and since many employers furnish free birth prevention and abortion services to Japanese woman employees. In the meantime birth control has spread to the majority of Japanese fertile couples, according to a more recent survey, but rhythm *(Continued on page 13)*

Communism and Youth

Beginning in this issue (see page 11) and continuing through November, Father Conroy presents a special thorough and timely discussion on "Communism looks at youth."

GOD LOVE YOU

Most Reverend

Fulton J. Sheen

Is there enough faith and is the spirit of sacrifice enough in your parish to have adoration of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament night and day? Are there too many ill, too many hardships in daily life, to ask a thousand people to answer the question of Our Lord in the Garden: "Can you not watch One Hour with Me?" Are there many who work hard, and who need their sleep so much, that it would be asking too much of them to make that sacrifice for the sins of the world?

Well, there is a peper colony in Korea with fewer souls in it than there are in your parish, and there is Perpetual Adoration of Our Eucharistic Lord night and day. Every hour the lepers recite the rosary for those who aid in the Propagating of the Faith throughout the mission world. Their church was made from abandoned war materials, and is shaped like an egg shell, but in it the Lord of Heaven and earth makes His abode. Gathered about Him are hundreds of lepers with running sores, arms without hands and faces that never dare look in a mirror — but souls that already glow with the radiance of eternity.

Sacrifice? We have not begun to understand the meaning of the cross. Maybe the example of these lepers will, please God, accomplish two things: 1. inspire priests to have perpetual adoration in their parishes; 2. move those who have many sins on their souls to make sacrifices for these lepers, that their pure souls may pray for them. The Holy Father knows there are ten million lepers in the world; he knows all the colonies which need aid. Allow him to decide where your sacrifices should go.

GOD LOVE YOU to Miss A. H. B. for $10. "I have made a Novena of Masses for the intention that I will learn what my vocation is. That is the prayer, and here is the sacrifice." . . . to O. D. K. for $100. "I am promising $1,000 to Our Holy Father for the Missions and this is the first installment. I am making this sacrifice for a special intention — that my brother will obtain the grace to overcome the habit of drinking and come home — for which I and several members of my family have been praying for several years." . . to R. H. V. for $15.50. "This was saved for a pair of shoes or a dress; instead, I am sending it to you for the Propagation of the Faith with the hope of obtaining a very special favor." . . to Mrs. C. M. for $18.75. "I am cashing one of my bonds to be used for the Society for the Propagation of the Faith." . . . to Miss P. W. for $3. "I became ashamed when I discovered my younger brother sends you a dollar every now and then, when he doesn't even have a job. Here is a small part of my weekly pay."

Each decade of beads on the WORLDMISSION ROSARY comes in a different color: green, red, white, blue, and yellow. This is to remind you to pray for the missions on each of the five continents. For your offering of $2 and your request we will send you this WOLDRMISSION ROSARY blessed by Bishop Sheen.

Cut out this column, pin your sacrifice to it and mail it to Most Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, National Director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York 1x, N. Y. or your Diocesan Director.

OUR SUNDAY VISITOR

NATIONAL EDITION

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Are these also our brothers?

The eighth in a series of articles by Father Cronin, who is assistant director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Race problem will be solved by Americans' moral conscience, not by legal action alone

REV. JOHN F. CRONIN, S.S.

THE sensitive Christian, seeking to mold society in accord with the truths of the Gospel, must confront the race problem. If he lives in the South, the immediate issue is integration in the schools. If he lives in the North, his concern centers about housing and jobs for minority groups. But wherever he lives, the really critical problem is that of attitude toward our colored brothers in Christ.

There should be no problem of attitude. In the words of the American bishops, "Our Christian faith is of its nature universal. It knows not the distinctions of race, color, or nationhood. . . The love of Christ, and the love of the Christian, knows no bounds." Our faith teaches that Christ died for all men, that we are brothers under an Eternal Father, that we are all called to be members of Christ's mystical body, the Church.

The Gospels, the Epistles, and solemn statements of Pope Pius XII and Pope John XXIII—all affirm the truth of the unity of the human race. These popes, the bishops of the United States, and the bishops of South Africa have explicitly affirmed that racism is evil and un-Christian. Our bishops are quite definite in noting that enforced legal segregation "by its very nature imposes a stigma of inferiority upon the segregated people." For this reason, and because of the evil fruits of segregation, they conclude that enforced segregation cannot be reconciled with the Christian view of our fellow man.

To many Catholics these are "hard sayings." It is well known that certain among us have explicitly rejected Church teaching on this subject. Others remain silent, but they are hurt and puzzled. They cannot reconcile the views of the Church with attitudes that they have held since childhood. Some say that the popes and the bishops do not understand the problem. They do not have to live with it.

This reaction is not new. When Our Lord first preached the doctrine of the Eucharist, some found it hard to believe and followed Him no longer. God's law on the permanence of marriage can be a grievous burden to separated Catholic spouses. Many cannot take it and remarry, thus losing access to the sacraments. Those who would follow a crucified Savior must be prepared to carry their own crosses. Some rebel.

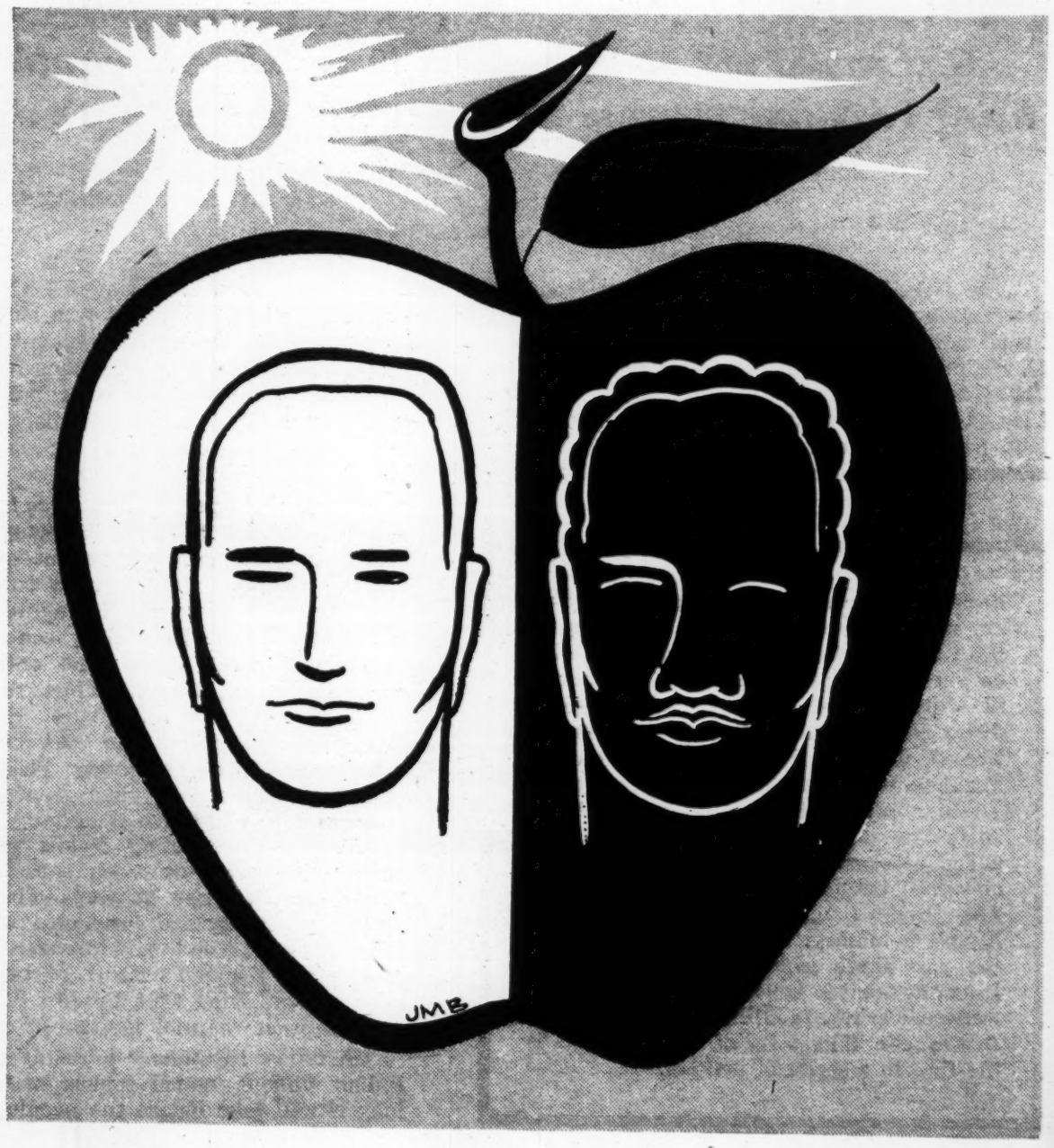
Confronted with this problem, a kindly pastor of souls does not aggravate the situation by seeking to impose blind obedience. He tries to nourish the flickering flame of good will by sympathetic explanation of the will of God. He shows understanding of the anguish felt by the troubled soul. While he cannot compromise on God's law, he can make every effort to secure willing acceptance rather than cold and enforced obedience.

Catholics should take this same pastoral attitude when racial problems are discussed. They should seek to understand the complexity of the situation, its personal and historical roots, and the difficulties involved in modifying lifelong convictions or even prejudices.

GENERALLY speaking, the Catholic who balks at racial equality is not ill disposed toward the Negro as a person. On the contrary, he is probably kind in his personal contacts. He is a good employer. He may be most helpful when sickness or tragedy strikes a colored family that he knows. He can say with sincere conviction that his attitude is one of Christian charity.

But, for various reasons, he balks at the concept of equality. He will gladly offer the kindness of a gracious superior toward an inferior. But he rejects the parity implied in a non-segregated society. He asserts that this is unrealistic, since Negroes he knows are culturally inferior to whites. He considers the Negro community to be demoralized. He does not want this contagion to affect his children and his neighborhood. Let the Negro progress in education, in economic status, and in culture, but let him do this separately. Perhaps when this process is completed, the question of equality can then be discussed realistically.

The tragedy in this thinking is that the process may never be completed in a segregated society. When an entire social structure stigmatizes a race as inferior, it is virtually impossible for that race to rise to higher levels. There are many reasons why this is so. (*Continued on page 14*)



OVERPOPULATION

(*Continued from page 1*) persists strongly. Contraceptors and abortionists admit candidly that their practices are *"kitanai"* (dirty) but claim they are necessary.

Nature's own objection against contraception can hardly be described as an obstreperous shouting. Her voice is low and gentle; one must bend a willing ear to understand her veto. Those who choose to disobey generally escape without evident and immediate catastrophe. God has added strength to nature's voice through the Bible and the Teaching Church. Dramatically He demonstrated how offensive the sin of Onan was to Him, by striking the culprit with instant death (Gen. 38, 10). Christian leaders who lead mankind astray on this point perform a disservice. For little does it profit a man to be cajolled into error, only to find himself excluded forever from the circle of God's family. How then can teachings of Christianity be reconciled with overpopulation problems?

POPE PIUS XII often called attention to the fact that Christian virtue grows with difficulty amidst adverse living conditions. "The normal growth and increase of religious life," he said, "presuppose a certain measure of healthy economic conditions. Who can resist a pang of emotion upon seeing how economic misery and social evils render Christian life according to the commands of God more difficult and too often demand heroic sacrifices?" Catholics must therefore profess to be very much opposed to conditions of overpopulation, in which the scarcity of living resources no longer allows humans to live in dignity.

Has the Catholic Church perhaps walked into a dilemma, an inescapable choice between permitting birth control and thereby offending God, or forbidding it and thereby wronging man? One non-Catholic writer has given brotherly advice that the Church ought to surrender to contraception; else she will lose the respect of reasoning men and dwindle into a twilight of insignificance after so many years of glory. Alvah Sulloway wrote that "the Catholic Church is the one so far insuperable obstacle to the solution of the world's population problems. In a reversal of its attitude may hang the survival of our own society." Sincere inquirers are puzzled and repelled by what appears to be an unreasonable opposition against contraception. Our answer will hardly penetrate to the heart unless it first satisfies the mind.

Christians will be inclined to make short work of arguments about overpopulation by appealing to Divine Providence. God would not have made a world with a built-in contradiction, they can argue. He must have looked into the future when He released an expanding human race upon a globe with final limitations. A thousand years are as one day in His sight. All things are present to Him simultaneously, whereas they stream past us as present, past, and future. He could not have fashioned a world in which men would outstrip living resources because they obey His and nature's command to procreate.

They may supplement the argument by pointing to the mighty universe, plastic image of God's immensity. Nowhere is there a sign of niggardliness, of a close fit between requirements and supplies. All creation is characterized by bounteous munificence, by a plenty which seems almost lavish. Why, for example, did God create so many stars, such boundless depths of space? Why the oversupply of seeds for trees and grasses? The earth is stocked with fabulous pools of oil, with inverted mountains of ore.

God seems to have been little concerned about ever running out of food supplies for man. Why, for example, did He create song birds instead of capons? Why so much ocean, such lonely deserts, majestic mountains, and endless tundra wildernesses, when He could have made more farm land instead? Why did He command man to rest from labor once a week, thus lowering food production?

Christ even said that we shouldn't be overly anxious about food:

"I say to you, then, do not fret over your life, how to support it with food and drink, . . . It is for the heathen to busy themselves over such things; you have a Father in heaven who knows that you need them all. Make it your first care to find the kingdom of God, and his approval, and all these things shall be yours without the asking. Do not fret, then, over to-morrow; leave to-morrow to fret over its own needs; for to-day, to-day's troubles are enough" (Matt. 6, 25; 32-34).

The words of Cardinal Siri addressed to the Italian Catholic Social Week Convention at Palermo are apropos: "We do not know, and we cannot pretend to know, how God intends to maintain a balance between the population of the world and its resources; we know, however, that such a point of equilibrium must certainly exist in every eventuality, because as surely as God exists and is perfect, so surely must His works also be perfect."

We will not appeal to this argument based on Divine Providence in the rest of this series precisely because some claim that Divine Providence also includes birth control. We will use the findings of science instead, especially the statistics which have been made available by the United Nations and affiliated agencies. They show, I believe, that the so-called "population explosion" will be a very temporary affair, destined to stop with or without birth control; there will be plenty of space on earth after the explosion dies away in its echoes. Furthermore, living conditions are not going from bad to worse as is often claimed, but quite to the contrary, and the population increase is really helping in that direction.

Attack on the family

(*Continued from page 4*) duty and relinquished it to the State. Today the parents have nothing to say, and this is the more monstrous since the parents seemingly have given up this duty voluntarily.

5. In the ancient pagan world, polytheism naturally led to excesses which could not have been possible under a true religion. These excesses naturally disgusted more intelligent and reasonable people, like Plato. He specified in his "Republic" that the antics of the gods, those excesses of human imagination should be censored from the education to be given the young of his ideal state, to make good citizens. There was no respect for religion left among the people. What was left was firmly entrenched in the religion of the hearth. The effective religious influence at the time of the greatest cultural achievement of Greece and Rome was to be found only in the home. Also in Confucianism, which is not much else than naturalism, the principal religious influence is found in ancestor worship.

All of this shows that religion is a necessary part of the family. There can be no sound family institution unless religion is an essential ingredient. The Son of God chose to bring His true religion into the world by becoming a member of a family. We can be sure that the foster-father, St. Joseph, and the Blessed Mother of the Son of God made religion the most basic part of their family establishment. It is not too surprising to find that Jesus gave wise answers to the doctors of the law at the age of 12, because He was steeped in the Law in His home environment.

But modern civilization, which prides itself in complete secularization, has destroyed effectively this basic characteristic of the family as a fundamental social unit, and thus has secularized its age. If the Communists in Russia would have continued their attitude toward religion with which they started in 1918, religion would have been completely eradicated there by this time. The only reason religion has survived to the extent that it has, is because it is so deeply engrained in the family spirit of traditional Russia. In this country, social attitudes which result from our way of life are effectively destroying religion. We call ourselves a religious nation and yet more than half of the people claim no active religious affiliation.

HERE are five fairly probable signs of spiritual progress, and none of them so far above our heads as to be unpractical for the lowest of us.

(1) To be discontinued with our present state.

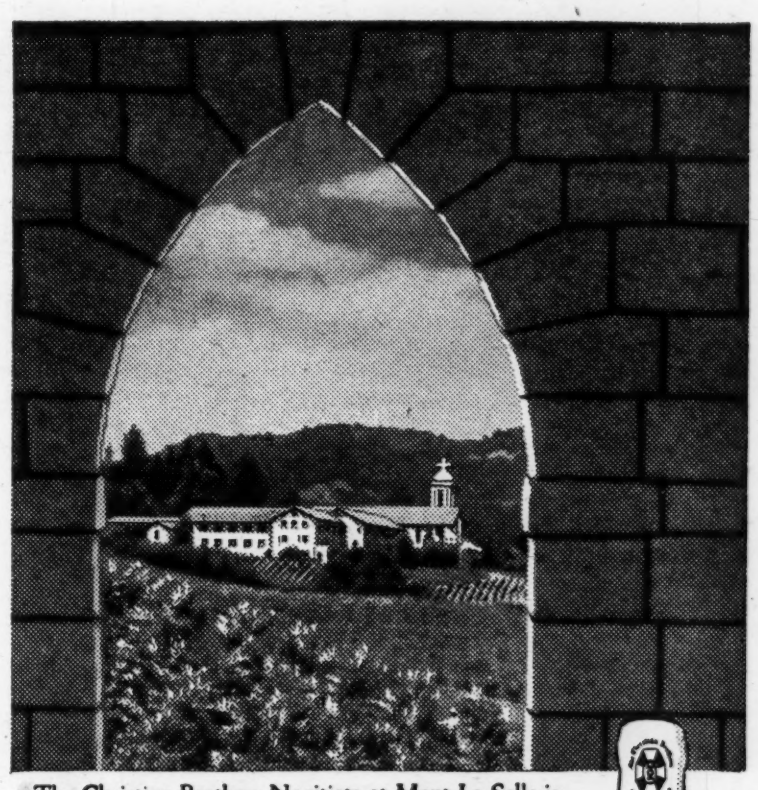
(2) To be constantly making new beginnings and fresh starts.

(3) To be trying to overcome some definite fault, or acquire some definite virtue.

(4) It is a still greater sign that we are making progress if we have a strong feeling in our minds that God wants something particular from us.

(5) An increased general desire of being more perfect is not altogether without its value as a sign of progress.

If we have one of these signs, it is well; if two, better; if three, better still; if four, capital; if five, glorious. — *Father Faber in My Daily Visitor*



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Are these also our brothers?

(*Continued from page 2*) The most fundamental is that it is difficult to acquire a sense of human dignity when one is being treated constantly as less than fully human. When rights are being denied to a Negro community, how can it be expected to assert these same rights in its own internal affairs?

The segregationist argues that among Negroes there is little respect for property, for sexual continence, or even for human life. And he will cite statistics to prove his point. But he fails to see that the vices of certain Negroes are direct products of a segregated society. If some steal, or are incontinent, or are violent in venting their anger, are they acting differently than whites would act under similar conditions? That question can be answered by reading accounts of behavior in concentration camps and prisoner-of-war camps. Far too many products of our so-called superior white culture succumbed when treated barbarously.

A common stereotype of the Negro is that he is shiftless and lazy. Yet when some white Americans visit their ancestral lands, they are often shocked to find that their compatriots are often very unprogressive. If they are understanding, they may realize that poverty of soil and lack of opportunity may kill initiative. Poor diet and elementary medical care may so weaken bodies that hard work is almost impossible.

Many Negroes suffer from similar disabilities. Their education is inferior or even nonexistent. Even where opportunity for education exists, there may be no incentive to accept it. The educated Negro, who cannot find a job in which he can use his talents, suffers even more than the Negro who gave up early. He is condemned to frustration and rebellion.

Thus the vicious and demoralizing circle goes on. Escape from it is extraordinarily difficult. The ambitious Negro farm boy in the South may find a little more opportunity in the city, but this is counterbalanced by crowded slum conditions. If he moves to a Northern city, again his fate may be slums and inferior jobs. He is often segregated factually, if not legally.

THERE are two ways to break this vicious circle. One is to fight one's way out by using every legal and economic weapon available for the purpose of securing justice. Court actions can be taken to strike down laws imposing segregation. Boycotts can win fair treatment in buses. Laws and persuasion can break down discrimination in jobs.

The path of justice under the law is frequently used today. It is thoroughly legitimate, but it suffers from certain limitations. It tends to enhance frictions and increase prejudice. Certainly its use in the South, at least in the short range, has caused racial relations to deteriorate. The same is true in some Northern cities, especially where housing is involved.

These by-products can be avoided if justice is complemented by Christian love of neighbor. As Pope Pius XI observed, "justice alone can never bring about union of minds and hearts." Without this bond, "the best of regulations can come to naught, as we have learned by too frequent experience." The race problem will be solved by the moral conscience of the American people, and not by legal action alone.

Before we consider any question of techniques or methods, we must face up to one basic problem of attitude. We must ask ourselves one critical question: Are we as Christians willing and eager to help our fellow man who is of a different race? Let us for the moment leave aside questions of integration or segregation, of cultural inferiority or superiority. The fundamental issue is our willingness to help our colored brethren to live a better life, both spiritually and materially.

If we want them to be better off, much better off, than they are today, then we are viewing the problem with a Christian attitude. If we are willing to do something personally, as our opportunities permit, we are ready to put this Christian attitude into practice. At this stage the biggest hurdle in the struggle toward fair treatment of a different race has been passed.

The Christian who makes this affirmation is like the soul that is seeking to be generous in the service of God. The first offer of love and total dedication to the Lord is a tremendous step. It is not final or irrevocable. There can be failures and moments of discouragement, But such a soul is on the right path.

It is in this spirit that we must face the race problem. We must stand on Calvary and there realize that Christ is dying for all mankind. If our hearts can absorb something of this love, our minds can then take up the question of methods and techniques. These points will be discussed in the article to follow.

THOUGHTS

From the writings of Fr. James Keller, M.M.

When elegant carriages clattered over New York's cobblestone streets, immigrant families were crowded into dark, cold-water walk-ups.

One day, a little girl from one of the wealthy families went with her cousin to "visit the poor." The sight of 7-and-8-year-olds nearly starving, so crippled by rickets they could only crawl, left a lasting impression on this little girl.

Because of her determination to do something practical to correct it, the little girl eventually went to medical school with the sole intention of preparing herself to do social work with professional skill. She became Doctor Eleanor A. Campbell, founder and director of the Judson Health Center, which has helped millions of diseased children through the years.

You will do great things for the afflicted once you see Christ Himself in each of them. You will be fired by a purpose which can come from no other source.

"Amen, I say to you, as long as you did it not to one of these least, neither did you do it to me." (Matthew 25:45)

Father Conroy talks to youth

Communism looks at youth

(First in a series)

IF YOU WERE A COMMUNIST

IT is my conviction that our American youth as a group do not know what Communism is, what it stands for and what its objectives are.

This is not an idle statement. During the course of an average school year I meet thousands of our youth from coast to coast. I see and talk with them at retreats, youth conventions and similar occasions. This is to say nothing of the many more who read this column and with whom I am in constant correspondence.

I have taken the pains on numerous occasions to query many of these young people on the nature and objectives of Communism.

I am appalled at their ignorance of the subject. To be sure they know that it's causing a lot of trouble in the world. They know about the Hungarian freedom riots — and now of course everyone knows that Khrushchev has been here. So they can say they have actually seen a communist (TV, of course.)

DIE IN ITS TRACKS

But this is all a far-away-thing with them. It's a sort of nether-world which exists, but you can't see into it or beyond it. And really, since it's bad, it will never get anywhere. Also, it seems to be indentified with foreign lands, or with foreigners, and if it hit the United States of America it would die right in its tracks.

As one youth remarked to me, "The Russians just don't know what a good time is. . ."

Some of our youth are better read on the subject. They know it's atheistic. They know that if it isn't stopped it **will** take over in the U.S. They can even recognize signs of its influence here and there.

But even these young people — those who are most aware of Communism — are not sure of what they can do about it, or that **they** just do anything about it. In their minds it's a fight for adults — Church leaders, labor chiefs, statesmen, politicians, the FBI and certain congressional committees investigating subversion.

These are the people who meet it day in and day out — and they will take care of things.

They'd **better** too! It's **their** (the adult experts') responsibility to keep tab on the movement. And with that — it's back to good ol' earth again — studies, school organizations, dances, parties and "whose dating who!!"

Well, we wish it could be that way. We wish our young people could go on enjoying themselves. We wish Communism and communists were as far away as they were thought to be.

ADULTS ONLY

But it just isn't so, unfortunately. **Little do our youth realize that everything they think, everything they do is a matter of great interest to the communist party.**

Place yourselves, for a moment in the position of anyone planning to take over your country, your government — and that's what the Communists are planning. Whom would **you** be interested in if **your** movement was to have lasting and long range effect? The adults only? Perhaps for a time.

If you were wise you would look at the **youth** of the country, for the future of any country will someday be in the hands of these who are now its youth.

You would concern yourselves with youth, the young, because they are impressionable. They are idealistic, possessed of countless dreams, hopes and a longing for the golden future. You would take advantage of all this and play it to the hilt.

GIVE THEM A CAUSE

You would give youth a "cause," something for which to fight and die. You would present that "cause" with verve and fervor.

You would also understand that in the young there is a certain tendency toward rebellion against authority, to flaunt traditions and to gravitate toward those who tell them they "are old enough to make up their own minds. . ." You would capitalize on all this, making every effort to wean young people away from their parents, their priests and teachers.

Yes, you would do all these things. So would anyone planning to "take over" a country, its people and government. So, therefore, would the Communists. **And they are doing these things.**

As J. Edgar Hoover, writing in this column (for January 25, 1959) says: **"This brazen and cynical exploitation of the wonderful traits of youth is one of the most vicious aspects of the whole conspiracy to enslave and dominate the world. . .**

"Make no mistake about it. Every child in America is an ultimate target of communistic effort in some form or another."

A CONSPIRACY

But no one should get the idea that these maneuvers are easily seen or observed by the casual passerby. As Mr. Hoover says, this is a **conspiracy** with all that the word connotes. It is designed to deceive, to hoodwink, too. On occasions it works openly, with the outstretched hand of friendship — and, of course, a smile. At other times it goes underground and pursues its diabolical aims in darkness and utter savagery.

One occasion it is a model of virtue and law-abiding propriety. Again, it ignores morality.

On this point Mr. Hoover. in a recent statement on Communism (Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality, September 30, 1959) makes the following observation: "He (the communist) is not bound by any traditional, moral, or ethical scruples. Any action — violent or peaceful, lawful or unlawful, moral or immoral, open or covert — which will promote Communist goals, **automatically** becomes justified.

"His every tactic is guided by the principle that he is actively at war with the entire non-Communist world and that this conflict is not restricted to the political, social and economic fields, but invades every phase of human endeavor. . ."

These are only some of the reasons why the American people, and particularly, our youth, have not been able to follow the devious activities of the Communist Party.

FOR YOU

These are only some of the reasons why the Communist Party has been able to make such strides among the American people, particularly our youth. It is with this in mind that we have decided to do a series of articles on Communism for **youth.**

It will be our purpose to bring the plans and objectives of the Communist into as sharp a focus as possible. We will try to make our Catholic youth everywhere deeply aware of what's going on around them.

We think we will have many a surprise for you. You will be amazed at the influences at work on your minds and souls — influences, either directly created by the Communists or those upon which they are able to capitalize.

We do not intend to make this a series of lectures. Rather, it will be an examination of every phase of your religious, cultural, social activities in the light of what the enemy has in mind for you and your soul.

NEWS FOR YOU

Your dances, parties, entertainment, fads and general way of going will come in for notice in a way that you would never have expected. You may think these things are all part of your own business and that no one else has taken any account of them.

I have news for you. Your "way of going" has been closely scrutinized. Your weaknesses and your strength have been carefully estimated. Even now, subtle forces are at work to capture your minds and dictate your future. For reasons already mentioned you have not noticed them. If you will follow this and succeeding articles your eyes will be opened. Incidentally, we will welcome any comment which comes from a class discussion or group study of these articles.

Next Week: Communism Looks at Youth — Basic Elements.

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LOOK through these advertisements of vocation appeals every week in Our Sunday Visitor

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- Domestic
- Clerical
- Nurse
- Care of Orphans
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care for confused and rejected girls with problems, giving them warm acceptance, love, security and guidance. Send for descriptive literature to: Sister Mary St. Edwin. Convent of the Good Shepherd, 3801 Gravois Ave., St. Louis 16, Mo.

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For further information:
Vocation Director
P. O. Box 42 Springfield, Illinois

The Sacraments--II

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4. Chrism and Cross

CHRISM is an ointment made of olive oil and balm. It becomes the matter of the sacrament of confirmation after it is solemnly blessed by the bishop.

The words in the above illustration are the form of confirmation. The bishop pronounces them while anointing a person on the forehead with chrism in the form of the cross.

On the third finger of his right hand, the bishop wears a large ring. At confirmation and other important ceremonies he wears a mitre on his head. In his hand he carries a staff called a crosier. This staff is like the rod carried by shepherds long ago. It is a reminder that the bishop is the guardian and shepherd of all the souls entrusted to his care. — *From Sister Maria Giovanni's teaching cards on Confirmation.*

Poems of the week

A moon trip

When night falls and the world is still,
You wonder if you ever will
Take a trip way up to the moon,
And whether it will be real soon.
Then you wonder if you find
Moon people who are nice and kind,
Or will the moon bugs eat you up
Because they think you are a pup?

The world

God's arms are around the world,
He hesitates to let it twirl;
He's listening, don't you see,
To His Holy Mother's plea,
While she whispers so lightly,
"Please, keep holding it tightly."

—Mrs. Mary McLaughlin
Shamokin, Pa.

Life's prayer

MY Jesus, my God, my Creator: I pray that I may live my life so that I may be pleasing to Thee. Help me to live day by day in a perfection that is known only to Thy saints. May I forget myself and have You always and everywhere foremost in my mind. May I please work twice as hard in achieving virtue as the devil works in destroying it. If it be Thy holy will may Your grace be my fuel and the virtues of Thy grace be my courage and character to bring lost souls back to Thy miraculous goodness. May my life be lived in harmony with Yours and may my death and eternity be breathed in glorious festival with You and Your wonderful saints. This is my life's prayer.

—William Vath
Erie, Pa.

Father Albert Nevins, M.M., Editor

This week's story

A matter of habit

NO one in Japan leaves the house with a book in his or her hand. No one but a mother sees a bare lunch box. Everything has to be wrapped up. It's the custom.

Silk factories cash in on this custom. A piece of silk, plain or patterned, about sixteen inches square, covers a multitude of things. There are bigger ones, too, those that can cover twenty shoe boxes. These pieces of silk are called **furoshikis.** They take the place of wrapping paper or old newspapers.

This custom of wrapping things in a **furoshiki** is ingrained in the average Japanese mind. How deep it goes can be illustrated by a true story.

Peter Oyama is a fine young man, a recent convert to Catholicism. One day last summer, he saw that his house was going to be flooded. Last summer there were floods in many parts of Japan; loss of life and destruction of property were widespread. Unless you've been through a typhoon or seen the results of a flood, you can hardly appreciate what the words mean.

Mr. Oyama knew a lot about typhoons, having been born and raised in Japan. He had heard at first hand about some big typhoons and had experienced lesser typhoons. He also knew that, living only about two hundred yards from the dikes of a river, almost anything could happen. At about three o'clock one morning, something did.

Half a mile below his house, the dike gave way, and the water from the river poured into the rice fields. Everyone had been rather on edge since the newspapers and radio had announced that a typhoon was hitting that section. Mr. Oyama had never seen it blow so hard or rain so heavily as it did that afternoon.

He knew that before long the water would come into his own back yard. Who could tell — maybe some other part of the dike might give way? He could hear excited voices outside: policemen were shouting for people to get out of doors.

Peter had to run for his life, but he wanted to take a little something else along, too. What to take? His eye fell on the **Legion of Mary Handbook.** He grabbed it.

Even under those circumstances, he reverted to custom. He scooped up a **furoshiki,** wrapped up the book and out he darted, to find safety on higher land.

Chat of the week

DEATH

FATHER RAY GRIBBIN

NOVEMBER is the month of the dead. All of us know this. All of us know that it is the month during which we pray in a special way for people who have died and not yet gone to heaven.

But most boys and girls do not know much about death. This, of course, is not surprising, since nobody else knows very much about death either. In this matter boys and girls are no worse off than grown-ups.

You see, death is a kind of mystery. There are things we know and things we do not know. We know, for example, that no living thing on earth can last forever. Living things wear out, get sick, and can be destroyed. Plants must die. Animals must die. People must die.

When plants and animals die their chemicals break up and they must stop being plants and animals. But it is different with people. When people die their chemicals break up too, and their bodies stop being human bodies. But people go on being people. They still know who they are. They still know where they are. They still know what is happening to them. They are still the same persons they always were, except that they do not have their bodies any longer.

Now another truly wonderful thing we know is this, that someday people will get their bodies back again! And they will keep them forever.

Clearly, then, the most important thing about death is not that it separates us from our bodies for a while.

That brings us right up to the question, why should there be such a thing as death? The answer is not easy, but I might begin by saying that we have death on earth for the same reason you have examinations in school. You go to school to learn things you need in order to live on earth. You have examinations to see whether or not you have learned. If you have not then you can try harder. But someday, ready or not, you must leave school. There is a last examination.

So it is with life. We live on earth to learn how to love God. We may take lots of little examinations, but some day we must leave the school of life. Death is the final examination. Then we are marked forever, either a success or a failure.

Matching game

For each word in column one, write the letter of its definition from column two in the space provided.

1. ..... blasphemy	a. lying under oath
2. ..... cursing	b. use of coarse expressions
3. ..... oath	c. calling down evil
4. ..... perjury	d. insulting language about God
5. ..... vow	e. taking an oath
6. ..... profanity	f. calling on God to witness truth
7. ..... vulgarity	g. use of irreverent language
8. ..... swear	h. deliberate promise made to God

Answers

1-d 2-c 3-f 4-a 5-h 6-g 7-b 8-e

Modern manners...

For altar boys

SERVING Mass is a great privilege. The boys given this honor sometimes are careless about their clothes and do not look as sparkling as they should. Torn trousers may show beneath a cassock, for example, or the cassock itself may be mussed from careless handling. Or the white surplice may not be freshly pressed.

Altar boys should take pride in their appearance and be sure that their hair is neatly combed, their face and hands well scrubbed. If cleanliness is next to Godliness, a boy certainly should look his cleanest when he is serving God.

National Council of Churches of Christ

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

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April 2, 1959

TO: NEWS COLUMNISTS AND COMMENTATORS

Dear Sir:

Here is your review copy of the Report of the Fifth World Order Study Conference on Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet.

Newspapers, magazines, religious press, radio and television have widely discussed the Conference held in November in Cleveland. We anticipate intensive interest in this full Report, now being published.

It deals with a broad range of crucial issues considered from a perspective of Christian faith and ethics: the power-struggle and security in a nuclear-space age, world economic development, human rights, and peaceful change. The Conference, composed of highly competent delegates of the churches and councils of churches, spoke only for itself, but it has been said, "it spoke with a mighty voice." As noted on the opening page, views in "this report are not to be regarded as necessarily reflecting the views of the Department of International Affairs...or of the National Council of Churches." However, the General Board of the National Council has called upon its constituency and all Americans to study the full Report to help assure "that reasoned progress may be made by the people of the United States and their government toward solving the serious problems faced by our nation in its foreign relations."

The Report is being distributed primarily for study purposes, to stimulate people to read widely, to think for themselves, and to arrive at their own informed and considered judgments in the light of Christian faith. They are encouraged to act then on the basis of their own convictions.

This Report will be used along with other materials and bibliographical suggestions reflecting various positions on different issues, in the Nationwide Program of Education and Action for Peace, June 1959-June 1960. The Program is sponsored by the Department of International Affairs and denominations of the National Council. The schedule: Conferences during the summer; Training Seminars in every possible state council of churches in September-October and in every possible local council of churches in November-December; programs in every possible local church across the 50 states of the Union from January to June 1960.

We are pleased to send this Report to you for your information and use. If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth L. Maxwell

Kenneth L. Maxwell
Executive Director

KLM/bam
Enclosure

Nat'l Council of Churches of Christ

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

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March 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Word has just reached me by telephone through our Broadcasting and Film Commission that you will be unable to participate in the consultation on March 9th of representatives of the broadcasting industry and the churches on matters of common concern.

We deeply regret that you cannot join us, but I assure you that we fully understand your problem. I trust that on some future occasion we may have the benefit of your counsel.

You may be interested to know who the persons in the consultation will be. A list is attached.

On the personal side may I say that many of us who have benefited for more than twenty years from your creative and prophetic contribution to broadcasting have been much interested in recent developments, including your statement last fall to your fellow broadcasters and your recent decision to spend a year in travel and other activities. You will not, of course, remember me, but I had the privilege of meeting you as long ago as 1935 in a conference of International Student Service in Holland.

I trust that your forthcoming leave will accomplish for you all that you hope and expect.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. Edwin Espy

R. H. Edwin Espy
Associate General Secretary

RHEE:hms
Enc.

PARTICIPANTS IN CONSULTATION OF

CHURCH AND BROADCASTING REPRESENTATIVES

Stuyvesant Room - Roosevelt Hotel, New York
4:00 - 8:00 P. M., March 9, 1959

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Representatives of the broadcasting industry

Herbert E. Evans	Vice President and General Manager, Peoples Broadcasting Corporation, Columbus, Ohio
Irving Gitlin	Director of Public Affairs, CBS News
Harold E. Fellows	President and Chairman of the Board, National Association of Broadcasters, Washington, D. C.
Clair R. McCollough	President, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.
Sig Mickelson	Vice President, CBS
Richard S. Salant	Vice President, CBS
Edward Stanley	Director of Public Affairs, NBC
Davidson Taylor	Consultant to the Lincoln Center Committee of the New York Public Library

Representatives of the National Council of Churches

John W. Bachman	Professor of Speech and Director of Audio-Visual Program, Union Theological Seminary, New York
David W. Barry	Executive Director of New York City Mission Society; co-author of "The Television-Radio Audience and Religion"
Rome A. Betts	Chairman, Board of Managers, Broadcasting and Film Commission, National Council of Churches

Walter B. Emery	Professor in the Communication Arts College at Michigan State University
Franklin Clark Fry	President of The United Lutheran Church in America
Glenn W. Moore	Secretary, General Council, United Presbyterian Church in the USA
Liston Pope	Dean, Yale University Divinity School

National Council staff participants

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James W. Wine	Associate General Secretary for Public Interpretation
S. Franklin Mack	Executive Director, Broadcasting and Film Commission

3-4-59

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"To Honor Those Behind the News"

Headquarters:
CONVENTION HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

MALL W. DODSON
Executive Secretary

Telephone
Atlantic City
5-7544

April 29, 1959

"A Quarter Century"

Good Morning:

Here is your 1959 membership card, an up-to-date history of our members, living and dead, with the exception of Meyer Berger, who passed away after the current history had been printed.

We're sorry that you had to miss the Silver Anniversary party, but you have company for I had a virus and missed the first Frolic in 26 years and the big one to boot.

As a reminder that you are still a Headliner and always will be, we're enclosing a souvenir of the occasion which will remind you that the 1960 Headliner Awards will be made on Saturday, April 23rd.

If you know of any potential candidates for awards for the current fiscal year let us know and we'll see to it that they get entry blanks and an announcement sheet.

Deadline for 1959 entries will be March 15, 1960.

If you move please keep us informed so we can keep track of you.

Cordially,

Mall

Mall Dodson,
Executive Secretary

MD:jr
enc.2

1934 – SILVER ANNIVERSARY – 1959

OF THE

HEADLINER AWARDS

A newspapermen's frolic sponsored by the Press Club of Atlantic City in 1934 was the birthstone of what was to become the first all-inclusive annual journalism contest in the entire news disseminating industry. So successful was the original Frolic that the Press Club decided to establish an award for outstanding efforts in various news caterogies.

Accordingly, in 1935, the first annual National Headliners' contest was held and the National Headliners Club founded. During the past 25 years, nearly 500 have won the Headliner medal, including individual writers, newspapers, radio and television stations, magazines and newsreels and still and motion picture photographers.

Membership in the exclusive Headliners' Club is limited to those who have won the Headliner silver medallion, and the men who serve as consultants and judges in the selection of each year's winners.

While many of the winners have been "by-line names" in their respective fields, the judges have unveiled—and each year seek—new talent that might otherwise go unnoticed. It is the only Journalism Award that recognizes the work of small circulation newspapers, small town writers, individual radio and television stations, and news photography in all its phases.

The Press Club of Atlantic City is proud to foster and continue to sponsor this worthwhile project to honor achievement of those behind the news.

1935 --- THE FIRST WINNERS -- 1935

★JOHN DREHER	Seattle Times	Weyerhaeuser kidnapping
★HARVEY DUELL	N. Y. Daily News	Hauptmann Trial
J. & T. KERNEY	Trenton Times	Outstanding public service by a newspaper
★JACK LAIT	N. Y. Evening Journal	John Dillinger Case
★HARRY POAGUE	Minneapolis Journal	Truckmen's Strike in Twin Cities
M. A. BARRON	International News Service	S.S. Morro Castle Fire
GEORGE MEJAT	Fox Movietone News	Assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia
J. S. CONNOLLY	Pathe News	Dionne Quintuplets
WILLIAM B. MILLER	National Broadcasting Company	Stratosphere Flight
★PAUL WHITE	Columbia Broadcasting System	Chicago Stock Yards Fire

1936

LAUREN D. LYMAN	N. Y. Times	Domestic spot reporting—Lindbergh leaves the U.S.
★WEBB MILLER	United Press	Foreign spot reporting—Ethiopian war declaration.
FRED RUSSELL	Nashville Banner	Domestic feature story—Robinson kidnapping.
★H. R. KNICKERBOCKER	International News Service	Foreign feature story—"Europe Skirts the Pit."
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM		Best radio reporting of a news event—Johnstown flood.
J. C. FURNAS	Reader's Digest	Best non-fiction magazine article—"And Sudden Death."
★JOHN DORED	Paramount News	Best foreign newsreel—Riots in Ethiopia.
W. C. THOMAS	Pathe News	Best domestic newsreel—Johnstown flood.
FRED MUST	N. Y. Mirror	Best news picture—New York riots.

1937

ROBERT OKIN	Associated Press	Domestic spot news reporting—Hindenberg crash.
HENRY T. RUSSELL	United Press, London	Foreign spot news reporting—Abdication of King Edward.
★PAUL Y. ANDERSON	St. Louis Post Dispatch (Washington Correspondent)	Best series of stories on subjects of general public interest:—For LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee hearings.
HENRY McLEMORE	United Press, New York	Domestic feature story—New London, Texas, explosion.
★WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST		Most enterprise in journalism—Announcement of impending marriage of King Edward and Wallis Simpson.
DR. THOMAS PARRAN	U. S. Surgeon General	Best non-fiction magazine article of general interest—"Why Don't We Stamp Out Syphilis?"
JOHN LINDSAY	Associated Press, New York	Best news photo—"Working the Levee."
ARTHUR MENKEN	Paramount News	Best newsreel—Spanish Civil War.
JOSEPH EATON and W. LEE CARLSON	Station WHAS Louisville, Ky.	Best domestic radio reporting—Louisville flood coverage.
H. V. KALTENBORN	Columbia Broadcasting System	Best foreign radio reporting—Spanish Civil War.
WESTBROOK PEGLER	N. Y. World Telegram	Best work by a columnist—Series on income tax evasion by public officials.

1938

JOHN METCALFE WILLIAM MUELLER JAMES METCALFE	Chicago Times	Best domestic news reporting—Exposure of Nazi bands in U. S.
★JOHN R. MORRIS	United Press	Best foreign news reporting—Bombing of Shanghai.
H. S. WONG	Hearst News of the Day	Best news photo—Chinese baby in bombed railroad station.
W. B. RAGSDALE	Associated Press, Washington	Best and most colorful news story—Al Capone and the Purple Gang.
★EDDIE NEIL	Associated Press	Posthumous award—For coverage of Spanish Civil War.
JOSEPH ALSOP	North American Newspaper Alliance	Best non-fiction magazine article—Enlargement of Supreme Court.
TURNER CATLEDGE	N. Y. Times	
EDWARD R. MURROW WILLIAM SHIRER	Columbia Broadcasting System	Best radio reporting—Hitler invades Austria.
KANSAS CITY JOURNAL-POST	Conducted by W. Laurence Dickey, Editor	Outstanding public service by a newspaper—Exposing labor rackets.
★RAYMOND CLAPPER	United Feature Service, Washington	Oustanding work by a columnist.
C. D. BATCHELOR	N. Y. Daily News	Best series of cartoons—Safety series.
NORMAN ALLEY	Universal Newsreel	Best newsreel in foreign field—Bombing of U. S. gunboat Panay.
ALBERT MINGALONE	Paramount Newsreel	Best newsreel in domestic field—Runaway balloons.

★—DENOTES DECEASED.

1939

HOWARD JONES	Knoxville Journal Now with UPI, Chicago	Best news picture—Shot while outraged bondsman shot revolver at him.
FRANK L. TOUGHILL	Philadelphia Record	Best exclusive reporting in domestic field—"Murder for Insurance Ring."
REYNOLDS PACKARD	United Press	Best exclusive news reporting in foreign field—Czechoslovakian Crisis.
★DAMON RUNYON	King Feature Service International News Service	Consistently outstanding work as a writer of feature stories.
JACK KNOTT	Dallas (Texas) News	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
★HEYWOOD BROUN	United Feature Service	Consistently high literary quality of his column and particularly for his column "Lost Souls at Sea."
NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM		Expose of Federal Judge Martin T. Manton resulting in his arrest and conviction.
NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN		Having enacted a new lunacy law.
A. T. HULL, JR.	Pathe News	Best newsreel in foreign field—Bombing of Canton, China.
★AL BRICK	Fox Movietone News Los Angeles, Calif.	Best newsreel in domestic field—Death of Capt. Roark, British poloist.
JACK KNELL	Station WEEI, Boston, Mass.	Best radio reporting of a news event—Salvage of submarine Squalus.
★MARLEN E. PEW		Posthumous award for his distinguished service to the American Newspaper profession.

1940

M. D. CLOFINE	News of the Day	Best domestic newsreel—"Awake America."
ARTHUR MENKEN	Paramount News	Best foreign newsreel—British campaign in Norway.
HERBERT L. BLOCH	NEA	Best cartoon—"Norway."
★HUGH JOHNSON	United Features Syndicate	For his excellent columns in the interest of the nation's welfare and defense.
ANGUS PERKERSON	Atlanta Journal	For general excellence in editing a locally produced Sunday newspaper magazine.
★ROBERT GOLDEN	Richmond Times Dispatch	Consistently outstanding feature stories.
WILLIAM L. WHITE	Columbia Broadcasting System and N. Y. Evening Post	Best radio coverage of a news event—"The Lost Christmas"—Finnish war with Russia.
RAYMOND GRAM SWING	Mutual Broadcasting System	Consistent excellence in radio news interpretation.
WESTBROOK PEGLER	Scripps-Howard Newspapers	Exclusive domestic news reporting—Labor racketeering.
CLIFFORD DAY	United Press	Exclusive foreign news reporting—Chinese-Japanese war.
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOREIGN SERVICE		General excellence in foreign coverage.
WATERBURY, CONN., AMERICAN-REPUBLICAN		Outstanding public service by a newspaper—Expose of political graft.
LEO LIEB	N. Y. Daily Mirror	Best still photograph—"Susie—The Smiling Cat."
★HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE	Associated Press	General excellence in scientific and medical reporting.

1941

KENNETH DOWNS	International News Service	Individual initiative in series on occupied and unoccupied France.
LARRY ALLEN	Associated Press	Spot news coverage of Mediterranean sea battles.
JAN H. YINDRICH	United Press	Exclusive coverage of the seige of Tobruk.
JAY RACUSIN	New York Herald Tribune	Stories on activities of Dr. Gerhard Alois Westrick.
LYLE C. WILSON	United Press	Distinctive handling of spot news story on selective service.
ED. E. HERWIG	Easton Daily Express	Outstanding public service in series on local industry.
★FRANK I. WELLER	Associated Press	Consistently outstanding domestic feature stories.
MAX HAAS	European Picture Service	Spot news pictures on "Mad Espositos."
MYRON E. SCOTT	Dayton Daily News	Pictorial feature series, "Robin the Cradle for Pictures."
WILLIAMSPORT GRIT		Its unique achievement in the community newspaper field.
★CHARLES H. SYKES	Philadelphia Evening Ledger	Consistently high quality of craftsmanship of his cartoons and particularly for his series on "Awakening the Nation."
B. D. ELLIOTT AND T. HARBINE MONROE	Universal News	Best domestic newsreel, the collapse of the Tacoma Bridge.
FOX MOVIETONE NEWS		Best foreign newsreel, the sinking of the French fleet at Oran.
HELEN HIETT	National Broadcasting Company	Best exclusive radio reporting of a news event, broadcast on the bombing of Gibraltar.

★—DENOTES DECEASED.

1942

ASSOCIATED PRESS		General Excellence of Background Maps.
J. KINGSBURY SMITH	International News Service	Washington — For General Excellence of War Coverage.
CLIFFORD PREVOST	Akron Beacon Journal	Atlantic — For General Excellence of War Coverage.
FRANK HEWLETT	United Press	Philippines — For General Excellence of War Coverage.
PIERRE HUSS	International News Service	Middle Europe — For General Excellence of War Coverage.
★HAROLD DENNY	New York Times	Libya and Italy — For General Excellence of War Coverage.
WALLACE CARROLL	New York Times	Russia — For General Excellence of War Coverage.
LIFE MAGAZINE and RICHARD WILCOX and ROBERT LANDRY		For First Exclusive Picture Story on the U. S. Navy at War.
QUENTIN REYNOLDS	Colliers	Consistently outstanding magazine reporting.
CECIL BROWN	Columbia Broadcasting System	Radio coverage of the sinking of the British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales.
★BERT SILEN, DON BELL and TED WALLACE	National Broadcasting Company	Eyewitness account of the bombing of Manila by the Japs.
ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON	Mutual Broadcasting System	Series of outstanding radio reports on the war in the Philippines.
ROBERT MARTIN	Paramount News	Best foreign newsreel on capture of St. Pierre and Miquelon by Free French.
P.M. and EDMUND SCOTT		For expose of possible sabotage on the Normandie.
MORLEY CASSIDY	Philadelphia Bulletin	Consistent excellence of feature stories.
MGM NEWS OF THE DAY		Best domestic newsreel on FBI and the Nazis.
★AL WILLARD	New York Daily News	Best still picture, "The Cheerful Chinese."
WARREN GLASER	New York Mirror	For expose of the Birth Certificate Racket.
JERRY DOYLE	Philadelphia Record	Consistent excellence of editorial cartoons.

1943

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD	Columbia Broadcasting System	Best radio reporting of a newscast.
VAUGHN SHOEMAKER	Chicago Daily News	Best editorial cartoons of the year.
JACK VINCENT and WILLIAM K. HUTCHINSON	International News	Stories on the conviction and execution of German saboteurs.
JULUIS M. KLEIN and RALPH O'LEARY	St. Louis Star-Times	Exclusive expose of defective ammunition in the St. Louis Ordnance Depot.
VIRGINIA SCOTT	Great Falls (Mont.) Leader	Best domestic feature story, the adventures of "Sugar," an Airedale dog with personality.
BILL HENRY	Los Angeles Times	Consistently best work by a columnist.
★ERNIE PYLE	Scripps-Howard Newspapers	Best foreign feature writing.
★AL BRICK	Fox Movietone	Best foreign newsreel.
BOB MILLER	United Press	Reporting from the South Pacific.
KEITH WHEELER	Chicago Times	Reporting from the Aleutians.
DREW MIDDLETON	New York Times	Reporting from the North African front.
HENRY CASSIDY	Associated Press	Reporting from Moscow.
IRVING COHEN	Brooklyn Eagle	Originality in a Local Service Page.
ROBERT L. MOONEY	Philadelphia Inquirer	Best sports picture—"Out by a Foot." baseball scene.
SYLVIA PORTER	New York Post	Stories dealing with the Silver Congressional Bloc and I. G. Farben Industries.
HAROLD DETJE	PM	Development and Technique of War Maps.

1944

GEORGE REIDY	New York Journal-American	Best human interest picture.
HARRY SALTZMAN	Philadelphia Record	Best sports picture — A dejected football team.
WILLIAM LOEB	Burlington (Vt.) Daily News	Public service by a newspaper.
EDWARD R. MURROW	CBS, New York	Best foreign radio reporting.
ROY BRAXTON JUSTUS	Sioux City (Iowa) Journal	Consistently best editorial cartoons.
THOMAS BARRETT and FRANK MANNING	Chicago Sun	Best war maps.
WHITNEY MARTIN	Associated Press, New York	Best sports writing.
MEYER BERGER	New York Times	Best domestic feature writing.
HARRY C. HALL	Associated Press, Chicago	Best news picture—Troops evict Sewell Avery.
HOMER BIGART	N. Y. Herald-Tribune	Foreign news reporting — European front.
HENRY SHAPIRO	United Press	Russian front.
RICHARD W. JOHNSTON	United Press	South Pacific.
HOWARD HANDLEMAN	International News	Aleutians.
LOWELL BENNETT	International News	Best exclusive foreign reporting.
2nd LT. JAMES LUCAS	U. S. Marine Corps	Combat corespondent award.
AVIATION WRITERS' ASSOCIATION		Aviation news reporting.
EARL WILSON	New York Post-United Features	Best domestic columnist.
★ERNIE PYLE	United Features	Best foreign features.

★—DENOTES DECEASED.

1945

GEORGE HICKS	Blue Network	Best spot news broadcast. Outstanding radio description while under fire of Allied invasion of France on D-Day.
WILLIAM DOWNS	CBS	Outstanding foreign exclusive broadcast. Radio newscast and vivid story on surrender of Germans to British forces.
H. R. BAUKHAGE	Blue Network	Best domestic news broadcast. Radio coverage of funeral services for Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y.
FREDERICK KUH	Chicago Sun	Most consistent foreign news coverage.
JAMES ROPER	United Press	Best foreign news story. Rapid reporting on the execution of Benito Mussolini by Italian patriots.
ARTHUR HERMAN ARTHUR HECHTEN	INS	First with biggest domestic news story. Sent the first wire service news on death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
MERRIMAN SMITH	United Press	Best domestic news story. Writing and coverage of death of President Roosevelt on the day of the tragedy.
EARL RUBY	Louisville Courier-Journal	Best sports writing or column. Whose "Ruby's Reports" with veterans have gained nation-wide attention.
★HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN	Chicago Daily News	Best feature column. Excellence of column throughout the year and particularly for his column, "So Long, Son."
CAMERAMEN OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS and COAST GUARD		Best newsreel, foreign or domestic. High-calibre pictorial reporting of the war fronts.
★★GASTON MADRU	American newsreel	American newsreel pool cameraman with American forces in Germany; excellent films of Paris before capture.
★★DAMIEN PARER	American newsreel	American newsreel pool cameraman.
F. O. ALEXANDER	Philadelphia Bulletin	Best domestic cartoon or series. Outstanding editorial cartoons of year, particularly a new cartoon-strip technique.
CARMEN REPORTO	Chicago Sun	Best sports picture. "Rigor Mortis," showing a boxer out cold and on his way to the canvas in a stiffened position.
JOE ROSENTHAL	Associated Press	Best news picture. For his famous shot of the flag-raising on Iwo Jima.
★RAY SPRIGLE	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	Public service. For his expose of the meat "Black Market."
LEE CARSON	INS	Special citation. For women war correspondents; exemplified by outstanding work in the European war zone.

★★—POSTHUMOUS NEWSREEL AWARDS.

1946

MATHEW ZIMMERMAN	Associated Press	Best sports picture.
HANK BARROW	Associated Press	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
LARRY KEIGHLEY	Saturday Evening Post	Best news magazine picture. Jap surrender.
RED SMITH	N. Y. Herald-Tribune	Consistently outstanding sports column.
★R. H. SHACKFORD	United Press	Outstanding coverage of UNO.
STANTON DELAPLANE	San Francisco Chronicle	Best news features series. For his "Ding Dong Daddy" stories.
PATHE NEWS		Best newsreel. Presentation of Gromyko walkout on UNO conference.
★BERT ANDREWS	N. Y. Herald-Tribune	Best domestic news coverage.
MAX JORDAN	NBC	Most outstanding exclusive foreign news broadcast. On Jap surrender.
RAYMOND SWING	ABC	Best domestic news broadcast. Atomic bomb series.
TOM SLATER	MBS	Best special broadcast. Coverage of radar contact with the moon.
CHARLES GORRY	Associated Press	Best spot news picture. Shot of Tojo after unsuccessful suicide attempt.
NAT OLGEN	INP	Best human interest picture. For "Victory Day" shot of wounded soldier on crutches in Times Square.
EDWARD WEINTAL	Newsweek, Washington Bureau	Consistently fine diplomatic reporting.
CHICAGO TIMES	Jack McPhaul James McGuire	Outstanding public service. Crusade in clearing an obscure individual of a murder conviction.
BILL DIEHL	Newark (Ohio) Advocate	Best news story or series. Newspapers from 15,000 to 25,000 circulation.
WM. W. VOSBURGH, JR.	Waterbury (Conn.) Republican	Best news story or series (circ. 25-50M).
MARJORIE HEYDUCK	Dayton (Ohio) Herald	Best news story or series (circ. 50-100M).
JOHN McCULLOUGH	Phila. Inquirer, Wash. Bureau	Best news story or series (circ. over 100M).
★JACK OESTREICHER	INS	Best non-fiction book by working newspaperman. "The World is Their Beat," dealing with war correspondents.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER		Special citation. For outstanding job in covering activities and work of war correspondents.

★—DENOTES DECEASED.

1947

KINGSBURY SMITH	INS	Outstanding foreign reporting of the Nuremberg executions.
EDDY GILMORE	Associated Press	Consistently excellent foreign reporting based on his coverage of Russia.
LYLE WILSON	United Press	Outstanding reporting in Washington as a wire service correspondent.
ARTHUR GAETH	MBS	Outstanding broadcast of 1946 for his on-the-spot coverage of the Nuremberg executions.
JOHN GALBRAITH	ABC	Outstanding news broadcast for his excellent on-the-spot account of the Alcatraz prison riot.
WINSTON BURDETTE	CBS	Outstanding assigned radio reporting on the Senator Bilbo hearing in Jackson, Mississippi.
JOHN MacVANE	NBC	Excellent reporting of the United Nations meetings.
JOHN McGRATH	The Chicago Sun	Outstanding public service by a newspaper and school reporter—School System Clean-Up.
CY HUNGERFORD	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
SHIRLEY POVICH	Washington Post	Outstanding sports columning and writing.
NEWS-OF-THE-DAY	Newsreel	Excellent coverage and editing for its film story of the railroad strike hearing in Congress.
RUSSELL BULL	Minneapolis Star	Best sports action picture, accident in a midget auto race.
WILLIAM SMITH	Associated Press	Outstanding news picture for his exclusive picture of John L. Lewis during the coal crisis.
HOWARD SHIRKEY	INP, Detroit	Best human interest picture for his boy-and-a-dog feature shot.
MARGUERITE CLARK	Newsweek	Outstanding feature series in a news magazine for her accurate and informative articles on medicine.
ROBERT DeROOS	San Francisco Chronicle	Outstanding work on newspapers (circ. over 100M) for his feature, "The West Coast After a Year of Peace."
★HARRY L. JOHNSON	Altoona (Pa.) Mirror	Outstanding achievement by a newspaper (circ. 25-50M) for its effort in raising $35,000 for a cancer clinic.
W. HENSON PURCELL	Daily American West Frankfort, Ill.	Consistently excellent feature writing (circ under 10M).
KENNETH FOREE	Dallas (Texas) Morning News	Outstanding work by a feature columnist for his continued excellent feature column.
★NORINE FOLEY	Chicago Daily News	Outstanding news reporting by a newspaperwoman for her expose of a racketeering undertaker.

1948

BOB GILMAN	New York Mirror	Outstanding feature picture, "The Last Mile."
ELDON ROARK	Memphis Press-Scimitar	Outstanding daily feature, "Strolling."
★TOM STOKES	United Feature	Consistently outstandnig columns.
VINCE JOHNSON	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	Consistently outstanding sports writing.
WASHINGTON POST		Outstanding public service by a newspaper, in its complete explanation of the Marshall Plan.
JACK VINCENT	Dayton (Ohio) Herald	Outstanding domestic news series (circ. 50-100M) for his expose of state hospital conditions.
ASSOCIATED PRESS		For creation and development of pictorial journalism, "Picture Show."
GORDON PATES and ALFRED KAY	San Francisco Chronicle	Outstanding domestic news reporting on their investigation of race and labor conditions.
DANIEL DeLUCE	Associated Press	Consistently outstanding foreign news reporting.
UNIVERSAL NEWSREEL		Outstanding coverage of a news event, Texas City fire.
PAUL CALVERT	Los Angeles Times and Associated Press	Best spot news picture, "Beach Tragedy."
EDDY JERRY	Acme	Best sports action picture of Al Gionfriddo's sensational World Series catch.
TOM LITTLE	Nashville Tennesseean	Outstanding editorial cartoons.
DANIEL FRANCIS CLANCY	Springfield (Ohio) Sun	Consistently outstanding reporting (circ. 10-25M).
A. VERNON DAVIS	Hagerstown (Md.) Morning Herald	Outstanding editorial campaign on his expose of fire hazard conditions.
REG ABBOTT	Manchester (N. H.) Morning Union	Outstanding reportorial effort (circ. 25-50M) on his expose of New Hampshire county jails.
WFIL-TV		General excellence in daily presentation of an up-to-the-minute televised newsreel.
EDWARD R. MURROW	CBS	Best foreign on-the-spot radio reporting for his coverage of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Phillip in England.
MORGAN BEATTY	NBC	Outstanding assigned radio reporting on his broadcasts of the Texas City explosion.
AL WARNER	Mutual	Outstanding domestic coverage in his reporting of the Congressional hearings in Washington.

★—DENOTES DECEASED.

1949

DAN PARKER	New York Mirror	Consistently outstanding sports writing.
DANIEL FRANCIS CLANCY	Springfield (Ohio) Sun	For consistently outstanding feature series (circ. under 30M).
RALPH VINES	Dayton (Ohio) Daily News	Consistently outstanding feature column.
BRUCE RUSSELL	Los Angeles Times	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
HOWARD HANDLEMAN	INS	Outstanding foreign news reporting on Communists in Asia.
ARTHUR J. SNIDER	Chicago Daily News	Outstanding domestic news story.
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER		Outstanding public service by a newspaper for series exposing racket in stocks in "dead" Building and Loan companies.
CHARLES HOFF	New York Daily News	Best sports action picture, "The Bells Are Ringing."
FRANK JURKOSKI	INP	Best spot news picture of Oksana Kosenkina immediately after her sensational leap.
TOM WATSON	New York Daily News	Best feature picture, "A Special Touch."
COLUMBIA RECORDS		For its recorded album of "Great Events" which provided something new in recording of modern history and its famous figures.
OSCAR GOODMAN	Paramount Newsreel	Outstanding coverage of KKK initiation near Atlanta, Ga.
CHARLES COLLINGWOOD	CBS	Outstanding reporting in his coverage of the Arizona-California water dispute.
BILL HENRY	Mutual	Outstanding on-the-spot coverage of the 1948 Olympic Games.
★ELMER DAVIS	ABC	Outstanding reporting of the 1948 Presidential campaign.
ROBERT TROUT	NBC	Outstanding radio reporting for his 15-hour all-night coverage of the election returns.

1950

WILLIAM F. MOONEY and FREDERICK BIRD, JR.	Chicago Daily News	Outstanding public service by a newspaper in general, but specifically for its expose of "Skid Row."
MURRAY BECKER	Associated Press	Best sports action picture for his sequence of three rapid-fire pictures made at the plate in the New York Yankees-Boston Red Sox game September 26th, when Johnny Pesky, of the Sox, was sliding home.
DOMINIC LIGATO	Philadelphia Bulletin	Best human interest picture for his picture titled "Cheers to Tears."
JERVAS W. BALDWIN	Des Moines Register and Tribune	Best picture of a spot news story for his picture of a child, deaf since birth and hearing for the first time through earphones of an auditory training unit.
LYDEL SIMS	Memphis Commercial-Appeal	Consistently outstanding feature column writing.
ELLIS MOORE	Memphis Commercial-Appeal	Best series of stories in a newspaper (circ. over 100M).
AL CARTWRIGHT	Wilmington (Del.) News-Journal	Consistently outstanding sports columning.
DICK HYER	San Francisco Chronicle	Best exclusive domestic story for his report, "The Cohen Revelations."
KINGSBURY SMITH	INS	Outstanding foreign news stories for his two exclusive interviews with Stalin in 1949.
★DORMAN H. SMITH	NEA	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
★WILBUR MORSE, JR.	Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post	Best human interest series (circ. 50-100M).
ALLENTOWN EVENING CHRONICLE	Allentown, Pa.	Outstanding achievement by a newspaper (circ. 10-25M) for its expose of unsafe schools.
MERRILL "RED" MUELLER	National Broadcasting Company	Consistently outstanding foreign news broadcasts from London, including seven exclusive world news stories.
★LEW LEHR	Fox Movietone News	A posthumous award as "A commentator and performer, without peer in the newsreel industry, who contributed much to portraying the lighter side of the news on film."
WARNER-PATHE NEWSREEL		Outstanding coverage of a news event for its dramatic presentation of the return of the body of Private Rodger Young, backed by the ballad that had been written about him.

★—DENOTES DECEASED.

1951

ED REID	Brooklyn Eagle	Outstanding domestic news story—expose on corruption and rackets in Brooklyn.
BOB SPIEGEL	Des Moines Register and Tribune	Best domestic series of stories (circ. over 100M) for series on city managers.
CHESTER S. DAVIS	Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal Sentinel	For consistently outstanding Sunday feature page (circ. 50-100M).
DELBERT WILLIS	Ft. Worth (Texas) Press	For coverage of Korean casualties in Texas (circ. 25-50M)
J. VERYL STONE	Cambridge (Ohio) Daily Jeffersonian	For his column "The Stone Column" on child accident (circ. 10-25M).
ATLANTA JOURNAL MARGARET SHANNON and JOURNAL PHOTO STAFF	Atlanta (Ga.) Journal	For outstanding public service in campaign for better schools in Georgia.
MATHEW ZIMMERMAN	Associated Press	Best sports picture, "Jarred Joe," showing Ezzard Charles smashing a hard right on Joe Louis' chin.
STAN TRETICK	Acme Newspictures	Best feature picture, "Back from the Inferno," showing an exhausted G.I. at battlefront collecting station.
HENRY UNGWERSEN	San Francisco Call-Bulletin	Best spot news picture, "Mask of Fear, the Face of Pain," showing auto accident victim pinned under car.
OLLIE CRAWFORD	Philadelphia Inquirer	Consistently outstanding feature columning in daily "Headline Hopping" feature.
C. G. WERNER	Indianapolis (Ind.) Star	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
JOHN P. CARMICHAEL	Chicago Daily News	Consistently outstanding sports columns.
JACK JAMES	United Press	Exclusive major foreign news story, for his two-hour beat on outbreak of Korean war.
★ELMER DAVIS	American Broadcasting Company	For consistently outstanding news broadcasting.
WFIL-TV	Philadelphia	For consistently outstanding local television newsreel.
NEWS-OF-THE-DAY		For outstanding newsreel presentation of Experiments in Brotherhood.
COLLIERS MAGAZINE		For best news feature of the year in its dramatic presentation of "Hiroshima, U.S.A.", August 5, 1950.

1952

ARTHUR B. RICKERBY	UP News Pictures	Best news feature picture, "Macy's Battle for Bargains."
BOB DOTY	Dayton (Ohio) Journal	Best human interest picture "A Grandfather's Prayer." An old vet and a baby.
BILL PERRY	Rocky Mt. News, Denver, Colo.	Best spot news picture, two-part fire picture, "One Must Die."
DENNE PETITCLERC	Santa Rosa (Calif.) Press-Democrat	For his dramatic story of a killer's siege. (Circ., 10-25M)
BERGEN EVENING RECORD		For series on home-building scandals that set off nation-wide probe. (Circ., 25-50M)
JAKE WEINER	Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post	For consistently outstanding writing, particularly daily column, "Life Hereabouts." (Circ. 50-100M)
EMMETT WATSON	Seattle Post-Intelligencer	For consistently outstanding sports columning in his "Quick Watson—the Needle."
CEDRIC ADAMS	Star and Tribune Minneapolis (Minn.)	For consistently outstanding feature column, "In This Corner."
JOHN FISCHETTI	NEA Service, Inc.	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., TIMES and MORTY FREEMAN		Outstanding public service by a newspaper for compaign to reduce excessive political campaign expenditures.
ALFRED CIABURRI	Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J.	Best feature story of the year, "Shine, Mister."
GEORGE DeCARVALHO	San Francisco Chronicle	Best major domestic news story in his expose of Communist ransom shakedown of Frisco residents with relatives in China.
CHARLES and EUGENE JONES	NBC-TV	Outstanding television coverage of a news event—world beat on film and tape interview with Robert Voegeler following his release in Vienna.
STATION KFI	Los Angeles, Calif.	Consistently outstanding news broadcasting in "KFI Calling," a weekly news feature with recorded telephone interviews with people in the news around the world.
STATION KFMB and PAUL W. WHITE, Executive Editor	San Diego, Calif.	Consistently outstanding radio editorials for courage in taking an editorial stand on vital issues of local, state and national import.

A Headliner Medal also awarded the Department of Defense, for a consistently outstanding job of radio reporting under danger in their role of providing American radio audiences with a "listening post" with their troops in the field in Korea, as exemplified by the work of Lt. Col. Wes McPherson, U.S.A., and Sgt. Gene Coons, U. S. Marines.

Headliner Valor Awards were voted for Gene Zernier of Warner-Pathe, Bang Young Lee of MGM and Wade Bingham of Telenews Production for newsreel reporting of action at the front in Korea. The Headliner Valor Medal was awarded posthumously to Capt. Phillip W. Browning, U.S.A.F., who lost his life while filming the war in Korea.

★—DENOTES DECEASED.

1953

CHARLES JAMES DAWSON	UP News Pictures	Special photo award for his dramatic pix, "Royal Acclaim," showing Queen Elizabeth waving from carriage to loyal subjects.
BOB WENDLINGER	New York Mirror	Best spot news picture—"Hands of Life Face Death," a shot of a man about to commit suicide.
ARTHUR JARVIS	Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post	Best news feature picture, "Wha Hoppon?", showing a bewildered truck driver whose vehicle had just lost rear assembly in traffic.
BOB CAMPBELL	San Francisco (Calif.), Chronicle	Best sports feature picture, "Glasses for the Umpire", showing an enraged feminine fan handing ump specs after a "bad" call.
JOHN LINDSAY	AP News Photos	Best sports action picture—"Series Rhubarg—the Ump Sez 'Out'," an incident in 1952 World Series.
PRESCOTT E. HOBSON	Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger	Consistently outstanding sports columning.
BOB CONSIDINE	International News Service	For consistently outstanding feature column.
FREDERICK C. PAINTON	United Press	For consistently outstanding foreign reporting.
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS	Chicago, Ill.	Outstanding public service for its expose and campaign on "fixing" drunken driving cases.
JAMES T. BERRYMAN and GIBSON CROCKETT	Washington, D. C., Star	For consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
CHET HOLCOMBE	Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press	Outstanding domestic news series (Circ. 10 to 25M).
DELBERT WILLIS	Ft. Worth (Texas) Press	Outstanding local interest story, "An Old Soldier Returns Home" (Circ. 25 to 50M)
PETER EDSON	NEA Service, Washington, D.C., Bureau	For his exclusive interview with V-P Nixon titled, "The Nixon Fund Story."
UNIVERSAL NEWS		Outstanding newsreel coverage of a news event, the sinking of the "Flying Enterprise."
FRANK BOURGHOLTZER	NBC White House Correspondent	For consistently outstanding network news broadcasting.
JAMES UEBELHART News Director	Station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio	For consistently outstanding news broadcasting by a local radio station.
ABC, NBC, CBS and DuMONT		Joint award for outstanding television coverage of the political conventions in Chicago.

1954

JACK MURPHY Sports Editor	San Diego (Calif.) Union	Consistently outstanding sport column.
FRANK LYNCH	Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer	Consistently outstanding feature column.
SCOTT LONG	Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, POST		Outstanding public service by a newspaper for its series, "The Minute Women"—the Houston-born national organization to fight "Isms."
NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN	Nashville, Tenn.	Exclusive major domestic news story for its "The Buntin Mystery."
HOWARD BEAUFAIT	Cleveland (Ohio) News	Exclusive major foreign news story for his world beat on atrocities of Chinese North Korea forces against UN prisoners.
LOOK MAGAZINE and RICHARD WILSON		Best news feature in magazine for "Is Nixon Fit to Be President?"
JOHN ROONEY	AP News Photos, N. Y.	Best sports action picture, "Mickey's Bubbling Over," showing Mickey Mantle blowing bubble gum during game.
FRANK CANCELLARE	UP News Pictures, Washington Bureau	Best news feature picture, "Posthumous Award," showing infant getting father's hero medal.
BARNEY COONS	New York Mirror	Best spot news picture, "Grip of Life," showing brave New York cop thwarting woman's suicide attempt.
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY		Consistently outstanding radio network news broadcasting.
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM and STUART NOVINS, Dir., CBS Dept. of Public Affairs		Outstanding public service by a radio network for its documentary, "Feature Project Series."
MGM NEWS-OF-THE-DAY		Outstanding newsreel coverage of a news event in photographing and editing the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.
EDWARD R. MURROW and CBS		Outstanding coverage of an event or series for general excellence in presentation of "See It Now."
STATION WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	Outstanding news reporting by a radio station, for general excellence in local coverage of important events.
STATION WBNS-TV	Columbus, Ohio	Outstanding local television coverage of a news event or series, for general excellence in covering important local events.
ASHEVILLE, N. C., CITIZEN and GEORGE W. McCOY		For the feature story, "Asheville and Thomas Wolfe; the Story of a Famous Battle." (Circ. 25 to 50M.)
AL SPIERS	Michigan City (Ind.) News-Dispatch	For consistently outstanding local interest column, "You See—It's Like This." (Circ. 10 to 25M.)

1955

COLUMBUS, GA., ENQUIRER		Outstanding public service by a newspaper for its excellent coverage of the Phenix, Ala., civil disturbance, and also as the best entry in papers with from 25 to 50 M circulation.
LEO E. THIELE	Los Angeles Mirror-News	Outstanding editorial cartoons.
EDWIN A. LAHEY	Chicago Daily News	Outstanding coverage of a major foreign news story for his reporting of the Red crisis in Guatemala.
JOSEPH L. MYLER	UP, Washington Bureau	Outstanding coverage of a domestic news story, by his reporting on the day by day status of atomic and hydrogen power developments during 1954.
FRANCIS STANN	Washington, D. C., Star	For consistently outstanding sports columning in his column "Win, Lose or Draw."
ROYCE HOWES, Associate Editor	Detroit Free Press	For consistently outstanding editorial columns and specifically for his "The Cause of A Strike," which delved into economic impact of a strike.
MRS. JOAN GEYER	Provo (Utah) Daily Herald	For her series on community and state problems and to Frank C. Robertson's column, "Chopping Block" (circ. 10-25M).
CHARLES WARNER	Vancouver, B. C., Sun	Best sports action picture—the picture showing the mistake that cost John Landy the "Miracle Mile" race against Roger Bannister.
SAM GOLDSTEIN	International News Photos	Best news feature picture showing former President Truman and Musician's Union prexy Petrillo taking bows after a duet at union's annual convention.
TOM GALLAGHER	N. Y. Daily News	Best news action picture for dramatic shot of one of the victims of airline crash in bay being hauled out of water.
STATION KLZ-TV	Denver, Colorado	Outstanding public service by a television station in its dramatic presentation "Blueprint for Disaster," showing damage done by dust storms and tornadoes.
LOOK MAGAZINE and WILLIAM ATTWOOD		Best feature story in magazine for his exclusive interview with India's Prime Minister Nehru.
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY and W. R. McANDREW News Director		Consistently outstanding network news broadcasting through its "Heart of the News" program.
STATION WLS and BILL SMALL, Director of News	Chicago, Ill.	Consistently outstanding news reporting by a radio station.
PARAMOUNT NEWS		Outstanding newsreel coverage of a news event in its comprehensive coverage of Hurricane Carol.
AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO. and DuMONT TELEVISION NETWORK		Outstanding network television coverage of a news event—for their comprehensive and generally excellent coverage of the Army-McCarthy hearings.
STATION WPIX	New York, N. Y.	Consistently outstanding local televison coverage of news events.
STATION WBZ-TV	Boston, Mass.	For dramatic presentation and coverage of a news event in its general excellence in photography and editing the story of the year's two worst hurricans—Carol and Edna.
STATION KARK-TV	Little Rock, Ark.	Special award for courage shown by Cameramen Chris Button and Lou Oberste in on-the-spot coverage of the slaying by police of a mad killer.

1956

CHARLES E. SHUTT	Telenews and INS	For exclusive interview with Russia's past and present premiers, Malenkov and Bulganin.
SPORTS ILLUSTRATED		For its comprehensive expose of boxing on a national level in "Boxing's a Dirty Business."
BILL SEAMAN	Minneapolis Tribune	Best sports action picture "Sittin' On Air," a dramatic night football game shot.
DAVIS MATHIAS	Denver (Colo.) Post	Best human interest picture, showing small girl entranced by miracle of life as she watches baby chick being hatched.
MASSIMO ASCANI	UP Newspictures	Best feature picture "Ancient Shutterbug," showing news camera in hands of ancient Roman senator's statue in Rome.
BILL SMITH	London (Ont.) Free Press	Best spot news picture, "Fishermen Rescued," showing volunteers rescuing crew of ice-stranded tug.
ERIC SEVAREID	CBS	Consistently outstanding radio network news broadcasting in "The World Tonight."
STATION WBT	Charlotte, N. C.	Consistently outstanding news reporting by a radio station.
MOVIETONE NEWS and GEORGE C. ASSIGNES		Newsreel coverage of Algerian revolt.
NBC, WILLIAM BIRCH and BRUCE POWELL		For network TV coverage of a news event, "Chicago Cop Killer."

1956 (Continued)

STATION WTVJ	Miami, Fla.	Local TV coverage of a news event via film coverage of police graft in "Bookie Payoff."
STATION WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	Outstanding public service by a radio station in its 1955 "Newspaper of the Air."
STATION WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	Outstanding public service by TV station as exemplified by "Crusade for Children."
TOM DUFFY	Editor, East St. Louis (Ill.) Journal	For consistently outstanding feature column in his daily "On the Home Front."
JACK ROBERTS	Miami (Fla.) Daily News	Outstanding feature series in his report on schools via "Three R's in 12 Days."
HUMBOLDT TIMES and STANDARD	Eureka, Calif.	For coverage of Northern California floods (circ. 10-25M).
MANCHESTER, N. H. UNION-LEADER		For its four-year fight to save a condemned G.I. (circ. 25-50M).
LAWREN K. SOTH	Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune	For his editorial that led to invitation and acceptance of Russian farm delegation to visit U. S.
★H. G. SALSINGER	Detroit News	Consistently outstanding sports writing via his column, "The Umpire."
JOHN MILT MORRIS	AP Feature Service	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
ST. LOUIS, MO., GLOBE DEMOCRAT and THEODORE SCHAFERS		Outstanding public service by a newspaper as exemplified by Schafers' "Jet Airplane Fiasco" series.
MICHAEL J. ONEILL	UP	Outstanding coverage of major news event through his articles on Salk polio vaccine.
ANDREW TULLY	Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance	Outstanding coverage of major foreign news, exemplified by his series, "Inside Russia."

1957

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., TIMES and LOWELL BRANDLE		For outstanding public service as exemplified by series "Disaster Calls You Daddy," dealing with retarded children problem.
FRANK MILLER	Des Moines (Iowa) Register	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
GROVER C. HALL, JR.	Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser	Consistently outstanding editorial page editing and specifically his editorial series "Segregation in the North."
MILTON RICHMAN	United Press Association	Consistently outstanding sports writing.
ENDRE MARTON	Associated Press	Outstanding coverage of a major foreign news story in his beat on the Hungarian revolt.
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS		Outstanding coverage of a major domestic news story in its expose of Illinois State Auditor Orville Hodge.
JAY CARMODY	Theater Critic, Washington, D. C., Star	Consistently outstanding radio-TV-theatre column.
PAT MUNROE	Washington Bureau, Albuquerque, N. M., Journal	For his breaking down secrecy barriers on government-paid travel by members of Congress (circ. 25-50M).
DAVE BERONIO	Sports Editor, Vallejo, Calif., Time-Herald	For general excellence of sports column and specifically coverage of Olympics (circ. under 25M).
WINFIELD I. PARKS, JR.	Providence, R. I., Journal-Bulletin	Best spot news picture, showing detectives firing shots at fleeing bandit car.
AL SUND	San Diego (Calif.) Union	Best sports action picture, "The Lady and the Bull", showing bull attacking lady toreador.
DAN TORTORELL	Chicago, Illinois, Tribune	Best feature picture, "Lend an Ear," showing baby whispering in ear of boxer pup.
LOOK MAGAZINE and Writers CHESTER MORRISON and WILLIAM ATTWOOD		Best news feature in a magazine for their well executed and wholly impartial "Arab vs. Jews."
IRVING R. LEVINE	National Broadcasting Co.	Consistently outstanding radio network newscasting for his "This Is Moscow" reports from Russia.
RADIO STATION WBBM	Chicago, Ill.	Consistently outstanding news reporting by a radio station as exemplified by "Ear on Chicago."
RADIO STATION KMOX	St. Louis, Mo.	Outstanding public service by a radio station as exemplified by its comprehensive campaign on juvenile delinquency.
CBS NEWS		Outstanding television network coverage of a news event in coverage of Hungarian revolt.
STATION KDKA-TV and News Director BILL BURNS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	For consistently outstanding coverage of news events by a television station, and specifically coverage of airplane crash.
NEWS-OF-THE-DAY		For outstanding coverage of a news event by a Newsreel via its H-bomb story.
TELENEWS and Sports Editor HARRY ROBERTS		Outstanding sports film as exemplified by its "Weekly Sports Review."
STATION KPIX	San Francisco, Calif.	Outstanding public service by a television station, as exemplified by its campaign on traffic, "Decision or Dilemma."

★—DENOTES DECEASED.

1958

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER		Public service award for its "Today's World—Page Three," a full page dealing with current events.
BURRIS JENKINS, JR.	N. Y. Journal-American	Consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
KENNETH J. BARNARD	The Narragansett, R. I., Times	Consistently outstanding TV and theatre column writing.
DOROTHY R. POWERS	Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review	General excellence in feature writing.
WILLIAM BIEN	Ft. Lauderdale (Fla.) News	Consistently outstanding daily business and financial column.
SOUTHERN ILLINOISAN	Carbondale, Ill.	Coverage of Illinois tornado (circ. under 25M).
THE STAFF	Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot	Special feature "Christmas Day Page One" (circ. 25-50M).
ROBERT HEWETT	Minneapolis (Minn.) Star-Tribune	Outstanding coverage of foreign news story in reports on life in Communist countries.
BILL BEALL	Washington, D. C., Daily News	Best news feature picture "Faith and Confidence"—cop and small child setting.
PAT CANDIDO	N. Y. Daily News	Best spot news picture, "Helping Hands for Injured Motorman," in subway crash.
ARTHUR RICKERBY	United Press Newspictures	Best sports picture showing defeated Jackie Pung in Women's Open Golf Championships.
HARRY GRAYSON	NEA	Consistently outstanding sports and column writing.
DONALD J. GONZALES	United Press	Outstanding coverage of domestic news story in reports on State Department protocol.
LIFE MAGAZINE		Best news series in magazine in "Crime in the U. S."
FRANK McGEE	National Broadcasting Co.	Consistently outstanding network radio newscasting.
MAURICE LEVY	National Broadcasting Co.	Outstanding coverage of a news event for his film story on Texas tornado.
WBZ-TV	Boston, Mass.	Public service by a television station as exemplified by its housing situation "City in a Shadow."
WBUR-RADIO	Boston University, Mass.	Public service by a radio station in its traffic safety series "Impact."
WTVT	Tampa, Fla.	Consistently outstanding television coverage of local news events.
KLIF-RADIO	Dallas, Texas	Consistently outstanding radio news reporting exemplified by tornado coverage.
KTVT	Salt Lake City, Utah	Outstanding TV coverage of a local news event in on-the-spot telecast of prison riot.
DEFENSE DEPARTMENT	Washington, D. C.	For the general excellence of its film releases on missile projects to the newsreel industry—theatre and TV.

1959 -- SILVER ANNIVERSARY WINNERS -- 1959

EVERETT S. ALLEN	New Bedford, Mass., Standard Times	For series "Sea Battle 1958 — Key to Survival" (circ. 50-100M).
OTELLO BIGHINI	United Press International	Best sports picture — A racing car attendant hit and sailing thru air.
JUNE CALDWELL	Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Ariz.	For versatile column, "Surprise Package" (circ. 25-50M).
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS	Chicago, Ill.	Oustanding coverage of major domestic news story in Chicago School Fire coverage.
CBS RADIO NEWS		Consistently outstanding radio network newscasting via "The World Tonight."
CBS TELEVISION NEWS		Consistently outstanding network television news broadcasting as exemplified in film coverage of fighting in Lebanon.
STAN DELAPLANE	San Francisco Chronicle & McNaught Syndicate	Consistently outstanding feature column writing in Stan Delaplane's "Postcard."
GENE DENNIS	Bryan, Texas, Daily Eagle	Best feature picture, showing a man with horse and buggy putting coin in parking meter.
WILLIAM EWALD	United Press International	For consistently outstanding TV column, "Television in Review."
LARRY FINNEGAN	Salt Lake City, Utah, Deseret	Best spot news picture showing drowning victim being lifted out of water.
GUY FRIDDELL	Richmond, Va., News Leader	For generally excellent feature writing by an individual.
KARL HUBENTHAL	Los Angeles, Cal., Examiner	For consistently outstanding editorial cartoons.
JAMES McALLISTER	Daily Independent, Kannapolis, N. C.	For general excellence in feature writing and photography (circ. under 25M).
MINNEAPOLIS STAR & TRIBUNE & WM. P. STEVENS, WILBUR ELSTON, GRAHAM HOVEY, VICTOR COHN and WILLARD HERTZ		For consistently comprehensive coverage of local, national and foreign affairs and specifically for its program of information on world affairs.

1959 (Continued)

NATIONAL PRESS CLUB	Washington, D. C.	For its 50th Anniversary Book, "Shrdlu."
NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE and OSBORN ELLIOTT & KERMIT LARSON		Best news feature in magazine in "Mortal Challenge," a comparison of Soviet and West's Assets and Weaknesses.
CROSBY S. NOYES	Washington, D. C., Star	For outstanding coverage of a major foreign news story, "The DeGaulle Story."
ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT & TED SCHAFERS & LOUIS M. KOHLMEIER	St. Louis, Mo.	For outstanding public service in "What's Wrecking the Railroads?" series.
CHESTER L. SMITH	Pittsburgh, Pa., Press	For consistently outstanding sports column writing.
STATION KOMO & KOMO-TV	Seattle, Wash.	For extraordinary effort by a local station in covering Washington U. crew in foreign competition.
STATION KMOX-TV	St. Louis, Mo.	Public service by a TV station in "Eye on St. Louis" and "Close-Up."
STATION WJJD and DICK ELLIOTT	Chicago, Ill.	Consistently outstanding local radio news coverage as exemplified by reporting Chicago School Fire.
STATION WPTR	Albany, N. Y.	Public service by a radio station in its news and editorial campaign to keep Naval Supply Station in area.
STATION WTAE and HERBE MORRISON	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Consistently outstanding local TV coverage of news events.
STATION WWDC	Washington, D. C.	For consistently outstanding radio editorials.
WORCESTER EVENING GAZETTE	Worcester, Mass.	Consistently outstanding editorial page.

Secretary's Office.
Telegrams: Enelsee, Parl, London.
Telephone: Whitehall 9871. (7 Lines).

NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB,
WHITEHALL PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

CB/JB.

26th October, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your Secretary tells me that your stay in London is expected to be over at the end of the month. I understand that your future movements are somewhat uncertain but I am writing to express the hope that at some time in your future travels you will find time to come and dine as the guest of the Political and Economic Circle of this Club.

You will see from the enclosed list of speakers that we have had many distinguished men in their own field and we should be honoured if you would come and speak on the subject of your choice.

The dinner is an informal one to which ladies are invited and we should ask you to speak to about 35 to 40 minutes and answer questions if you were so disposed. We would prefer two or three weeks notice if that could be given on a future visit to London. We very much hope that this will be possible during your wide travels.

With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Coss Billson,
Secretary.

E.R.Murrow, Esq.,
Connaught Hotel,
Carlos Place, W.1.

National Liberal Club

Political and Economic Circle Dinners

1955	Subject	Speakers
Jan. 12.	Behind the Bamboo Curtain	Rex Warner
Feb. 15.	Trade Union Commentary	Sir Vincent Tewson
Mar. 8.	Africa - East and West	Rt.Hon. Walter Elliott
Apr. 27.	Why did Malenkov resign?	Lady Listowel
Oct. 4.	Some Problems of the Juvenile Court	Sir Basil Henriques
Nov. 24:	The Return of Free Trade	Colin Clark
1956		
Jan. 26.	Some Problems of the Welfare State	Lord Amulree
Feb. 22.	The Electricity Supply Industry under Review	Rt.Hon.Lord. Citrine,K.B.E.
Apr. 25.	The B.B.C.	Lt.Gen.Sir Ian Jacob,K.B.E.
May. 31.	Some Aspects of Commercial Television	Randolph Churchill
Oct. 24.	Egypt, Greece and Cyprus	Frank Owen
Nov. 28.	The Revolution in Television	Sir Robert Fraser
1957		
Jan. 15.	Whither the next Decade	Sir Charles Ellis
Feb. 28.	South Africa - the other side of the Picture	L.I. Levine,B.A.
Apr. 15.	The Partition of Ireland	H. Montgomery Hyde,M.P.
May. 8.	Some Problems of Foreign Policy	Lord Strang,G.C.B.
May. 21.	Nine Years of Israel's Independence	His Excellency Mr. Eliahu Elath
Oct. 29.	The Unity of Ireland	Frank Biggar
1958		
Jan. 23.	Crime and Sin	Sir John Wolfenden
Feb. 19.	Greece and the Balkans	Hon. C.M. Woodhouse
Mar. 26.	The Financial and Economic Situation	Rt.Hon. Harold Wilson
May. 29.	The United States Recession	Hon. E.M. Martin
Nov. 25.	The Railway Revolution	Gen.Sir Brian Robertson, G.C.B.,G.B.E.
1959		
Jan. 28	Business and the Community	Sir Hugh Beaver,K.B.E.
Feb. 26	Some Problems of Modern Diplomacy	Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Mar. 24	The Cyprus Story	Field Marshal Lord Harding
June.12	The new Challenge of Social Reform	Rt.Hon.R.A.Butler,C.H.

Nat'l Safety Council
1 grove

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

425 NO. MICHIGAN AVE.
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

February 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The National Safety Council issues a round-up of odd accidents once a year, and my wife heard one on your newscast of Monday, February 3 that I believe certainly would qualify.

It was about a Miss Gill, my wife said, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, who did all sorts of queer things when she was taking her driving test.

If someone in your news room could track this down and send it to me, I'd be awfully grateful.

May I take this chance to tell you that my wife and I are consistent and devoted fans of your "Person to Person" and "See It Now" shows? You have brought a great deal of pleasure into our home by enabling us to see people whose habits and way of living we would never know if it weren't for you.

Sincerely,

Paul Jones

Paul Jones
Director of Public Information

PJ:MEB

FREAK SQUEAKS of '57

by Paul Jones

EACH YEAR the National Safety Council makes a roundup of odd accidents. The 1957 crop was presented in an article in the Council's magazine, TRAFFIC SAFETY, under the title, "Freak Squeaks of '56." This is a reprint of the article. Any part or all of it may be used for newspaper or magazine articles, for radio broadcasts or for speeches. Proofs of the sketches are available. A credit line to the National Safety Council would be appreciated.

FREAK SQUEAKS of '57

by Paul Jones

SO 1957 was just another year?

Try to tell that to Dr. Guy Jones. Or George Bates. Or John Arends. Or to Dogcatcher Donald Baird.

For it was in 1957 that—

Dr. Jones was vaccinated by a cow.

Mr. Bates was clobbered on the highway by a flying canoe.

Mr. Arends suffered severe injuries by becoming a father.

And Dogcatcher Baird was bitten not by a dog, but by a dog owner—a mad one!

Just another year? Hah!

And the oddities listed above were only a few of the weird and wacky happenings uncovered by the National Safety Council in its annual roundup of freak accidents.

The dizzy details:

The Case of the Vaccinated Veterinarian occurred in Wadesboro, N. C., where Dr. Guy Jones got a syringe full of vaccine in his arm when a cow he was preparing to inoculate suddenly lunged against him. Moral: never vaccinate a cow at lunge time!

George Bates, of Evanston, Ill., is aware, of course, that in today's traffic a driver must be prepared for almost anything. Nevertheless, he was startled when a flying canoe zoomed down the highway straight at him, crashed through his windshield and clobbered him good. It had been blown loose from the top of an approaching car by a high wind.

John Arends, of Olympia, Wash., can tell you what any man knows—that becoming a father is no picnic. After an all-night vigil at the hospital, Mr. Arends proudly rushed up to kiss his wife as she was wheeled from the delivery room. At the whiff of the ether, he passed out cold, landed kerplunk on the concrete floor. Mother and child? Doing fine. Father? Two broken teeth and a banged-up face!

And in East Los Angeles, Calif., Dogcatcher Donald Baird was bitten good and hard by a lady who seemed upset because Baird was trying to impound her pet. "It's a dog's life," moaned Baird.

As a professional landscaper, Harry Westcott, of Mt. Upton, N. Y., knows better, you bet, than to saw off a limb on which he is sitting. But he did saw off one to which his safety rope was attached. Always something new to learn!

In Morningside Heights, New York City, two workers on a new skyscraper fell into an open elevator shaft 21 floors above the ground. Donald McKeon fell four floors, grabbed a cable and swung himself safely onto the 17th floor landing. William Vessialides plunged 18 floors before he managed to seize a cable and ease himself onto a third-floor landing plat-

form. Both men escaped with minor bruises.

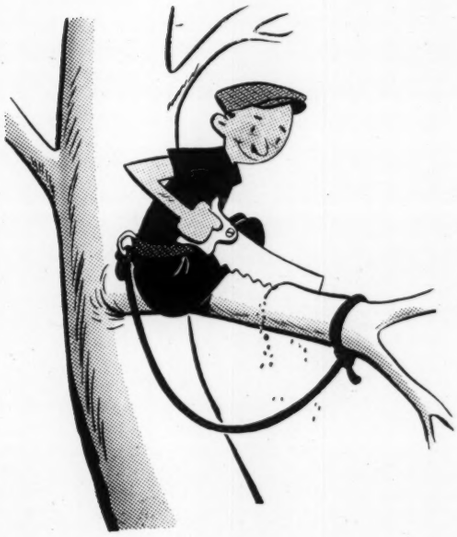
And in Long Beach, Calif., movie actor Jeff Chandler understandably put so much fervor into a love scene with Kim Novak that he cracked one of her ribs.

The John Bakers of Bellflower, Calif., didn't have to lift a hand to arrange for a rumpus with which to christen their fine new rumpus room. A passing automobile obliged by going out of control and crashing into the room for one of the darnedest rumpuses you ever heard.

Fifteen-year-old Susan Thomson, of Madison, Wis., didn't invite her father to go along when she took the family car for an unauthorized spin which ended when she banged into a tree. He couldn't have gone anyway. As governor of Wisconsin, he was busy at the moment attending a highway safety conference on teen-age driving.

In San Diego, Calif., a car rolled out of a driveway, crossed the street and crashed into the porch of a home. When police arrived they found the driver happily wagging his tail. His name was Jack and his owner, Don Snyder, had forgotten to set the hand brake when he left the dog alone in the car. Jack had climbed behind the wheel, put paw to gear shift, and let 'er roll.

When 3-year-old George Wilkins' mother found him playing with matches in the Wilkins home in San Antonio, Tex., she picked him up to warm his seat. She didn't have to. It already was warm. Matches in Georgie's hip pocket had set his pants on fire.



Mrs. Charles Drennon, of Memphis, Tenn., still doesn't know for sure that the little light in the refrigerator really goes out when you close the door. She was still peering intently inside when she slammed the door shut. Her nose wasn't broken, the doctor said. Just good and sore.

Thomas Ciappa, of Oswego, N. Y., wondered if it wouldn't be smart to have his brakes relined. He decided definitely it would be when his car kept right on going through the door of the brake-testing station. Damage, $300.

It was bound to happen sooner or later, of course, and it did—to Melvin Carter, of Kinlock, Mo. Trying eagerly to hitchhike a ride, Melvin edged a bit too close to traffic and a passing car whacked his outstretched thumb so hard he had to have it treated. He eventually took a bus.

And in Auburn, Mich., George Pero literally gave up his seat—to a strip-run driver. As Mr. Pero leaned over his car, parked beside the highway, a passing auto caught his trousers and deftly whisked them off, leaving him standing there redfaced.

No matter how changeable your climate may be, chances are you never saw the mercury go down as fast as it did when Robert Sherfield swallowed a clinical thermometer in a hospital at Bournemouth, England.

Even in a city as big as Chicago, a man and his wife will occasionally run into each other on the street. But Dr. and Mrs. Alex Buchholz did it the hard way—each driving a car. Dr. Buchholz, uninjured, insisted on taking the other driver to a hospital for personalized treatment.

In Plant City, Fla., Mrs. Lizzie B. Morgan took a direct route to reach the automobile licensing bureau for her driving test. She stepped on the accelerator instead of the brake and crashed into the building which houses the bureau.

It was hard for 10-year-old Marshall Frey to figure out just how he happened to ram his bike into a parked car on a street in Miami Beach, Fla. "All I was doing," he told police, "was riding along reading my comic book."

Police were horrified when they pulled Harold Donath from the wreckage of his overturned bakery truck in

West Palm Beach, Fla. His face appeared to be a mass of blood. Closer inspection disclosed it was only cherry pie. A crummy trick!

In Chicago, Mrs. George Reithal solicitously entered the darkened bedroom where her husband lay recuperating from a badly sprained ankle, tripped over the crutch protruding from his bed, fell and broke her arm.

One of Charles Combs' farmhands at Olney, Ill., knew a surefire way to get rid of those wasps in the barn. He would burn them out. It worked. The wasps went up in smoke. So did the barn, 5,000 bales of hay, 2,000 bushels of barley, a utility shed, a garage, three drums of gasoline, and 200 loads of manure. And that ain't hay!

In Los Angeles, two safety award-winning taxi drivers—George Madden with 15 years without an accident and Harry Hayman with eight—made out accident reports the same day. They had collided with each other.

The perfect way to close this treatise, of course, would be to report that when the San Francisco earthquake of 1957 jarred loose a National Safety Council award proudly hanging on the wall above Cartoonist Al Vermeer's drawing board in Castro Valley, the bronze plaque bopped him on the head. But the capricious little sprites who arrange such things slipped up on this one. The darned thing missed Al by a full inch!

So 1957 was just another year? Hah!

Free Safety Material

From the National Safety Council

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE MAT SERVICES

N1. "Here's the Dope." A series of 10 one-col. cartoons on traffic safety.

N2. "Hap Hazard." A series of 10 one-col. cartoons on industrial safety.

N3. "Bumper Crop." A series of 10 one-col. cartoons on traffic safety.

N4. "Working Daze." A series of 10 one-col. cartoons on industrial safety.

N5. "Hearth Aches." A series of 8 one-col. cartoons on home safety.

N6. "Highway Zoo." A series of 12 one-col. cartoons on traffic safety.

N7. "Safe Bets." A series of 10 one-col. cartoons on public safety.

N8. "Ice Jams." A series of 6 one-col. cartoons on winter driving.

N9. "The Lighter Side." A monthly one-col. cartoon panel on occupational safety.

N10. "What's Wrong With This Picture?" A series of 6 three-col. cartoons on industrial safety.

RADIO SERVICES

R1. "Safe Winter Driving 1957-58." Record featuring entertainment stars in one-minute musical messages on safe winter driving.

R2. "Safety Radiograms." A monthly service of live spots mailed to all radio stations.

R3. "Rhythm and Reason." Weekly 15-minute script for music program—available on request.

R4. "Farm Safety Announcements." A monthly service of live spots issued in cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—available on request.

R5. "Program Script Catalog." Individual scripts and series, mostly five minutes in length, listed in a special catalog—available on request.

TELEVISION SERVICES

Occasional Slides and Film Spots. Catalog of safety films available from all sources.

Write to Paul Jones, Director of Public Information

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

425 N. MICHIGAN AVE. **CHICAGO 11, ILL.**

4M115702

Neal, B. T. AM. 8-4675

CONTRACT MACHINE WORK
STEEL FABRICATION
SCREW MACHINE WORK

B. T. NEAL, Sales Engineer
~~91 ACTON ROAD~~ 319 Fallis Road.
COLUMBUS 14, OHIO

Dec. 22nd. 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Commentator.
Columbia Broadcasting System.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;-

One of the most profound truths of this century is contained in ---"We are I think, going to find out something about our country. Are we merely an accident of history and geography?" --- to quote from your program of Nov. 27th. For one thing, it convinces me you have knowledge of current history few people possess. Most of us have been indulging in a lot of wishful-thinking --- hypnotized ourselves because of our "fantastic" prosperity, without attempting to understand how, and why, it has been achieved. You express it"----- so that two World Wars left us even richer, stronger, and more productive than before". I would put it in terms of economics --- we used money, even if it was debt-money, to build machines for vastly more production. Our pioneer ancestors used muscle and sweat and hard work. Today, it is money invested in machines which achieves prosperity, not human sweat.

Mr. Murrow, we are, now, in an economic transition period in much the same way as we were in a POLITICAL transition period when our nation was founded. The whole world is desperately searching for a solution to this economic problem, without fully understanding what it is they are seeking. We realize the danger in "H" Bombs and machine guns,however, to again quote you ---"We in this country do not face a trial by fire. The challenge is utterly different." You are so right --- and, that statement means much more to me than it does to many people. I have made quite a study of economics and realize, as I am quite sure you do, that the solution of world problems will come

from how well we solve our economic problems --- and, may I suggest the accumulation of money, as such, is not the answer, as so many seem to think. Real prosperity and security is indivisible. "United we stand, divided we fall".

Mr. Murrow, there are times for reflection --- times for words --- times for action. We, as a nation, a leader in world affairs, will be judged, now, by what action we take. I submit, time may be running out. Which action is the purpose of this letter.

When our nation was founded some very wise men set forth in our national constitution the purpose of our government, any government, If our form of government is to survive our generation should establish what I have called an "Economic Constitution" in which there should be set forth the purpose of an economic system and offer the principles under which our economic system should function. I have stated many times "no economic system can endure without a built-in moral concept".

I have proposed to several U.S. Senators, including Senator Frank Lauche, an old golfing partner of mine, that an organization be promoted to establish such an "Economic Constitution", However, I do not expect Senator Lauche would initiate such an organization --- he plays his politics close to his chest. Then too, I know of no politician who possesses the profound knowledge of world affairs as you do, or the courage to propose something as new as an "economic constitution". Our people will rise to "the occasion" if the danger is close enough. There are no medals for "economic courage", nor any monuments erected. As you said "We in this country do not face a trial by fire". However, in my humble opinion, to quote you again --- "Meanwhile, we must make our plans, our policies and our sacrifices in cold blood". -- and, "Nothing less than the sum total of man's achievements to date is at stake" --- in how we adjust our economic system to the needs of mass-production and the unconscience ~~##########~~ striving by society for an economic system

which not only offers the standard of living which science has made possible ~~and~~ but within the framework of morals and ethics.

We are in a desperate struggle with Communism, a struggle on two fronts. One military. The other in the field of economics. As you said in your Thanksgiving broadcast, " It is possible that the world will again resort to the terrible arbitrament of war. No one knows." I do not believe men will, again, be so stupid as to attempt the resolve their differences in total war when all know there will be nothing left for anyone if "H" Bombs begin to drop from the skies. Again may I quote you ---"We can lose our freedom while busily preparing to defend it". I assume you meant, at least in part, that our economy could be so disrupted by releasing huge amounts to money in building our military defenses that our entire economy would fall apart. Money-prosperity, Mr. Murrow, will not stand the test of time.

Naturally, having spent a lot of time making a study of economics and writing a book on the subject twelve years ago, I have some knowledge of the subject. However, a letter is not the place to discuss economics. However, I am not gifted with word-making. You could, I am quite sure make a tremendous contribution to the kind of world which would make this a better world in which to live if you would use your talents to bring into being an "Economic Constitution" under which all decent citizens would unite in striving to achieve universal good --- a moral and ethical economic system. Then, your position in the communication business affords the opportunity which is not available to me.

I am quite sure if this letter is ever read by you you will understand what I am attempting to say in my fumbling way. I wish I had the opportunity to discuss the matter with you. A letter is not adequate to examine a matter so broad in its implications.

May I offer my best wishes

Yours Very Truly, B.T. Neal

B.T.Neal.

Neblett, Thos.

March 23, 1959

Dear Tom:

Belated thank you for yours of February 17.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to join you at the Bohemian Grove, but there is no chance at all that I can do it.

I have heard about the encampment for many years but have never managed to accept an invitation. It would have given me particular pleasure to be there with you.

I am sure that we will manage a meeting either here or in Los Angeles some time in the course of the year.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Thomas Fair Neblett
608 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 14, California

kt

THOMAS FAIR NEBLETT
608 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA
MADISON 4-7761

February 17, 1959

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Congratulations and best wishes on your decision to take some time off for travel and contemplation. I have had this opportunity recently and it has enriched me tremendously and I am sure it will do the same for you and all whom you meet.

As a starter or a part of your journey, may I invite you to be my guest at the Bohemian Grove which is the mid-summer encampment of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, July 18th through August 2d. The members of the Club and their guests will be enjoying the three thousand acres of virgin redwood trees at the Grove on Russian River, Sonoma County, on the coast a few miles north of San Francisco.

I am sure you have heard of this institution dedicated to the meditative arts as well as to music, acting, painting and good fellowship. If you have not, I would like to correspondence with you further before you make up your mind, for it is an experience which, I assure you, cannot be found by man anywhere else on the globe.

Many members and guests spend the entire time within the Grove having "cremated care", with the opening pageant on Saturday night and enjoy the quiet of the redwoods, the symphony concerts, the musical production, and the opera continuously; others spend their weekends at the Grove and return to the "market place" for a few days each of the two intervening weeks.

Please consider it and work it into your schedule if at all possible.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Tom

THOMAS F. NEBLETT

TFN:ds

Needham, Maurice

January 16, 1959

Mr. Maurice H. Needham
Needham, Louis & Brorby Inc.
Prudential Plaza
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Needham:

It is disgraceful that I only now answer your gracious letter of December 9 and I do want to say that I am grateful for your comment about SMALL WORLD. We enjoyed our association with the Renault people and with you and your boys, and both Friendly and I are sorry it terminated.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Needham, Louis *and* Brorby, Inc. *Advertising*

PRUDENTIAL PLAZA • CHICAGO I • WHITEHALL 4-3400

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 9, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to congratulate you on your show, "Small World" -- it is terrific -- especially terrific Sunday evening with such great characters as Slonimski in Warsaw, Rubenstein in Paris, and MacLeish in Washington -- all four of you did a marvelous job.

I'm so proud that we have this program for Renault.

Sincerely,

Maurice Needham

Maurice H. Needham
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Neff, James B.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
January 24, 1958.

F

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Journalist
Pawling,
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In an endeavor to compile what might be termed a contemporary history, I have been using, since 1947, the cover of each TIME magazine, and attaching to the cover, the story in the magazine pertaining to that personality.

I believe it will greatly increase the interest of future readers to know that the personality on the front page had autographed the cover.

I am presenting this to you for your consideration and if you would see fit to autograph the enclosed I will appreciate it greatly.

Respectfully yours,

James B. Neff

James B. Neff
3704 Brotherton Road
Cincinnati 9 Ohio

P.S. Illness has put me rather far behind. I am trying to get caught up.

Sent.

Neiman - Marc

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

We know that you have already received a request from the National Easter Seals Society that you decorate an egg for our exhibition here at Neiman-Marcus this Easter.

All you have to do is let your artistic talents have full reign, than replace the egg in this same carton. You will find a correctly addressed label which you can simply put over the existing one on the carton now. The correct stamps are also enclosed, and so is enough tape to bind the carton thoroughly.

We look forward tremendously to getting your decorated egg, and we do ask that you send it as soon as possible. We are all very grateful to you for your time and effort.

Most sincerely yours,

Warren Leslie

Warren Leslie
Vice President
In Charge of Sales Promotion

Nelson, C. R.

January 20, 1959

Mr. C.R. Nelson
117 Queen Anne Ct.
San Antonio 9, Texas

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you for your letter of January 10. I do indeed remember Vance McCay. You were very kind to write as you did, and I hope that the work of my colleagues and myself will continue to merit some measure of your approval. Believe me, letters such as yours mean more than you know, and I am truly grateful to you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

C. R. NELSON, D. O.
117 QUEEN ANNE CT.
SAN ANTONIO 9, TEXAS

Jan. 10, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Ever since shortly after you and my friend Vance McCay(remember him?) left Pullman, Washington, I have been kept pleasantly informed via your discriminating perception of important news.

All the way from "This is London," down through "Hear It Now" and "See It Now," the annual reports and forecasts, and now "Small World," you have done a lot of cogitating and digesting for many of us.

A word of appreciation for a valued service is the least one can offer and I've felt I owed you a "thanks" for a long time. Now I feel better and I hope you do too. I also hope you will continue to speak as long as I can hear.

"Good Luck"

C. R. Nelson

Ed T
F-11
Ja

Nelson, James R.

O t t a w a (4),
October 8, 1958.

John A. Aaron, Esq.,
"Person to Person",
C.B.S. New York,
501 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Aaron:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Prime Minister's readiness to appear on Person to Person. The date you suggest, Friday, January 9th, is quite suitable and we are arranging the Prime Minister's engagement book accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

James R. Nelson,
Secretary.

Nelson, James R.

September 30, 1958

Mr. James R. Nelson
Office of the Prime Minister
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you very much indeed for your gracious letter of September 18. We will communicate with you shortly to suggest a definite date for the visit with the Prime Minister. I am delighted that he is disposed to permit us to visit him.

Sincerely yours,

Jan 9. fixed for Diefenbaker interview

ERM:skh

JOHN A. AARON

Ed —

Somehow this came to us before going to you. I've made copy of letter for our files —

Ja

PERSON TO PERSON

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER · CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE · CANADA

O t t a w a (4),
September 18, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
"Person to Person",
CBS - New York,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Prime Minister will be returning from his Commonwealth Tour about December 15th.

I spoke to him today about the possibility of appearing on "Person to Person" soon thereafter and he said he would be happy to do so if you wish to schedule his interview about that time.

As you know, Mr. Diefenbaker leaves towards the end of October to speak to the Pilgrim Society Dinner in New York and then on a seven-week tour of the Commonwealth which will encompass a week in the United Kingdom, a week in Europe, nearly three weeks in Southeast Asia and about two weeks in Australasia, and I am sure that on his return he would have something newsworthy to say, not only about Canadian-American affairs but Canada's Commonwealth relations.

Yours sincerely,

J.R. Nelson

James R. Nelson,
Secretary.

Nelson, Philip

January 15, 1959

Mr. Philip Nelson
8653B Niles Center Road
Skokie, Ill.

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thanks for your letter inviting me to come to Skokie. I should very much like to do so, but our one available camera team is now deeply engaged in filming a program on the school situation in Norfolk.

Thanks for writing as you did, and I should be most interested to know the outcome of the controversy in Skokie.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Edward R. Murrow

Dear Sir:

Your recent criticism of the TV medium was more than justified.

The American fabric and its magnificent tapestry of development and vibrant ferment of ideas is being completely ignored. Why go to India, Africa, the Middle East for material when it lies here under our very noses?

For example, here in Skokie, where I live, a consuming political struggle is taking place—which will reach its climactic peak Jan. 20.

Fifty five thousand inhabitants are being shaken to the core by the struggle between a powerful prehistoric type of "boss" and the dynamic challenge of the "newcomers" threatening the old forms of domination.

As a newspaperman, I have seldom seen anything to rival the intensity of this battle. And the issues are stark, clear-cut.

In one corner, like a malignant charm is Martin "Scotty" Krier, the township committeeman. Every word he utters is as jealously weighed as the Hope diamond.

In the other corner, almost a dozen property owner groups and their leaders, are who have organized into a village-wide council.

As the puppets of Scotty Krier are a meager half dozen trustees and their village president, who constitute the government. One of them is Raymond Krier, son of "Scotty."

Zoning is completely under the thumb of greedy realtors and builders who have swarmed over Skokie like locusts to devour and strip the village of its noblest and most viable aspects.

A recent case in point is the Sharp Corner school area controversy. Neighbors, teachers, ministers and rabbis protested the proposed building of a bowling alley and the selling of liquor on its premises because of the proximity of the school. They stormed the village meeting in strong opposition.

Over the pleas and outcries of the people, the bowling alley and liquor permit were granted.

Gasoline stations, sometimes on every corner of an intersection were granted in steamroller fashion--right down across the public will.

Huge apartment buildings went up in complete disregard of the people's wish to remain suburban. This, despite every effort by residents in fights before the zoning board of appeals, the plan commission and the board of trustees.

Weary of being "pushed around" and of losing every appeal to reason and tired of submission of the peoples will to a brute force that represents less than half (by vote) of the population, the people will attempt to strike a blow for freedom--on Jan. 20.

On that day, after a series of thwarting moves by Krier and the trustees, a referendum will be held to give Skokie a ~~referendum~~ representative government.

The board of trustees had previously rejected thousands of names on petitions asking for the referendum after sitting on the petitions for 30 days.

It went to the Circuit court. The late Judge Harry Fisher granted the referendum. A judgement was slapped against it, holding up action, as the Krier forces edged the decision up to the Supreme court.

Again, judicial wisdom prevailed, and the village was ordered to hold an election on whether or not Skokie was to remain a village or become a city with 16 aldermanic representatives instead of the six "at large" trustees.

It may be too late. Jan. 20 is only hours away. Be my guest. Come to Skokie, with your cameramen. I'm pleading for the truth. Go, look at "Scotty" Krier with your camera's eye.

Capture the ferment of the village and depict a vital part of America's growth. It lies here instantaneously ready to be told--the story of a great political upheaval in the fastest growing community in the country. Within the span of two decades, it has grown from less than 5000 to 55,000 people.

Let me lead you by the hand through a really amazing pattern of people and ideas. What richer fabric will you strike anywhere?

Our towns are marvelous media for TV. Take Mayor Egan and Aurora. Or Glenview, where a newspaper columnist is mayor.

Come to Skokie—now. Tell your story. It needs to be told.

Philip Nelson
8653B Niles Center Road,
Skokie, Ill.

Nelson, Thos

P.O. Box 355

Palestine, Texas,
October 28, 1958.

U.S. POSTAL SYSTEM:

Dear Mr. Murrow

I am a World War 11 Veteran. I passed my Postal Examination in Dallas, Texas. On May 1, 1958, I resigned from the Postal Transpotation System at San Antonio, Texas. Due to the illness of my wife. Who at the time was a Polio Victim. Our family Physician advised me to do this so I might be with my wife. Who wasn't expected to live at that time. But as her condition changed for better. I applied for reinstatement, in the Postal Transpotation System in October, 1957. Five (5) months later. I was told there were no vacancies at that time. Yet it have been nearly a year since I applied, for reinstatement.

The Postal Transpotation System have recently had out a bullentin for people to take the Postal Transpotation examination. Though I am elegible, and ready to return to work. But I haven't been recalled I am pleading with you to help me regain my position, as a clerk again. With reluctant, I beleive I am being discriminated, due to the color of my skin, as I am a negro. I am asking you to help me.

May God Bless You.

Sincerely yours,
Thomas E. Nelson
Thomas E. Nelson.

Nettleton, E.T.

CHARLES W. HOYT COMPANY, INC.

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REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE

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Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I haven't seen you (except on Television) since that evening in Schipol airport when you were returning from Berlin. I am still doing airline advertising but am now handling the Lufthansa account instead of KLM.

The reason for this letter is that my daughter, Mrs. Mary Coogan, is working for the National Audience Board at 152 East End Avenue. They publish a newsletter and Mary is anxious to interview you and secure an article. They are a social welfare organization interested in promoting better television programs.

I suggested to Mary that she call your secretary next week for an appointment, but that I would pave the way by dropping you a line. She graduated from Vassar a year ago and has been working since September at the National Audience Board.

I do hope that you can arrange to give her a few minutes. I would certainly appreciate it and I know she will. Or it would be even better if we could all have lunch together.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

Ed

E. T. Nettleton
Vice President

ETN:mp

Feb 2 3pm
up

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
PETER GOELET, President
152 East End Avenue, New York 28, N.Y.
Telephone TRafalgar 9-6070

MARY COOGAN
Assistant to the President

Tuesday, January 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My father, Mr. Nettleton, sent me a carbon of his letter to you, and suggested that I send you a copy of our current Newsletter. I am enclosing our October issue, (the new one is at the printer's).

I hope that we can arrange to meet sometime soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mary N. Coogan

Mary N. Coogan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Neuberger, Sen. Rich.

June 30, 1958

The Honorable Richard L. Neuberger
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Neuberger:

Thank you for your letter of 27th June, which arrived just after Mr. Murrow's departure on vacation. He will be returning in September, when I will give him your letter.

Meanwhile, I have pleasure in enclosing the text of Mr. Murrow's broadcast of June 25.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT., CHAIRMAN
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, OREG.
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THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
FRANK A. BARRETT, WYO.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

June 27, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very pleased that on your CBS radio news commentary two days ago, you discussed the significant relationship between the role of money in election campaigns and in the form of gifts and favors to administrative officials. I would appreciate having a copy of the text of your broadcast.

I am also glad that you mentioned the proposal for Federal financing of elections that was made by Theodore Roosevelt in 1907, although I regret that you did not identify its modern embodiment in the form of my proposals which I have recently asked President Eisenhower to consider in a message to the Congress patterned upon that of his illustrious predecessor. While I recognize the doubts and difficulties that you expressed, I hope that further consideration will at least bring you to support public assistance for campaign spending in the minimum form of a tax credit for contributions.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Dick Neuberger

Richard L. Neuberger
United States Senator

RLN:jc
Encls.

How's your son Lacy?
R.L.N.

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 104 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1958 10555

CONFLICT OF INTEREST, GIFTS, AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an excerpt from President Eisenhower's news conference of June 18, 1958, in which he discussed the case of his assistant, Gov. Sherman Adams.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPT FROM PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE JUNE 18, 1958, ON SHERMAN ADAMS SITUATION

First, as a result of this entire incident, all of us should have been made aware of one truth; that is, that a gift is not necessarily a bribe. One is evil; the other is a tangible expression of friendship. Almost without exception, everybody seeking public office accepts political contributions. These are gifts to further his political career. Yet we do not make a generality that these gifts are intended to color the later official votes, recommendations, and actions of the recipients. In the general case this whole activity is understood, accepted, and approved. The circumstances surrounding the innocent receipt by a public official of any gift are therefore important, so that the public may clearly distinguish between innocent and guilty action.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the text of a letter which I addressed to the President of the United States under date of June 18, 1958.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 18, 1958.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In speaking of the gifts received by your assistant, Gov. Sherman Adams, at your press conference today, you rightly placed the question of the significance of such gifts in the greater perspective of our whole political and governmental system, when you compared them with the far larger donations which virtually every elective official must seek and accept in our American political campaigns.

I fully agree with you about the relevance and importance of this comparison, and I would like to congratulate you on having brought it to public attention through the effective medium of your press conference. It is a subject on which I have myself often spoken and written before and since coming to the United States Senate, and on which I have made a number of legislative proposals. That is why I am taking the liberty of writing you about your reference to it today.

At your press conference, you made the point that in the context of American politics, it is inconsistent to see bribery in every personal gift to a public official, but to make no such generalization about the many thousands of dollars which are regularly given to election campaign funds to permit these public officials, or their elected superiors, to further their political careers. I would also like to express my agreement with you that this point is the crux of the whole question of money in politics and Government.

Yet is it accurate to accept the opposite generalization about our practice of financing democratic elections from immense, privately donated campaign funds, that this whole activity is understood, accepted and approved?

Not long ago, in your veto message of the bill to exempt natural gas producers from Federal regulation, you referred to a campaign contribution offered to a Senator when you stated that certain backers of the bill had sought to further their own interest by highly questionable activities. And you rightly went on to state that these men's offer of campaign contributions could risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of governmental processes. Only a few days ago, leading members of your party in the Senate devoted many hours to drawing adverse inferences from the collection and contribution of election campaign funds by trade union political committees. Undoubtedly, it is as wrong to generalize that all political contributions give rise to undue obligations, as that all personal gifts to public officials do so. But I cannot agree that our present system of campaign financing is widely understood; or that, if it were understood, it would be accepted and approved. With constantly growing modern election costs, must not the integrity of governmental processes built on the private collection of these vast funds increasingly come into doubt?

Half a century ago, a very illustrious Republican predecessor of yours in the White House addressed himself to this question. In a message to the Congress on December 3, 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt spoke of the inadequacy of limitations, controls and disclosure laws to meet the problem of money in politics. He said:

"There is always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men."

Then he continued:

"There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided."

Half a century has passed since President Theodore Roosevelt said that time would be needed to consider his proposal. During that half century, the number of voters that must be reached in a campaign, the mediums of communication, and the resulting costs of carrying on an election campaign have multiplied in proportions that would have staggered even his imagination. If the role of campaign funds in elections was a moral problem of democratic self-govenment in 1907, how vastly more crucial a problem must we recognize it to be today.

That is why I am writing you today, to urge you to renew the effort made by President Theodore Roosevelt to set a new standard for the role of money in our public affairs—not merely with respect to the occasional imprudent acceptance of gifts or hospitality by government officials, but for the far more fundamental matter of the whole financing of political campaigns in our Nation to which you referred this morning. It is my earnest hope that you might address to the Congress a message on this central modern problem of our democracy, including appropriate legislative recommendations which would bring up to date President Roosevelt's proposals for public underwriting of essential and legitimate election costs so as to free our political processes from their present dangerous dependence on large, private campaign contributions.

This present dependence on private sources of adequate campaign financing distorts the free choice of the people among competing candidates and programs. It often prevents able men from seeking public office. It inevitably creates the suspicion of special obligations of public officials and thus impairs popular confidence in government.

For these reasons, Mr. President, if by reviving President Theodore Roosevelt's farsighted recommendations to Congress, you can help to bring about the end of the dominant and growing role of campaign contributions in the politics of our country, your place in the history of reform in our democracy would be forever assured.

Respectfully,

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
United States Senator.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I shall state the general purpose and contents of my letter to the President. The President compared the gifts made to Sherman Adams with political campaign contributions. I commended the President for calling the attention of the American people to this relationship. I said:

I fully agree with you about the relevance and importance of this comparison, and I would like to congratulate you on having brought it to public attention through the effective medium of your press conference.

I then said I had some disagreement with the President:

Yet is it accurate to accept the opposite generalization about our practice of financing democratic elections from immense, privately donated campaign funds, that this whole activity is understood, accepted, and approved?

I referred to the fact that the President himself in his veto message last year, when he refused to approve the natural gas bill, called the attention of the Senate and House to certain unpleasant aspects of political campaign contributions associated with the natural gas bill. I also pointed out that some of the President's own supporters in this Chamber only a few nights ago made certain adverse implications with respect to donations to political campaigns by trade-union political-education funds.

Then I appealed to the President to use the great prestige and influence of his office to bring about the reform in our Nation which was first proposed a half century ago by one of the President's great predecessors, a member of his own party, Theodore Roosevelt.

President Theodore Roosevelt recommended that the dangerous cesspool of large political contributions be drained by having the Federal Government underwrite political campaigns.

I concluded my letter to the President with these paragraphs:

The present dependence on private sources of adequate campaign financing distorts the free choice of the people among competing candidates and programs. It often prevents able men from seeking public office. It inevitably creates the suspicion of special obligations of public officials and thus impairs popular confidence in government.

For these reasons, Mr. President, if by reviving President Theodore Roosevelt's far-sighted recommendations to Congress, you can help to bring about the end of the dominant and growing role of campaign contributions in the politics of our country, your place in the history of reform in our democracy would be forever assured.

Mr. President, in conclusion, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point a memorandum on reforms in campaign financing, which I presented to the committee headed by the able Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McClellan], dated February 28, 1957.

MEMORANDUM ON REFORMS IN CAMPAIGN FINANCING

Everyone agrees that modern election costs have made present limitations on campaign spending unrealistic, and that they are in fact dead letters. Excesses in the collection and expenditure of modern campaign funds are largely the result of unrestrained competition for public attention through extremely expensive mediums, particularly television, radio, printed materials, and signs. As long as candidates must raise from private sources the vast sums needed for this expensive competition, it will be futile to reliance on large campaign contributions, with all the attendant dangers to true representative democracy.

This memorandum is designed to present to the special committee suggestions on a series of the issues presented by proposed reforms of campaign financing, with special emphasis on the principle of public assumption of basic election costs as an essential element in any reform.

I. PUBLIC ASSUMPTION OF BASIC ELECTION COSTS

President Theodore Roosevelt told Congress in 1907 that "The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses * * * which requires a large expenditure of money."

The large expenditure needed for a modern campaign has multiplied many times since the days of Theodore Roosevelt, when TV and radio were unknown and other expenses were much lower. The time has come to recognize that in a democracy the presentation of political candidates and issues to the voters in a campaign is not something done for the candidates, but for the public who must exercise as informed a choice as they can among them. The expense of making this information equitably available to the electorate is a legitimate cost of democratic self-government.

Many alternative ways are available for carrying out this principle, once it is recognized.

1. Public funds for campaign broadcast time: A certain number of minutes of broadcast time on radio and television stations covering the State or congressional district could be established as reasonable and adequate use of these mediums in campaigns for Federal office. Candidates could then be authorized to submit vouchers covering that much broadcast time for payment of one-half of the cost from public appropriations, on condition they limited themselves to this reasonable amount of broadcast time. This principle could be extended to certain other mediums, for instance holders of second-class mailing privileges.

2. Direct payments to political party committees: President Roosevelt's proposal of direct appropriations was incorporated in S. 3242 in the 84th Congress, which would establish a formula based on the total number of votes cast in preceding national elections. This avoids any governmental influence over the choice of media or other legitimate use of the funds (except for audits of reports). It would seem particularly appropriate for presidential election committees and for the necessary expenditures of the National Committee for the National Conventions, etc.

3. Tax incentives to encourage wider individual contributions: There has been much discussion recently of tax reductions for campaign contributions, and this was included in S. 3308 last year. It can be conclusively demonstrated that a tax deduction would be highly discriminatory, perhaps unconstitutional, and would only exacerbate the present inequality among contributors, because (a) only a small minority of taxpayers have reason to itemize deductions rather than take the standard deduction, and (b) among even this minority, the value of the deduction increases with higher income. A small tax credit, for instance of $10, would avoid these inequalities and would effectively stimulate small individual contributions.

4. State voters' pamphlets: The Federal Government might, on a matching-fund basis, underwrite half the cost of a State voters' pamphlet such as that sent to every registered voter in the State of Oregon, which gives much basic information and makes available equal space to all candidates for public office.

The above four forms of providing public funds for election expenses are mutually consistent and serve different and complementary purposes. All should be enacted.

II. PROBLEMS ARISING UNDER PUBLIC FUNDS PLANS

1. The third-party problem: If public funds are to be used in election campaigns, they must be available to candidates other than those of the two major parties. This can be done, with protection against abuse of the public funds, by requiring each candidate or his campaign committee to post bond for one-half the amount of the public funds used, conditioned on the candidate's receiving at least 10 percent of the total vote cast for the office in question.

2. The control problem: Use of public funds for campaign expenses would make more urgent than ever the problems of assuring adequate controls over the reporting of campaign expenditures and contributions. But whether or not public funds are used, a modernized system of reports, audits and field investigations of campaign financing should be set up outside either Congress or an agency of the executive branch, both of whom are too closely associated in the public mind with the electoral process. The best available agency for assuming new, affirmative responsibility for maintaining an independent review of campaign financing is the General Accounting Office, particularly if public funds are to be involved.

3. The problem of primaries: In view of the decisive importance of primary elections in many States, programs of public financial support for election costs should be extended to primaries. Oregon's voters' pamphlet is used in primaries, and the tax credit could also easily be usable for a contribution to a candidate in a primary rather than a final election.

III. LIMITS ON CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Once the principles of public assumption of much of the cost of public access to candidates and their views is accepted, and the necessary burden of collecting campaign funds correspondingly reduced, it will become possible for the first time to deal realistically with controls of the evils of large private contributions and excessive expenditures. Withholding of the public funds, or loss of the privilege of tax credit, would be far more effective deterrents than unenforceable criminal penalties for evasion of reasonable limits. Also, the knowledge of access to at least a fair minimum of campaign costs from public funds will free candidates to make a virtue of compliance and will make excessive expenditures from large private contributions unacceptable to the public and unprofitable to candidates.

The following are suggested considerations on the traditional problems of limits and controls over contributions and expenditures:

1. Distinction between contributions and expenditures:

Personal participation in political campaigns is a basic constitutional right of American citizens. Therefore, expenditures made by individuals openly and in their own names on means of expressing their support for or opposition to a candidate, party, or issue probably cannot constitutionally be restricted, nor forced to be channeled through specified agencies. This prevents legal control on total expenditures in an election.

On the other hand, contributions made to a candidate or a committee, to be spent by them rather than by the contributor, do not constitute such a constitutionally protected form of free speech and may be limited to a reasonable maximum. (Controls may probably be extended to the spending of political committees created expressly for a campaign, as distinguished from the activities of ordinary full-time organizations which have an identity, activities, and a known membership for purposes apart from politics.)

2. Restrictions on individual contributions:

Once funds for reasonable and adequate campaign costs can readily be met in part from public funds and in part from small individual tax-free contributions, the size of individual gifts could and should be strictly limited—perhaps to $50 per person in support of the campaign of any one candidate for Federal office. The tax credit could be conditioned on an affidavit that no more had been given, and public campaign funds could be conditioned on an affidavit by campaign committees that no more had been accepted from any individual.

Only persons eligible to vote should be entitled to the tax credit.

3. Limitations on total spending: As stated above, if the political activities and efforts of individuals and ordinary, nonpolitical organizations are taken into account, it is both legally and practically impossible to place a limit on total campaign expenditures. However, the possible loss of eligibility for public funds or for the tax credit privilege can serve to enforce reasonable limits on those expenditures within the control of the candidate himself or his political committee, for instance to limit the total amount of his appearances or other broadcasts on radio or television.

The eventual overall effect of this program will surely be fourfold: (1) To give the public a more nearly equal opportunity to see and judge competing candidates for public office and their platforms and programs; (2) to eliminate the unhealthy and undemocratic significance of candidates' dependence on large campaign contributions; (3) to make a virtue of staying within the prescribed normal limits in the competitive use for the exepnsive modern mediums and techniques of campaigning which have driven the cost of running for public office out of sight for the average citizen without large financial support, and thus to reduce excessive spending; (4) to display more clearly the nature of the support of candidates, insofar as individuals and groups are limited in making contributions to political candidates or committees and thus driven to participate openly in campaigns in their own names.

Full reporting of political expenditures may and should be required of any person or group, but it does not alone go to the root of the problem. Theodore Roosevelt said in his message of 1907:

"It is well * * * to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men."

No tinkering with regulatory laws will reform the evil of dependence on large campaign contributions, until the heavy inevitable costs of bringing a modern election campaign to the public's attention is borne in part by the public itself. No reform could be a better investment in the democratic process which is our greatest national pride.

Texas, was published in the Washington Evening Star of June 13, 1958, by the distinguished syndicated columnist William S. White, a winner of the Pulitzer prize for biography. I ask unanimous consent that this column by William S. White, entitled "JOHNSON, the Ablest Leader," be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOHNSON, THE ABLEST LEADER—TEXAS DEMOCRAT VIEWED AS HAVING STRIKES AGAINST HIM ON PRESIDENCY

(By William S. White)

On the plain test of getting things done, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, of Texas, is the ablest Senate majority leader in many decades. This is the reluctant estimate even of those who do not like him, his ideas or policies.

As a man, Senator JOHNSON is at times a hard-as-nails handful. Like most brilliant people, he suffers fools only in excessively frank, eye-rolling pain and impatience. He has great practicality, and again great sentimentality; a very demanding approach, and again a very considerate approach.

He is, in short, a genius in politics, or at least in parliamentary politics. His conduct is unpredictable in its details, and often brusquely so. But his achievements in general are so extraordinary as to make him, if this one measure be used, almost unarguably the outstanding Democrat in the country today.

In his forum and in his field—that is, in the Senate and in legislation—he could master any half dozen of his rivals all at once without raising any great sweat.

He could never do this by speaking; he is an indifferent orator—but a good listener when he wants to be. He could do it—and many times has—through his peculiar talent of personal negotiation and persuasion.

It is an almost indescribable kind of persuasion in which Senator JOHNSON is perfectly capable of having his way, either by cajoling the person with whom he is dealing or by simply ordering him, in a way both pointblank and kindly, to do as he is told.

To have a face-to-face go-round with him at the top of his form is to undergo a dizzying series of personal experiences. Miss Mary McGrory of the Washington Star has coined for this process the term "the Lyndon Johnson A treatment." It must be experienced to be appreciated; it is no good trying to illustrate it.

But it is possible to say with some confidence that if Senator JOHNSON ever should meet Nikita Khrushchev, say, ordinary charity would require a small sigh of half-compassion for a hapless Russian.

Through the "A treatment," or lesser variations of it, Senator JOHNSON has solidified the Democratic party in the Senate into an organism of massive power where it used to be a collection of competing blocs.

Most any leader can sell his plans and purposes if, like a door-to-door salesman, he cuts his prices on demand. But the Senator never cuts his prices. More likely, he coolly raises them—and the other fellow somehow feels, all the same, that he is getting the better of it.

Thus, Senator JOHNSON has Democratic isolationists voting for foreign aid, and deep southern Senators accepting civil rights bills.

It is this very success, however, that brings to him most of the criticism that comes from advanced Democratic liberals. They put him down as a crass "operator"—and then call for his help on their own designs. They suggest that he lacks political conviction.

He was an early protege of Franklin D. Roosevelt and some of his intimate friends are old Roosevelt New Deal liberals—men like Tom Corcoran, Ben Cohen, Abe Fortas, and James Rowe, Jr.

Most of the newer Democratic liberals are far from the Johnson camp. But many of the older liberals—the Rowes, Corcorans, and so on—entirely understand his operating premise. This is that attitudes of fight, fight, fight don't carry you very far unless you have the troops—and that you can't keep enough troops without compromise sometimes.

Deeply sensitive to every form of criticism, Senator JOHNSON is excessively sensitive to it from any liberal source. It is a state of mind that is not helped by his awareness of the fact that he has been of more practical service to some liberal causes—public power and public housing among them—than have most of his detractors put together.

And as a pro he has none of the emotional approach of most of the advanced liberals. They think in visions of crusades; Senator JOHNSON thinks in terms of votes. They see him as a straddler. He sees them as shrilly insisting upon the impossible rather than sensibly settling for the possible.

Senator JOHNSON, a tall, rangy man with a ranch background, is far more western than southern. Nevertheless, Texas is historically a Confederate State. This fact powerfully works against the possibility that the Democratic convention of 1960 would ever give him what he insists—sometimes with loud, unprintable Texanisms—he does not want anyhow: The Presidential nomination.

Too, he is popularly identified—though to an exaggerated degree, as it happens—with the Texas oil and gas millionaires. And in 1955 he suffered a heart attack. Finally, there is no guarantee, of course, that his legislative skill could be translated into the administrative skill needed in the White House.

ARE WE SWATTING FLIES OR DRAINING THE SWAMP IN THE SHERMAN ADAMS CASE?

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the Senate for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I believe it is time to place in perspective the episode involving Sherman Adams.

I believe that, in the context of modern American politics, Sherman Adams is only the latest scapegoat—like Col. Harry Vaughan before him—for a national course of conduct which has become commonplace and accepted in this country.

Sherman Adams is the victim of a system under which the spending of large sums of money on politics and politicians is virtually taken for granted among substantial segments of our society. He may not have been an innocent victim. I do not condone his conduct. But I think we should be honest and realistic in appraising it.

After all, it is not so long ago that the acceptance by a prominent politician of an $18,000 expense fund from real-estate and oil operators was turned into a personal triumph over a nationally broadcast television program. Do the gifts to Sherman Adams, about which we have heard so much, add up to a fraction of $18,000?

What is our premise about the obligations that are attached to gifts? Do we criticize Mr. Adams because he sought information from regulatory agencies in cases involving his friend, Mr. Goldfine, or do we criticize him because he accepted gifts and hotel suites from Mr. Goldfine?

When Sherman Adams committed his errors of judgment in doing favors for his friend, the public is being left to infer that he did this because of Mr. Goldfine's vicuna coats and hotel suites. Yet is Sherman Adams any more indebted to Mr. Goldfine for gifts than a man who sits in the Senate or in a governor's chair is indebted to those who collected $100,000 from big-business men or from trade-union political-education funds to pay for his campaign expenses?

Is Sherman Adams, with his $2,400 rug and $700 vicuna cloth coat more obligated to render unethical favors than is a Member of Congress who is dependent every few years on 20 times that amount from bankers, natural-gas and private-utility owners, and distillery executives to finance his billboards and radio and TV shows? What is the difference between one gift and another?

What is morality in government? Was it virtue for utility stockholders to contribute enormous sums to the Eisenhower campaigns, and then for the President's assistant, Sherman Adams, to call the SEC to postpone a crucial hearing in the Dixon-Yates case—but immorality for the same Sherman Adams to inquire from the SEC about the case of Mr. Goldfine, from whom he had received a $2,400 rug?

When Sherman Adams exercises the influence of the White House on the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of the Budget, and the FPC to dispose of the Hells Canyon power site to the private-utility interests who did so much for the Republican campaigns, is that merely the honest execution of national policy—but corruption if Sherman Adams phones the FTC for his old friend Mr. Goldfine, who had given him a vicuna coat? Does this not prove the wisdom of the old verse which goes:

The law backs up both man and woman
Who steals the goose from off the common
But lets the greater felon loose
Who steals the common from the goose?

PRESIDENT RECOGNIZES SAME FACTS

At his press conference last Wednesday, President Eisenhower himself was perfectly right in drawing attention to the contrast between really minor personal gifts and the vast funds which are customarily collected to further the political careers of almost everyone in American politics. I spoke last Thursday about my letter to the President, in which I expressed my agreement with him on this subject. Is this not the only realistic context in which to discuss the problems of money and morality in American politics? And is this not a context which should steer us away from too much smugness in these repeated pursuits of gifts and favors among executive leaders?

Is it morality for a Senator to collect $500 or $1,000 speaking fees from many labor unions or liberal groups and then to oppose a Federal right-to-work law—but immorality for Col. Harry

Vaughan at the White House to be given a deep freeze?

Is it morality for oil and gas tycoons to stage great benefit dinners to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars for the campaigns of Members of Congress in distant States who will vote to lift Federal control from offshore-oil deposits or from natural-gas prices—but immorality for Sherman Adams to sign a hotel bill to the account of his friend Mr. Goldfine?

Could it be, Mr. President, that the taint of corruption attaches to the specific form of the benefaction, and not to its value?

Why is it that great and unctuous breast-beating rises in Congress when there are tangible gifts involved, such as rugs or hotel bills or deep freezes or coats—mink or vicuna—but strange silence about a $30-million campaign exchequer to elect a President or a one-half million dollar fund to put a Senator in office?

Is there a feeling that the public will understand coats and vacation trips and household furnishings, but is indifferent to colossal sums of money?

Surely some great historians of the future will be perplexed by the fact that some persons in Government during our era encountered grave embarrassment over the acceptance of kitchenware and hotel accommodations, while their brethren in high places were acclaimed as heroes for successfully employing campaign exchequers and personal-expense funds that dwarfed the other gifts in value. Could it be because a piece of furniture is more tangible than a bag of currency?

Again I say, Mr. President, let us scrutinize the assumptions and the major premise behind all this righteous indignation. I repeat, I am not speaking in defense of Sherman Adams—for, whatever may have been his other sins, he has certainly been among the most self-righteous of all with respect to the question of ethics in government. But Sherman Adams' many accusers proceed on the premise that, having accepted a rug and numerous hotel-bill payments, he inevitably was in moral bondage to Mr. Goldfine and had to do Mr. Goldfine's bidding. Do any of these accusers confront the question whether, having accepted campaign funds from, for instance, the automobile industry, they must do that industry's bidding on legislative matters. Or, having accepted campaign funds from labor, must they do labor's bidding when the roll is called in Senate or House?

In none of the questions I have raised in this brief speech am I referring to any individual Member of Congress. This is not an individual matter. Every person in American public life is trapped by a system which has encouraged the dominance of money in elections, which has permitted or even required public office to be placed on the auction block like a jewelry bauble—to be carried off by the highest bidder.

Congress has traditionally taken unto itself the vital role of watchdog over executive officers. Yet is morality divisible? The author of the Sermon on the Mount thought that it was not. He laid down a principle of universality of conduct which has stirred mankind ever since. He said:

> Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me (Matthew 25, v. 40).

WHAT MOTIVES ARE MORE IMPORTANT

Mr. President, public officials may act honestly or meanly, in the best public interest or on behalf of special privilege. Does it make sense to assume that in their actions they will be motivated by insignificant personal gifts, but not by the past or future campaign treasuries upon which their power depends? To assume this is to place the collection of a few gadgets and luxuries as a motive of human conduct above the ambition for success in a public career, for national stature, for power to affect public policy in a measure that no coat or rug or deep freeze can equal.

In our political system today, Mr. President, the cost of such power and such ambition comes high. It is hardly to be compared with Mr. Goldfine's occasional largess toward his old friends. For example, it has been estimated by responsible scholars, and by journals of information and public opinion, that some $200 million was spent in 1956 to elect public officials to high offices throughout our Nation. Until we do something about this, we shall be swatting flies instead of draining the swamp.

REFORMS PROPOSED

I have long advocated two proposals which I believe will ultimately be the tests of the sincerity of congressional critics of Sherman Adams and such of his predecessors as Colonel Vaughan—be they on this or the other side of the aisle.

First, there are the proposals which I presented to the McClellan committee on lobbying and campaign expenditures, at the time of the studies which grew out of the attempted $2,500 campaign contribution from natural-gas interests to the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. These proposals would eliminate the present unhealthy and undesirable reliance on huge privately collected campaign funds by having major essential expenditures for all Federal candidates underwritten by the Federal Government, as President Theodore Roosevelt recommended to Congress as early as 1907.

Second, there are the proposals of my bill, S. 3979, to apply equal conflicts-of-interest principles to Members of Congress and to executive officials and to provide for disclosure of gifts and outside income.

Until Congress is willing to come to grips with proposals such as these—which go to the crux of the relationship of money to politics in America, not only for the executive but for Congress itself—and until some reforms such as these are enacted into law, rather than languishing unheard and unnoticed in committees, the recurring shrill denunciations in cases such as that of Harry Vaughan or Sherman Adams will, I fear, seem insincere and hypocritical to many thoughtful students of our public affairs.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include with my remarks a thoughtful and informative article from the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 22, entitled "Some Gifts Always Cost More Than Their Price." The author of the article, Mr. J. R. Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post, has tried to place in perspective the gifts and presents which are often showered on personages in public authority and power. I commend his cogent analysis to those who regard this problem as something to be decided by partisan speeches or political invective.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

> There is no gift a grateful constituent can give a public man that will be worth as much to him as the ability to say truthfully that no gift was ever given him.
>
> Sherman Adams today no doubt would be the first to subscribe to this view. This admonition ought to head any manual describing the ethics of gift giving to those in public life.
>
> Views on the subject, however, have been almost as many as the men who have held public office. Most official views lie somewhere between those of Thomas Jefferson and those of Ulysses S. Grant.
>
> Thomas Jefferson paid for gift of Cheshire cheese by the pound, and turned over to the Government the stud fees obtained from an Arabian stallion given him by a foreign government. General Grant accepted almost anything offered him, without a qualm.
>
> Political safety clearly lies in turning down all gifts. It is hard to find a safe and clear line anywhere short of that drastic and clearly discernible prohibition.
>
> President Eisenhower's statement of the differences between bribes and friendly gifts may be a fair definition legally, but, unfortunately, gifts can be dangerous to public policy in whatever friendly instincts and selfless purposes they originate. And even gifts can have other purposes and objects.
>
> GRATEFUL GRANT
>
> Gifts and not bribes, as such, fouled up General Grant who was, by his own lights and by many other standards, an honest man. Of him, Parrington has said:
>
> "He was a materialistic hero of a materialistic generation. He was dazzled by wealth and power, and after years of bitter poverty he sat down in the lap of luxury with huge content. He took what the gods sent, and if houses and fast horses and wines and cigars were showered upon him he accepted them as a child would accept gifts from a fairy godmother. He had had enough of skimping meanness; with his generation he wanted to slough off the drabness of the frontier; he wanted the good things of life that had so long been denied him, and he was not scrupulous about looking a gift horse in the mouth.
>
> "He sought out the company of rich men. He was never happier than when enjoying the luxury of Jay Cooke's mansion in Philadelphia or riding with A. T. Stewart in Central Park. * * * He accepted gifts with both hands, and he seems never to have suspected the price that would be exacted of the President for the presents to the general.
>
> "He never realized how great a bill was sent to the American people for the wine he drank or the cigars he smoked with his wealthy hosts; yet if the wine had been molten gold and the cigars platinum they would have been far cheaper.

THE PRICE OF FREE CIGARS

"In return for a few boxes of choice Havanas, Jay Cooke laid his hands on millions of acres of western lands for the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was the way of the gilded age, and Grant was only doing what all his friends and associates were doing. If he accepted a $50,000 house in Philadelphia, his comrade, General Sherman, accepted a $100,000 house in Washington. Such gifts were not bribes; they were open and aboveboard; it was a free and easy way of the times. What the age was careless about is the fact that it is hard to refuse a reasonable request from one's fairy godmother, and what the general never understood is that if one is President, such a godmother is certain to be a very dangerous member of the family."

No, the distinction between gifts and bribes, so far as the public risks are involved, is not so easily made. Both can menace the public welfare and the reputation of recipients—different as they may be legally and morally.

HARD CHOICE

What is the public man to do? Citizens of all descriptions, old friends of younger days and utter strangers alike, press about him, gifts in hand. They wish to honor the office he graces. They desire to show their good will. They seek to draw notice to themselves. They hope to advertise a product. They are anxious to publicize a good cause. Perhaps some of them wish to buy influence * * * but which ones? What is a public man to do?

Turning down all gifts is not easy. The rejection of a gift carries with it an implied reproach to the would-be donor; it is as much as to say that the sought-for object is influence or bribery. Or the rejection of a modest gift may chill the warmth which ought to prevail between the people and elected servants. Or a stiff and stuffy declination of an accustomed exchange between friends may make public life a dreary affair indeed. Worse yet, the hospitality that would not be questioned in other circumstances may become as dangerous as gifts of greater value.

Perhaps it could be safely said, however, that the danger varies in direct proportion as the gift's value varies; and in the same degree that the donor's opportunity to profit by favor varies. The safest gift is the gift of no intrinsic value given by the citizen who has nothing to gain from governmental favor; the most dangerous, the gift of great value from a citizen who has a greal deal to gain as a litigant or as a supplicant for governmental favor.

The danger differs, in addition, in accordance with the publicity and the secrecy attending the gift. Gifts by groups of citizens and associations of firms probably are less objectionable than gifts by individuals and individual companies.

The White House is plagued by thousands of gifts, more calculated to reward the donor by publicity than to gratify the recipient, and these are hardly open to the objections that lie against gifts of other kinds. Where they are not of great value, however, they often are of such a commercial nature that the dignity of the Government would be better served if they were banned. Where they are of substantial value they may be inappropriate on that ground alone.

The Presidency has another sort of gift with which to cope—that conferred by one head of state upon another. Most of the time, embarrassment on this count can be escaped by making the gift the property of the Nation—as many of the Presidents have done.

There is one kind of gift which surely is not at all objectionable, the gift to be used in public institutions: furniture and chandeliers for public buildings, rugs for public places. The White House has many such fights and they reflect no discredit either on the Presidents who have received them or the private persons who have donated them. Here is one way of showing respect for the office and its temporary tenant that is without reproach.

Can troublesome gifts be stopped by law or by executive order? The idea has been entertained. The statutes, of course, cover outright corruption and bribery as well as gifts which Congress has deemed inappropriate (originating with foreign governments). Perhaps, but not all gifts to public men are as simple and straightforward as those Sherman Adams received.

What about the gift of social standing and prestige? How could it be outlawed? What about the gift that may consist of lucrative private jobs for relatives or for friends? What about the gift which is no more tangible than the expectation of a soft berth after Government service—in case of political misfortune?

Congress has at least been worrying about its own special type of gift—the campaign contribution—and about the favors that Congressmen do to reward past contributions and recommend future ones.

Whatever laws are made or rules adopted, in future as in the past, much no doubt must be left to the conscience of the public man. Appropriate standards, in fact, may not always be exactly the same. Each public man helps build his public legend. His public has a right to insist that his public acts be in conformity with it. And he will feel the reproaches of national opinion as his acts are at variance with the legend, the image that he has helped construct.

Favors extended and received by a Jimmy Walker will not excite quite the same furor as those extended or received by a Sherman Adams.

Fundamentally, in a free and democratic society, the philosophical objection to exchanges of gifts between citizens and public servants arises in the favoritism and discrimination that such a relationship implies. Each citizen, in relation to officials, ought to stand on equal footing; but when one applicant for the attention of a public official is a citizen who has showered him with gifts and the other is a citizen who has given him nothing, there is a plain danger of discrimination.

Gifts, of course, are not the only things that endanger this equality. Long acquaintance, friendship, intimate association, old school ties, blood relation, and a hundred other aspects of life impair the ideal equality of all citizens before the laws and the men who administer the laws.

Gifts, however, are one conspicuous and avoidable menace to impartial administration of Government. They always will be looked upon with suspicion and uneasiness that rises as they increase in value to the recipient and in proportion as the donor is in a position to profit by favor.

There may be other public issues and concerns of great importance from which attention is momentarily diverted by such excursions as those into which the Harris committee has led the country.

This is not an unimportant matter, however. Citizens are properly concerned with the behavior of public men in those areas of everyday life where the common citizen is as good a judge of motives and purposes as the most favored citizen.

The people know, instinctively, that Jefferson was right when he said: "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest." They are rightly anxious that the practice of the art marks their public affairs.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In addition, the leader of at least one major interest group in our country has indorsed the proposal made by Theodore Roosevelt half a century ago and which I have embodied in legislation. This man is Mr. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO. In an editorial written for the April 1956 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, Mr. Meany asked:

Might it not therefore, be a good idea for Congress to provide by law for Government financing of campaigns for Federal office, as proposed in S. 3242, a bill introduced by Senator RICHARD NEUBERGER and cosponsored by Senators MORSE, MURRAY, DOUGLAS, SPARKMAN, MANSFIELD, LANGER and HUMPHREY?

If Congress refused to adopt such a law, might it not then consider limiting all campaign contributions to a maximum of $1?

Mr. Meany's attitude is heartening to me, and I ask unanimous consent that his editorial from the American Federationist be printed in the RECORD, along with my letter to him commenting on the editorial, which is dated March 29, 1956.

There being no objection, the letter and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 29, 1956.

Mr. GEORGE MEANY,
President, AFL-CIO,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MEANY: I was very pleased to see your kind reference to my bill for Federal assistance in campaign financing in your editorial in the American Federationist for April. As you recognize in your editorial, such a step will, in the long run, prove to be the only effective means of freeing our political parties and their candidates for public office from their present unhealthy reliance on vast private campaign funds.

In spite of efforts which are continually made to shift attention to the relatively modest campaign contributions collected by organized working people, your editorial position shows that labor itself recognizes that average men and women can never compete in this respect with the wealth of owners and managers of business enterprises, whose candidates for public office are invariably far better financed.

While I believe that President Theodore Roosevelt's proposal, as embodied in my bill, is the ultimate solution to the financing of modern election campaigns, I have introduced two more modest proposals which could be enacted in connection with clean-elections legislation this year. One of these would make federally paid radio and television broadcast time, worth up to $1 million, available equally to both major parties. The other would permit individual campaign contributions up to $10 a person to be taken as a tax credit (not a deduction from income) against Federal income taxes.

I hope that these two proposals, which are designed to bring more democratic means of financing and more equality to our electoral processes, will also win the support of your great organization.

Again, I appreciate the public-spirited and forward-looking interest which you have taken in the grave problem of election financing.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
United States Senator.

THE LOBBY PROBE

(By George Meany)

A special Senate committee has been authorized to under take a full-scale investigation of political contributions by big business. This investigation was touched off by sensational disclosures regarding the lobbying activities of gas and oil interests. President Eisenhower found these activities

so reprehensible that he vetoed the bill freeing natural gas producers from Federal price regulation on that very account.

The AFL–CIO heartily supports this Senate investigation. Despite the law forbidding political contributions by corporations, it is common knowledge in Washington that big business interests have financed political campaigns of individual candidates and political organizations through various legal loopholes.

Frequently these contributions have been made in the name of corporation executives and members of their families. It was not until Senator FRANCIS CASE, of South Dakota, told the Senate he had been offered a $2,500 campaign contribution by a lawyer representing a gas producer, in the expectation that the Senator would vote for the bill desired by the gas lobby, that the scandalous nature of big business influence upon the legislative process was brought forcibly to public attention.

Since the Senate investigation was authorized, it has been stated in the press that the committee would inquire into political contributions by labor organizations as well as big business. One of the committee members, Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, of Arizona, has publicly announced that he will insist that the investigation be broadened to include unions.

Labor welcomes such an investigation. The AFL–CIO, in accordance with the law, files with Congress a complete record of all funds it receives in $1 voluntary political contributions from its members and all expenditures from those funds. There is nothing secret in these activities, which are completely open and aboveboard.

Before the merger both the AFL and CIO maintained separate political committees which collected campaign contributions from members and made expenditures in behalf of candidates from both parties who received labor endorsements. Since the merger the AFL–CIO has established the committee on political education to carry on the same work.

We are proud of the records of these committees. With the help of State organizations, they have endorsed candidates for public office with outstanding records of public service.

Perhaps an attempt will be made to indicate that labor's campaign contributions to candidates, in the aggregate, matched those of business contributors. Such efforts will be doomed to failure, because the fact is that labor has never succeeded in raising by voluntary contributions more than a small fraction of the total amounts expended in any campaign.

It is to the best interests of democracy that the cost of campaigns be financed by as many voters as possible, because this helps to arouse the political consciousness and responsibility of the great masses of the American electorate. It is also obviously in the national interest to prevent a few large campaign contributors from dominating the selection and election of candidates for public office.

Might it not, therefore, be a good idea for Congress to provide by law for Government financing of campaigns for Federal office, as proposed in S. 3242, a bill introduced by Senator RICHARD NEUBERGER and cosponsored by Senators MORSE, MURRAY, DOUGLAS, SPARKMAN, MANSFIELD, LANGER, and HUMPHREY? If Congress refuses to adopt such a law, might it not then consider limiting all campaign contributions to a maximum of $1?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I also ask unanimous consent that a report by the distinguished newsman, Roscoe Drummond, which appeared in the Oregon Journal of Portland, of June 11, 1958, be printed in the RECORD, along with an editorial from the New York Daily News of June 13, 1958, entitled "Gander Wants No Sauce." In addition, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from the news broadcast of Mr. Eric Sevareid, the well-known news analyst on June 11, 1958. I further ask to include, from the Oregon Journal of June 16, 1958, an editorial entitled "Legislation Not the Answer."

There being no objection, the articles and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., of June 11, 1958]

BILL WOULD HAVE CONGRESS TAKE DOSE OF OWN MEDICINE

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, Democrat of Oregon, may not be adding to his popularity with his colleagues, but he is taking a step which can help the whole Federal Government.

In a bill he is introducing in the Senate this afternoon, Senator NEUBERGER is putting this simple and reasonable proposition to the Members of Congress: Take your own medicine—or else.

This all has to do with conflict of interest and that complex of laws designed to keep public officials from having private interests which could conflict with their public duty.

You will recall with what zest, virtue, even smugness Senate committees cross-examine executive appointees to see if their ownership holdings might at some time under some circumstances unduly influence a decision this official might be called upon to make. And if the mood of the Senate committee is that he better sell his stock, he better sell it whatever the effect on his company or on himself—or he will be off to a bad start.

But, somehow, during all these years of eagerly applying the conflict of interest law to others, members of Congress have never applied it to themselves.

Senator NEUBERGER rightly asks: Why not?

The case for applying the conflict of interest statutes to Congress is unexceptionable.

If a Defense Department official shouldn't make contracts with a company in which he has stock, should a Senator be free to make laws for a business in which he has an interest?

But he is free to do so—and he does.

Recently a Defense official was raked over the coals because, having something to do with ordering military uniforms, it was found that his wife was engaged in manufacturing uniforms. There are wives of Members of Congress who are engaged in business on which their husbands legislate.

Nothing is done about that.

A member of the Federal Communications Commission must not own radio or TV stock because he regulates the industry, but members of the Senate and House Committees on Interstate Commerce, in charge of legislation for the industry, can own radio and TV stock.

The congressional "conflict of interest" is almost unending.

Members of Congress are engaged in the oil business and they vote legislation giving special tax provisions to the oil industry.

The are engaged in farming and they vote on farm subsidies.

They take legal fees from the railroads and legislate on railroads.

They are publishers and they vote on second-class postal rates for their publications.

They are lecturers and they take lecture fees from groups who are affected by their legislation.

They are lawyers and they make money from a wide range of clients who have a stake in legislation.

There is plenty of "conflict of interest" among Members of Congress. If conflict of interest can be guarded against by law—as Congress evidently thinks it can in the executive branch of Government—ought it not to be similarly guarded against in the legislative branch?

That's what Senator NEUBERGER is asking. It will be revealing to see how the Senate and House respond.

"I hold no brief for these existing conflict of interest statutes, which have been subjected to much criticism," Mr. NEUBERGER points out. "My immediate purpose is only to present the principle of equal treatment for elected and appointed officers of our Government and I do not wish to complicate this by simultaneously rewriting the existing rules."

In this area of "conflict of interest" it seems elemental that all ought to take the same medicine. If, for any reason, Congress is not prepared to take its own medicine, it ought to change the prescription.

[From the New York Daily News of June 13, 1958]

GANDER WANTS NO SAUCE

To the surprise of few if any, Washington dopesters give Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER's conflict-of-interest bill little chance of passing Congress.

The Oregon Democrat points out that officials in the Government's executive branch have to get rid of any business connections which might influence their official acts—remember former Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's General Motors stocks that he had to unload?

NEUBERGER'S RIGHT, BUT—

So, NEUBERGER, on the theory that what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, has introduced a bill requiring Members of Congress to part company with stocks, properties, businesses, law clients, and so on, that might influence their votes.

He's right, of course; but if this gander consents to be garnished with this sauce, a near-miracle will have come to pass.

CBS RADIO NEWS ANALYSIS FOR JUNE 11, 1958

(By Eric Sevareid)

Good evening. Henry Adams once wrote that people are always being deceived by the illusion that power in the hands of friends is an advantage to them. Mr. Sherman Adams, of the White House, has power in his hands, probably as much practical political power as anybody in the Capital. And he is the friend of Mr. Bernard Goldfine, of Boston, a man with various business irons in various fires. Question: Has Mr. Goldfine's friendship with Mr. Adams been an advantage to Mr. Goldfine, beyond the natural joys of friendship for its own sweet sake? Mr. Goldfine's lawyers say "No." Mr. Adams will say "No." Mr. Hagerty says Mr. Adams enjoys the President's confidence. The House subcommittee counsel implies that the hotel suites occupied by Mr. Adams, at, it says, Mr. Goldfine's expense, indicate that the answer to the question is, "Yes." The Capital awaits proof, whether or not Henry Adams' maxim pertains in this case.

Right in the middle of all this, just as everybody is bracing himself for another congressional "orgy of morality," as Swinburne put it—(very handy thing, Bartlett's Quotations)—right in the middle of it all, Oregon's Senator NEUBERGER has committed something akin to booing the preacher. Mr. NEUBERGER seems to have a simple, logical mind, which will get him nowhere in politics.

He has raised a simple, logical point as shattering as that of the child who pointed out that the emperor had no clothes. How, he is saying, can Congressmen tear the liver and lights out of administration officials for mixing up their private business and their public duties, when Congressmen themselves do this all the time—dozens of them? The Senator is introducing a bill to apply the

conflict-of-interest laws to Senators and Members of the House.

For, as Mr. Roscoe Drummond recalls for us, Congressmen who own oil and gas wells are always voting on oil and gas legislation; Congressmen who own newspapers vote on the postal-rate laws; Congressmen with farms devise and vote on farm subsidies, and so it goes. It's the old question—who's watching the watchmen? Congressmen, when pressed, usually answer this by declaring that the voters, the good people of the great State of, have passed upon their moral character, and there is no higher earthly judge. But somehow this sounds a bit weak.

Well, maybe Mr. NEUBERGER should go further and submit another bill (it will have about as much chance of passage as his present one), a bill based on the recommendation of the New York publisher, Mr. Alfred Knopf. For some weeks, Mr. Knopf has been proposing a permanent standing committee of leading citizens to investigate Congress; they wouldn't have the power of subpena, of course, unless Mr. NEUBERGER could fix that, but if they do things the way congressional committees often do things, they could have great fun leaking accusations to the press and great fun watching the accusee trying to make his denial catch up with the accusation.

This is Eric Sevareid in Washington.

[From the Oregon Journal, Portland Oreg., of June 16, 1958]

LEGISLATION NOT THE ANSWER

We're not sure just what Senator RICHARD NEUBERGER had in mind when he introduced a bill which would apply the conflict-of-interest principle to Members of Congress.

It is doubtful Senator NEUBERGER believes his bill will become law—at least not at this session. If, however, his idea was to call to attention the double standard which Congress maintains on this issue and to spotlight some of the incongruities in the matter, then his mission already is accomplished.

Conflict-of-interest laws are those designed to prevent private interests of public officials from conflicting with the public duty which they are sworn to perform.

Roscoe Drummond, Journal columnist, recently noted "with what zest, virtue even smugness Senate committees cross-examine Executive appointees to see if thier ownership holdings might at some time under some circumstances unduly influence a decision this official might be called upon to make."

At the same time he also noted that congressional conflict of interest is almost unending—Members who are engaged in the oil business who vote legislation giving special tax provisions to the oil industry, Members engaged in farming who vote on farm subsidies, Members who take legal fees from railroads and legislate on railroads and so on.

Then he asks why, if conflict of interest can be controlled by law, as Congress apparently thinks it can in the executive branch, it should not also be guarded in the legislative branch.

The question is perfectly legitimate. Conflict of interest has no more justification in Congress than it does on the Federal Communications Commission, the Defense Department, or other executive office.

But we doubt whether the answer to the problem lies in the field of legislation. If a Congressman or an executive-department appointee has it within him to use his position to further his personal interests, or those of his friends or clients in contravention of his sworn duty, then he will be a poor appointee or Congressman whether or not there is a conflict-of-interest law on the statute books.

The vigilant Senators required Charles E. Wilson, former Secretary of Defense, to dispose of his General Motors stock because that corporation had and was eligible for additional defense contracts. Yet the same Senators did not require Neil McElroy, former president of Procter & Gamble, to dispose of his stock in that corporation. Are the good Senators suggesting that members of our Armed Forces no longer take baths?

The problem is not unlike that involved in the picking of a jury. In the eyes of some attorneys, an unprejudiced juror is one who has never read anything, who has no friends or relatives, who has never done anything—in fact one whose mind is a total blank at the time the trial starts. We pray that our fate never rests in the hands of such a juror.

There are some rather obvious examples of what should not be done. We would not, for example, have appointed the late Al Capone to head up the FBI. Probably a broker of television stations would be better left off the Federal Communications Commission, and we would think it poor policy to appoint an avowed enemy of public power to a power agency.

But leaving aside the extremes, the conflict-of-interest laws fall into the category of attempts to achieve morality and ethical conduct through legislation. It can't be done.

Appoint and elect the best men available and then watch them like a hawk. No law will ever take the place of public vigilance.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am happy to yield.

Mr. CLARK. I commend the Senator for the thought-provoking address he has just delivered, and I wish to associate myself with the sentiments he has expressed—and particularly to view with some alarms the failure of Members of Congress to understand the very difficult position in which they place themselves when they carry on, before governmental bureaus, many of the same activities which cause them to complain about Mr. Adams. I wonder if the Senator would not agree with me that the biblical injunction about the mote in our brother's eye and the beam in our own would be a good text for our colleagues, both in the other body and in the Senate, to consider in connection with this subject.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I could not agree more fully with the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, who, I may add, is my only present cosponsor in connection with Senate bill 3979, to apply equal-conflict-of-interest principles to Members of Congress and to executive officials generally. I particularly welcome the Senator's comments.

Mr. CLARK. As I understand, there is a rule of the Senate which calls upon a Member to reveal a conflict-of-interest, and therefore disqualify himself from voting, or, in the alternative, at least to reveal such interest before he casts his vote. Is the Senator aware of such a rule?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am aware that there is such a rule; but it is my understanding that, with respect to most, if not all, of us, it is honored much more in the breach than in the observance thereof.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator is correct. I recall my astonishment, as a new Senator, at hearing the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], when the postal rate bill was under discussion, state to the Senate that because he owned a newspaper in Virginia he was disqualifying himself from voting on that measure, which affected the postal rates paid by newspapers. I thought that was a fine thing for Senator BYRD to do. I had not appreciated until then that there was such a rule in the Senate; but I do not recall any other instance in the past 2 years in which it has been applied.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I, too, share the admiration of the Senator from Pennsylvania for what the senior Senator from Virginia did. I should like to add a further thought. We seem to have set up a double standard of morality in American politics. Let me explain what I mean. It is regarded as sinful, for example, for Sherman Adams to have accepted a rug from Mr. Goldfine. I do not support that action. I do not defend it. I believe that Mr. Adams showed great indiscretion, and certainly very poor judgment, when he accepted such gifts. Apparently it would have been perfectly legal if Mr. Goldfine had given $50,000 to the campaign fund of Sherman Adams' master, President Eisenhower, when he ran for President of the United States.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator from Oregon has pending a bill which would remedy the situation with respect to campaign contributions and put them on a better basis, by allowing a tax credit for small campaign contributions. The Senator feels—and I share his views—that that would make it unnecessary, as a practical matter, to raise very large sums for campaign expenditures from wealthy individuals.

Mr. NEUBERGER. There can be no question about that. The bill referred to is pending in committee. I am also the author of a proposal under which the Federal Government would underwrite campaign expenditures, as President Theodore Roosevelt requested in a message to Congress in 1907.

I wish to conclude by emphasizing one particular inconsistency, which seems to me to be the root of much of the corruption in American politics. It is possible for Congress to become terribly exercised about a deepfreeze to Colonel Vaughan, under the Truman administration, and about a rug and hotel suites for Sherman Adams under the Eisenhower administration. Yet William S. White, the author of a definitive book on the United States Senate, has written that it takes approximately $200,000 in a campaign fund to elect a Senator in an average State, and a million dollars in a populous State.

So long as we permit these huge campaign funds in American politics, to which big business and big industry and trade-union educational funds can contribute, it seems to me that when we become excited over trivial things, we are to repeat swatting at flies instead of draining the swamp.

Mr. CLARK. That is correct. I agree thoroughly with the Senator. I believe he knows that there is pending before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service on which we both serve, a bill which has passed the House of Repre-

sentatives, and which proposes to establish a code of ethics for Government employees. I do not know at the moment whether the code mentions elected public officials. I wonder whether the Senator would give some thought to whether we might interest our colleagues on that committee to report a bill, with suitable amendments, on that subject, before Congress adjourns at this session.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I believe we should work toward that end. One reason the bill has not moved thus far in committee is that it does not contain any enforcement provisions. In other words, it is toothless, as only a mere statement of principles. As I understand, it applies to the lesser bureaucrats, rather than persons in higher positions. It should contain some enforcement clauses.

Mr. CLARK. I suspect that the Senator agrees with me that that kind of long range governmental reform takes several sessions of Congress to bring about. I hope that my good friend from Oregon will still be here when the reforms which he espouses with such logic and persuasion, become law. I commend him for his interest in this subject, and I point out again that, although it may take a long time to accomplish such reforms, we should nevertheless start somewhere.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator. I believe he has made a chronological underestimate with respect to the time element involved. It was in 1907, over a half century ago, that Theodore Roosevelt, one of our most vigorous and illustrious Presidents became concerned about the dominance of campaign funds in American political life. That was before the days of radio and television and the other mass media of communications.

Mr. CLARK. That was before Cadillacs, too.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I do not know if it was before Cadillacs or vicuna coats, but certainly it was before the day of multi-million-dollar campaign funds. That was 51 years ago. Nevertheless, this proposal, which originated with a great President, whose centennial we are celebrating, still languishes in committee and still has not come to life. The recent episode concerning Sherman Adams should give Congress the impetus, once and for all, to banish the importance and the dominance of large political campaign contributions in American public life.

Mr. CLARK obtained the floor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is the Senate still proceeding with the transaction of morning business? We have had 2 speeches now, which have lasted for 45 minutes, when we are supposed to be operating under the 3-minute rule. Are we still operating under the heading of morning business?

Mr. CLARK. The Senator from Pennsylvania had no intention of violating the 3-minute rule.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I have addressed a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair. The junior Senator from Virginia must attend in another place and his opportunity to speak to the Senate is limited.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous speaker was speaking for a longer period under unanimous consent.

Mr. ROBERTSON. If the Senator who is about to speak will limit himself to the 3-minute rule, I have no objection. I call attention to the fact that the previous speakers took 45 minutes.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Virginia that the junior Senator from Oregon, who was the preceding speaker, obtained unanimous consent to speak for an additional 10 minutes. I believe he did not exceed the additional time limit.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That is correct. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] also obtained unanimous consent to speak for a longer time.

PROPOSED HOUSING ACT OF 1958

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the proposed Housing Act of 1958 will be before the Senate within a few days. This bill has been painstakingly put together under the leadership of the eminent junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], whose position as a housing expert is unparalleled in this body. It has been one of my greatest pleasures as a new Senator to explore this complicated field under his leadership and guidance.

The bill is a complex one. It is, perhaps, most complex in the fundamental changes made in the public housing program in an effort to revive a program which is needed more than ever, but which has been gradually dying in the past few years. Testimony before our subcommittee indicated very strongly that public housing was dying from strangulation with redtape and from suffocation under the tight controls of a Washington bureaucracy.

Perhaps the best brief guide to an understanding of this bill is an address delivered last night by the able Senator from Alabama before the National Housing Conference here in Washington. I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the text of the Senator's address and commend it for the study of my colleagues.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I am again honored by your invitation to address the Annual Convention of the National Housing Conference.

It has been my privilege to address you many times. Usually, your annual meeting takes place at a critical stage of the legislative year. This year is no exception. Only last Thursday, I reported a Banking and Currency Committee bill to the Senate. It is now on the Senate Calendar and will be debated in the near future. If enacted, it will become the Housing Act of 1958. If its major provisions are retained—and I am hopeful they will be—this year's housing act will be one of the most fundamental, and far reaching, enactments in many years.

The committee bill is, in my judgment, sound in its basic policy direction, and eminently practical in its approach. Its general purpose is to take another step forward toward achieving the policy, set forth in the Housing Act of 1949, of decent housing for all of our people.

The bill is practical in its approach, for it depends primarily on local initiative and responsibility.

Another way of describing the theme of this year's bill is that it attempts to cut redtape, and decentralize Federal housing programs, wherever feasible.

The present status of housing has both its encouraging and discouraging aspects.

The Census Bureau reported over 1 million new nonfarm households formed in 1957. This compares with the production of less than 1 million new homes for the same period. This means that we are still losing ground in trying to meet the needs of a growing Nation.

Moreover, on the qualitative side, the Census Buerau reported the continuing existence of 13 million substandard dwelling units in the United States—roughly one-fourth of the total inventory. A generation ago, one-third of the Nation was ill-housed. Today, one-fourth of the Nation is ill-housed. This slight improvement should give little comfort to the wealthiest and most powerful Nation on earth.

Faced with these realities, it is imperative that more and more people at the grassroots become aware of the basic need for good housing programs, that they speak out in loud and clear voices. Dedicated organizations like yours offer a medium for this important task. It is to the great credit of your own National Housing Conference that it has contributed so much to better housing for America's less fortunate families.

When all is said and done, the realization of the need, coupled with a spirit of dedication to do something about it, constitute the ingredients of success in influencing national policy.

The committee bill now on the calendar is not the first housing bill this year. Earlier this year, you will recall, the Congress enacted, with bipartisan support—in fact, with only one lonely dissenting voice—an antirecession housing measure.

The results have been very encouraging. FHA applications for insurance and VA requests for appraisal have increased rapidly. Even the building industry itself seems a little surprised at the success of the program. The main reason why it went through Congress, in record time, and has since done such a good job, is that it is based upon what I believe is sound policy. The entire bill was directed at the great unmet market for low- and medium-priced homes. As you know, this is an old and familiar tune I have been playing for some time.

I still do not understand, however, why the President is so troubled by congressional action in the field of housing. Despite the speed and unanimity with which the Congress adopted the emergency housing bill, the President waited until the 11th hour before he signed it; and in signing it, he voiced extensive objections to its main features. Now that the beneficial results of the Emergency Housing Act are becoming evident, I hope the White House will concede that the Congress has some understanding of the Nation's housing needs.

I have been somewhat amused by that part of the press which originally attacked the emergency housing bill, but now that it has worked so well, call it a statesmanlike administration act.

The bill now on the Senate Calendar is also a good bill, and it deserves the same kind of bipartisan support accorded the Emergency Housing Act.

The Subcommittee on Housing, after long and serious discussion, assembled an omnibus bill. In general terms, the bill has these objectives:

It would make a long-term commitment toward the support of urban renewal.

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EQUALITY IN CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS IS PARALLEL WITH EQUALITY IN VOTING

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the bill introduced by the distinguished majority leader [Mr. JOHNSON] and many other Senators, S. 3308, to modernize the Federal election and corrupt practices laws, includes several forward-looking provisions. Among them is a proposal which has recently gained rather wide attention and favor—a proposal to permit political contributions up to the amount of $100 to be taken as income tax deductions in any one tax year. In other words, Mr. President, the proposal is that each individual taxpayer who contributes toward the election campaign of a candidate for a Federal elective office may deduct the amount of his contribution from his income in computing his Federal income tax up to $100 in any one year.

The objective of this provision is to offer encouragement to more people to make political contributions, on a modest scale, to the election campaigns of the candidates of their choice. The sponsors of S. 3308 are to be commended for the recognition which their bill gives to that objective. However, Mr. President, I cannot support the method proposed in that bill for providing a tax incentive for campaign contributions. Analysis of the proposal shows that its actual application would be unfair and discriminatory, and that it would, in effect, introduce class legislation into the laws governing our political processes.

This result, Mr. President, follows very simply from the fact that the higher a taxpayer's income is, the more a deduction of $100 saves him in taxes. As the scale of annual income rises, less and less of the deductible $100 contribution would be made by the taxpayer, and more and more of it would, in effect, be borne by the Government—that is to say, by other taxpayers.

I have prepared a chart, from United States Treasury sources, which illustrates this effect of our progressive income tax rates, if the proposed $100 deduction for campaign contributions had been the law prior to the 1952 presidential election campaign, and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the RECORD, so that I may refer to it in my further remarks.

There being no objection, the chart was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Illustration of proposed income tax deduction for $100 political contributions

[Applied to 1952 elections, estimated 1951 figures]

Highest applicable income tax rate (percent)	Net taxable income bracket	Taxpayer's share of deductible $100 campaign contribution	Government's share of deductible $100 campaign contribution	Number of taxpayers filing return by income brackets	Percentage of taxpayers filing return by income brackets	Collections from income taxpayers, by income brackets	Percentage of total collections from income taxpayers
	Total			*Thousands* [1] 84,000.0	100.00	*Millions* $22,372.7	100.0
0	None, but income exceeds $600	$100.00	0	[1] 17,639.3	21.00	0	0
20.4	0 to $2,000	79.60	$20.40	56,919.6	67.76	8,938.6	40.0
22.4	$2,000 to $4,000	77.60	22.40	6,389.4	7.61	3,585.4	16.0
27.0	$4,000 to $6,000	73.00	27.00	1,458.3	1.74	1,558.4	7.0
30.0	$6,000 to $8,000	70.00	30.00	504.8	.60	852.0	3.8
35.0	$8,000 to $10,000	65.00	35.00	329.8	.39	750.2	3.4
39.0	$10,000 to $12,000	61.00	39.00	223.2	.27	680.6	3.0
43.0	$12,000 to $14,000	57.00	43.00	112.3	.14	441.9	2.0
48.0	$14,000 to $16,000	52.00	48.00	83.6	.10	399.2	1.8
51.0	$16,000 to $18,000	49.00	51.00	50.4	.06	282.7	1.3
54.0	$18,000 to $20,000	46.00	54.00	61.3	.07	404.6	1.8
57.0	$20,000 to $22,000	43.00	57.00	44.5	.05	346.1	1.5
61.0	$22,000 to $26,000	39.00	61.00	55.9	.07	541.5	2.4
63.0	$26,000 to $32,000	37.00	63.00	47.7	.06	618.9	2.8
66.0	$32,000 to $38,000	34.00	66.00	22.7	.03	387.9	1.7
69.0	$38,000 to $44,000	31.00	69.00	13.0	.02	268.7	1.2
73.0	$44,000 to $50,000	27.00	73.00	13.5	.02	350.7	1.6
75.0	$50,000 to $60,000	25.00	75.00	5.8	.01	171.2	.8
78.0	$60,000 to $70,000	22.00	78.00	9.2	.01	338.2	1.5
82.0	$70,000 to $80,000	18.00	82.00	4.0	(2)	179.7	.8
84.0	$80,000 to $90,000	16.00	84.00	3.1	(2)	165.0	.7
87.0	$90,000 to $100,000	13.00	87.00	2.2	(2)	144.0	.6
89.0	$100,000 to $150,000	11.00	89.00	3.5	(2)	286.5	1.3
90.0	$150,000 to $200,000	10.00	90.00	1.7	(2)	223.4	1.0
91.0	$200,000 plus	9.00	91.00	1.2	(2)	457.3	2.0

[1] Approximate. [2] Less than 0.01 percent.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, even a cursory examination of the chart shows the inequities which would have resulted if, for the 1952 elections, the $100 deduction now proposed had been applied under the 1951 tax code. In that year, the lowest tax bracket—for those who had any net taxable income at all—was 20.4 percent. If a man's net taxable income were in that bracket—less than $2,000—a $100 tax deductible campaign contribution would save him $20.40 in taxes. It would therefore cost him $79.60 to contribute $100 to the candidate of his choice.

But his neighbor with a net income of $6,000 to $8,000 would save $30; for if he reported the $100 as income instead of contributing it to a political campaign, it would increase his taxes by $30. And if the president of his firm has a net taxable income of $50,000 to $60,000, he actually would pay only $25 of his own $100 contribution, while the Government would be contributing $75 to the campaign of the candidate he favors.

Does that look like a fair program of encouraging individual contributions, Mr. President? Is it consistent with our fundamental principle of political equality—of one man, one vote—for the United States Government to offer to pay three-fourths or more of a $100 campaign contribution made by a wealthy individual, and 20 percent of the same contribution made by a person of modest income—or zero percent, if the individual has no net taxable income?

STRANGE WAY TO ENCOURAGE SMALL INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

If this plan is designed to encourage the making of large masses of small, individual contributions to election campaigns, it is a curious way to go about it, Mr. President. For let us look at the

chart to ascertain the numbers of taxpayers involved.

Over 17½ million people—21 percent—who filed returns in 1951 owed no taxes whatever; their deductions were already more than their taxable income. The proposed $100 deduction, if they could make a campaign contribution of that size, would save them not one nickel. Fifty-seven million taxpayers—67 percent—were in the 20.4 percent bracket. Adding the next two brackets, we find that more than 98 percent of all taxpayers filing returns would save $27 or less if they could deduct a $100 campaign contribution from their taxable income. As a practical matter, few of them would save that much—first, because the great majority of our men and women cannot afford a $100 political contribution from their family budgets, even if it costs them "only" $80; and second, because they would not be permitted to take the proposed deduction in addition to the standard deduction on our income tax forms. In 1951, about 78 percent of all tax returns—almost all in the lowest brackets—took this standard deduction. Only the minority in the higher brackets, who itemize their deductions, would thus benefit at all from the proposed deduction for campaign gifts.

But the wealthiest 2 percent of our population, Mr. President—and I might add, the 2 percent most able today to make substantial campaign contributions—would have the first $100 of their political donations subsidized by the Government to the tune of $40 or $60 or $80, as shown in columns 3 and 4 of the chart.

POLITICAL ABSURDITY IN "ALWAYS-ALWAYS" LAND

Mr. President, I am confident that upon study and reflection, the proponents of the $100 deduction for political campaign gifts will themselves see the inequity of this proposition. But the plan is not only unjust and undemocratic—it is also a political absurdity.

A brief, wholly hypothetical illustration will demonstrate my point.

J. M. Barrie wrote of Never-Never Land. This was in his Peter Pan tales. Let us suppose, Mr. President, that there is an "always-always land," in which elections of the Government are contested by two political parties. Suppose that one party espouses conservative economic, fiscal, and social policies desired by the owners of business enterprise, and opposes Government spending for social programs and public works. Suppose that this political party always has the support of individuals of great wealth, of the owners and managers of banks and businesses and industrial corporations. Suppose that the other political party—which espouses liberal and humanitarian social legislation, and Government investment in the continued growth of the national economy—generally has the support of the average, working men and women of "always-always land."

Let us suppose, then, that the Government of this hypothetical country—which has income-tax rates such as those of the United States—were to give each of its citizens the privilege to deduct $100 gifts to political candidates from his income for tax purposes—$200 for a husband and wife.

What would be the effect? Which political party would benefit?

WHICH PARTY GETS THE $100 CONTRIBUTIONS?

We have seen that millions and millions of men and women, with the kind of income earned from working in shops and factories or teaching or operating a small family farm, would not be helped one bit in supporting the political party of their choice. Many of them have no net income, after their other deductions, on which to pay taxes, and the majority of the others use the standard tax deduction and would therefore not qualify for the special deduction for campaign contributions. In any case, Mr. President, men and women who work from 1 to 2 weeks to earn $100 are not likely to donate that amount to a political campaign.

The few remaining individuals of moderate income who could give $100, and who would come within the conditions of the special deduction for campaign gifts, would save about $20 from the special deduction.

I ask, Mr. President, how much in campaign funds will the party of the common people in "always-always land" receive by virtue of the special $100 deduction?

But, Mr. President, let us look at the political party which already always receives, from those wealthier groups whose policies it espouses, 2 and 3 and 4 times the contributions of its competitor, in support of the election campaigns of its candidates for the government of "always-always land."

The $100 tax deduction device offers meaningful tax assistance to the campaign contributions of about 2 percent of the citizens—the top 2 percent whose annual net taxable income exceeds $6,000. If these citizens—who can afford it—give $100 to a political candidate, the Government offers to forgive their taxes in amounts ranging from $30 to $80 or more. Which of the parties in the mythical "always-always land" would get most of these contributions?

In other words, Mr. President, under the $100 deduction plan, the Government offers to the political candidates of the wealthiest 2 percent of the Nation, sums ranging from $30 on up in Government tax funds. But that is not all. The tax which is forgiven, and not collected from the $100 contributors, will have to be made up from somewhere else. I do not know, Mr. President, whether the total sum of campaign deductions, and of the resulting lost revenue, will be small or large. But whatever it is, this lost revenue will come from the remaining sources, and what are they? Why, they are largely the income taxes of the less wealthy 98 percent of the citizens—the citizens who, as the chart shows, pay between them 63 percent of all the income taxes collected.

GREAT MAJORITY WOULD HELP PAY CAMPAIGN GIFTS OF WEALTHY MINORITY

There we see the ultimate inequity of the $100 deduction plan, Mr. President. The Government helps pay campaign contributions to the candidates of the wealthier party—which does not need the help—and gets most of the revenue back from the less wealthy supporters of the other party, whose candidates for office are already heavily outfinanced in every campaign. If there ever has been a better device than this proposed tax deduction for making the supporters of the poorer party finance the campaigns of the richer, I should like to hear about it.

Let us return, Mr. President, from our trip to "always-always land" and summarize the arguments I have presented against the proposed $100 tax deduction for campaign contributions. They are the following:

First. It is unjust and undemocratic; for the greater a taxpayer's income is, the greater would be the Government's share of a deductible $100 political contribution made by the taxpayer.

Second. It is unrealistic, for the great majority of American citizens could not benefit from it, either because they elect the standard deduction, or because they have no net taxable income after deductions.

Third. It is further unrealistic and undemocratic, because only a small minority of taxpayers of moderate income can make a $100 campaign contribution in any case, even if they can save $20 in taxes by itemizing the campaign gift as a deduction, so that it only costs them $80—while the wealthier taxpayers who already now contribute $100 or more would have a substantial proportion of their $100 political gift—and that of their wives—paid for by the Government.

Fourth. Finally, it is doubly inequitable, because the revenue loss due to the deductions of these wealthier contributors would, to the extent of 63 percent, be borne by the 98 percent of the people whose modest incomes place them in a top tax bracket of 27 percent or less.

WHOLE NATION SHOULD UNDERWRITE HEAVIEST ELECTION COSTS

Mr. President, I believe in the principle of having the whole Nation share in carrying some of the terribly heavy costs of modern election campaigns. I have introduced a bill to that end, S. 3242, which is cosponsored by half a dozen other Senators. I hope it will be considered by the Senate elections subcommittee, along with S. 3308. But if we are to accomplish this indirectly by tax devices, rather than directly, at least the tax device ought to be fair and democratic and equitable for all taxpayers, without respect to their income bracket.

One such tax device, Mr. President,

would be to give every individual a tax credit for the full amount of a contribution to the campaign of a candidate for Federal elective office, up to $10 per taxpayer in one taxable year. In other words, instead of granting taxpayers a deduction for a large contribution of $100—a deduction which may be worth $80 to some taxpayers, $20 to many more, and nothing at all to most—let us grant every taxpayer a credit against his taxes for truly small contributions of $10 each, a credit which will be worth the same to every small campaign contributor, no matter what his income bracket.

I have had an amendment drafted to substitute this device for the $100 deduction provided in title II of the present bill, and I ask that it be printed at this point in my remarks. I am offering the amendment for myself and for the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and printed in the RECORD.

The amendment submitted by Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY) is as follows:

Strike out title II of the bill, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"TITLE II. INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

"SEC. 201. (a) Part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to credits against tax) is amended by renumbering section 38 as 39, and by inserting after section 37 the following new section:

"'SEC. 38. Contributions to candidates for elective Federal office

"'(a) General rule: In the case of an individual over 18 years of age, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the political contributions made by such individual during the taxable year to the extent that such political contributions do not exceed $10.

"'(b) Limitations:

"'(1) Application with other credits.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) shall not exceed the amount of the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under section 33 (relating to foreign tax credit), section 34 (relating to credit for dividends received by individuals), section 35 (relating to partially tax exempt interest), and section 37 (relating to retirement income).

"'(2) Verification.—The credit allowable under subsection (a) shall be allowed only if the political contribution or contributions with respect to which such credit is allowable are verified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate.

"'(c) Definition of political contribution.—For purposes of this section, the term "political contribution" means a contribution or gift to—

"'(1) an individual whose name is presented for election as President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, an elector for President or Vice President of the United States, a Member of the Senate, or a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate to the House of Representatives) in a general or special election, in a primary election, or in a convention of a political party, for use by such individual to further his candidacy for any such office; or

"'(2) a committee acting in behalf of an individual described in paragraph (1), for use by such committee to further the candidacy of such individual.'

"(b) The table of sections to part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out:

"'SEC. 38. Overpayments of tax.'

and inserting in lieu thereof

"'SEC. 38. Contributions to candidates for elective Federal office.

"'SEC. 39. Overpayments of tax.'

"(c) Section 642 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to credits against tax for estates and trusts) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"'(4) Political contributions.—An estate or trust shall not be allowed the credit against tax for political contributions to candidates for elective Federal office provided by section 38.'

"(d) Section 6014 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to income tax return where tax is not computed by the taxpayer) is amended by striking out 'section 34 or 37' and inserting in lieu thereof 'section 34, 37, or 38.'

"SEC. 202. The amendments made by this title shall apply only to taxable years ending on or after the date of the enactment of this act, but only with respect to contributions or gifts made on or after such date."

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, if we are to use tax incentives to encourage small, individual campaign contributions from the largest possible number of men and women, my amendment will really permit that to be done, without discrimination among individuals of different income brackets. Note also, Mr. President, that my amendment would expressly exclude trusts, estates, and such fiduciaries, and minors under the age of 18 years from taking advantage of this tax credit.

The substitution of this amendment for the unfair and undemocratic $100 deduction in the present S. 3308 is one of the conditions under which I shall be able to support enactment of that bill. There is another condition, Mr. President, concerning which I hope to address the Senate in the early future.

Newcombe, Jack

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Miss Leffler

Willrea

Jan 21.

3 p.m.

January 12, 1959

You may remember that Jack Newcombe of LIFE MAGAZINE is working on a story about you for SAGA MAGAZINE and wanted to see you back in October. I explained at the time that you were too busy to do anything and I have just had another letter from him as per the attached.

Will it be possible for you to see him for a few minutes sometime before January 16.

N.L.

COPY

from Jack Newcombe
LIFE MAGAZINE

January 6, 1959

Miss Dorothy Leffler
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Dorothy Leffler:

I am back with an old problem on a profile I have been asked to construct on Ed Murrow. As you may recall, I wanted to discuss briefly with him his outdoor interests, his game preserve and farm. But his calendar was full of year-end dates.

On the chance that he will have a few empty minutes between now and January 16--I would appreciate it if you would ask again. I don't want to bore him with dull profile questions but I would like to say hello over a drink or across his desk before I finish the piece.

Thanks for your trouble.

Sincerely,

signed

Jack Newcombe

L I F E (COPY)

October 30, 1958

Miss Dorothy Leffler
Department of Publicity
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dorothy Leffler:

At the suggestion of Palmer Williams, who I believe has spoken to you on this matter, I am writing re an article I have been asked to do on Ed Murrow. It is not for LIFE--although I am in editorial here. It is an outside project for a man's magazine, SAGA, similar to TRUE and ARGOSY in content. The magazine has been running a series of famous and current American men "In Action." They have asked that I do one on Ed Murrow.

The article will, I hope, deviate from previous profiles on Mr. Murrow in its emphasis on his active reporting in the past (e.g., wartime bombing missions, his experiences in Korea) and his love of outdoor life. I am particularly interested in his summer vacation activities with sone Casey, his "preserve" shooting at his Pawling farm, his preferences in guns and game and hunting terrain.

I know that Murrow's schedule is heavy at this time. But by confining our discussion to the above and not re-covering old profile ground I hope the interview would be brief and interesting for both of us. Afterwards I would like to discuss the subject more generally with you. I also expect to sit down with Palmer and Fred Friendly at a later date and straighten out my notes. They are already heavy.

To meet my deadline conveniently I should see Murrow within the next ten days. I work a Tuesday-Saturday week at LIFE, am free Sundays and Mondays and could make most any mid - or late evening dates. I would appreciate your calling me re any arrangements you could set up. Many thanks.

Jack Newcombe

HS Newhall
f

March 17, 1959

Dear Hank:

I write belatedly to tell you that the time spent at Canaveral will long remain fresh in my mind. It was both enjoyable and informative, and stimulated my appetite for more knowledge in the whole area of missiles.

I am also in your debt for "A Medal for Horatius". I shall share it with a few of my more discerning friends.

I don't know exactly when I can make it, but some time, somehow I will come down and spend that week with you. I am most eager to find an appropriate platform from which General Medaris can make his contribution to the enlightenment of this country. It is a very rare thing in my experience to find a man who is both qualified and articulate and eminently believable.

I shall, as the British say, "make you a signal" when I have made a plan or two.

Sincerely yours,

Colonel H. S. Newhall
Ordnance Corps Commandant
Ordnance Guided Missile School
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

ERM:jmi

U. S. ARMY
ORDNANCE GUIDED MISSILE SCHOOL
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

IN REPLY
REFER TO

9 March 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I certainly did enjoy our fellowship down in Florida during those anxious moments while we waited for Pioneer IV to make history. I sincerely hope that you felt repaid for the time you spent on that particular project!

You may recall that I promised to send you a copy of "A Medal for Horatius", so here it is. I think you will agree after reading it that times have changed very little over the centuries. Also inclosed is a copy of the Redstone Rocket which gives a pretty good description of Pioneer IV which I thought might be of interest to you.

I am looking forward to seeing you down here at the school, and I intend to hold you to your promise to come down and spend a week with us.

Please give my regards to "Jess" and tell him that I don't believe the gal from Vassar was nearly as exciting as the launching of Pioneer IV.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

"Hank"

H. S. NEWHALL
Colonel, Ord Corps
Commandant

A MEDAL FOR HORATIUS

Rome
II Calends, April, CCCLX

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Senate Medal of Honor

TO: Department of War, Republic of Rome

I. Recommend Gaius Horatius, Captain of Foot, OMCMXIV, for the Senate Medal of Honor.

II. Captain Horatius has served XVI years, all honorably.

III. On the III day of March, during the attack on the city by Lars Porsena of Clusium and his Tuscan army of CSM men, Captain Horatius voluntarily, with Sergeant Spurius Lartius and Corporal Julius Herminium, held the entire Tuscan army at the far end of the bridge, until the structure could be destroyed, thereby saving the city.

IV. Captain Horatius did valiantly fight and kill one Major Picus of Clusium in individual combat.

V. The exemplary courage and the outstanding leadership of Captain Horatius are in the highest tradition of the Roman Army.

JULIUS LUCULLUS
Commander, II Foot Legion

Ist Ind AG IV Calends, April, CCCLX

TO: G-III

For comments.

G. C.

IId Ind G-III IX Calends, May, CCCLX

TO: G-II

I. For comment and forwarding.

II. Change paragraph III, line IX, from "saving the city" to "lessened the effectiveness of the enemy attack." The Roman Army was well dispersed tactically; Roman Army reserve had not been committed. The phase as written might be construed to cast aspersions on our fine army.

III. Change paragraph V, line II, from "outstanding leadership" to read "commendable initiative." Captain Horatius' command was II men only I/IV of a squad.

J. C.

IIId Ind. G-II II Ides, June, CCCLX

TO: G-I

I. Omit strength of Tuscan forces in paragraph III. This information is classified.

II. A report evaluated as B-II states that the officer was a Captain Pincus of Tifernum. Recommend change "Major Picus of Clusium to "an officer of the enemy forces."

T. J.

IVth Ind G-I IX Ides, January, CCCLXI

TO: JAG

I. Full name is Gaius Caius Horatius.

II. Change service from XVI to XV years. One year in Romulus Chapter, Cub Scouts, has been given credit for military service in error.

E. J.

Vth Ind JAG IId of February, CCCLXI

TO: AG

I. The Porsena raid was not during wartime; the temple of Janus was closed.

II. The action against the Porsena raid, ipso facto, was a police action.

III. The Senate Medal of Honor cannot be awarded in peacetime. (AR CVIII-XXV, paragraph XII, c.)

IV. Suggest consideration for Soldier's Medal.

P. B.

VIth Ind. AG IV Calends, April CCCLXI

TO: G-I

Concur in paragraph IV, Vth Ind.

VIIth Ind G-I I day of May, CCCLXI

TO: AG

I. Soldier's Medal is given for saving lives; suggest Star of Bronze as appropriate.

E. J.

VIIIth Ind AG III day of June, CCCLXI

TO: JAG

For opinion.

G. C.

IXth Ind. JAG II Calends, September, CCCLXI

TO: AG

I. XVII months have elapsed since event described in basic letter. Star of Bronze cannot be awarded after XV months have elapsed.

II. Officer is eligible for Papyrus Scroll with Metal Pendant.

P. B.

Xth Ind. AG I Ide of October, CCCLXI

TO: G-I

For draft of citation for Papyrus Scroll with Metal Pendant.

G. C.

XIth Ind. G-I III Calends, October, CCCLXI

TO: G-II

I. Do not concur.

II. Our currently fine relations with Tuscany would suffer and current delicate negotiations might be jeopardized if publicity were given to Captain Horatius' actions at the present time.

T. J.

XIIth Ind. G-II VI day of November, CCCLXI

TO: G-I

I. A report (rated D-IV), partially verified, states that Lars Porsena is very sensitive about the Horatius affair.

E. T.

XIIIth Ind. G-I X day of November, CCCLXI

TO: AG

I. In view of information contained in preceding XIth and XIIth indorsements, you will prepare immediate orders for Captain G. C. Horatius to one of our overseas stations.

II. His attention will be directed to paragraph XII, POM, which prohibits interviews or conversations with newsmen prior to arrival at final destination.

L. T.

Rome
II Calends, April I, CCCLXII

SUBJECT: Survey, Report of DEPARTMENT OF WAR

TO: Captain Gaius Caius Horatius, III Legion, V Phalanx, APO XIX, c/o Postmaster, Rome

I. Your statements concerning the loss of your shield and sword in the Tiber River on III March, CCCLX, have been carefully considered.

II. It is admitted that you were briefly in action against certain unfriendly elements on that day. However, Sergeant Spurius Lartius and Corporal Julius Herminium were in the same action and did not lose any government property.

III. The Finance Officer has been directed to reduce your next pay by II I/II talents (I III/IV talents cost of one, each, sword, officers; III/IV talent cost of one, each shield, M-II).

IV. You are enjoined and admonished to pay strict attention to conservation of government funds and property. The budget must be balanced next year.

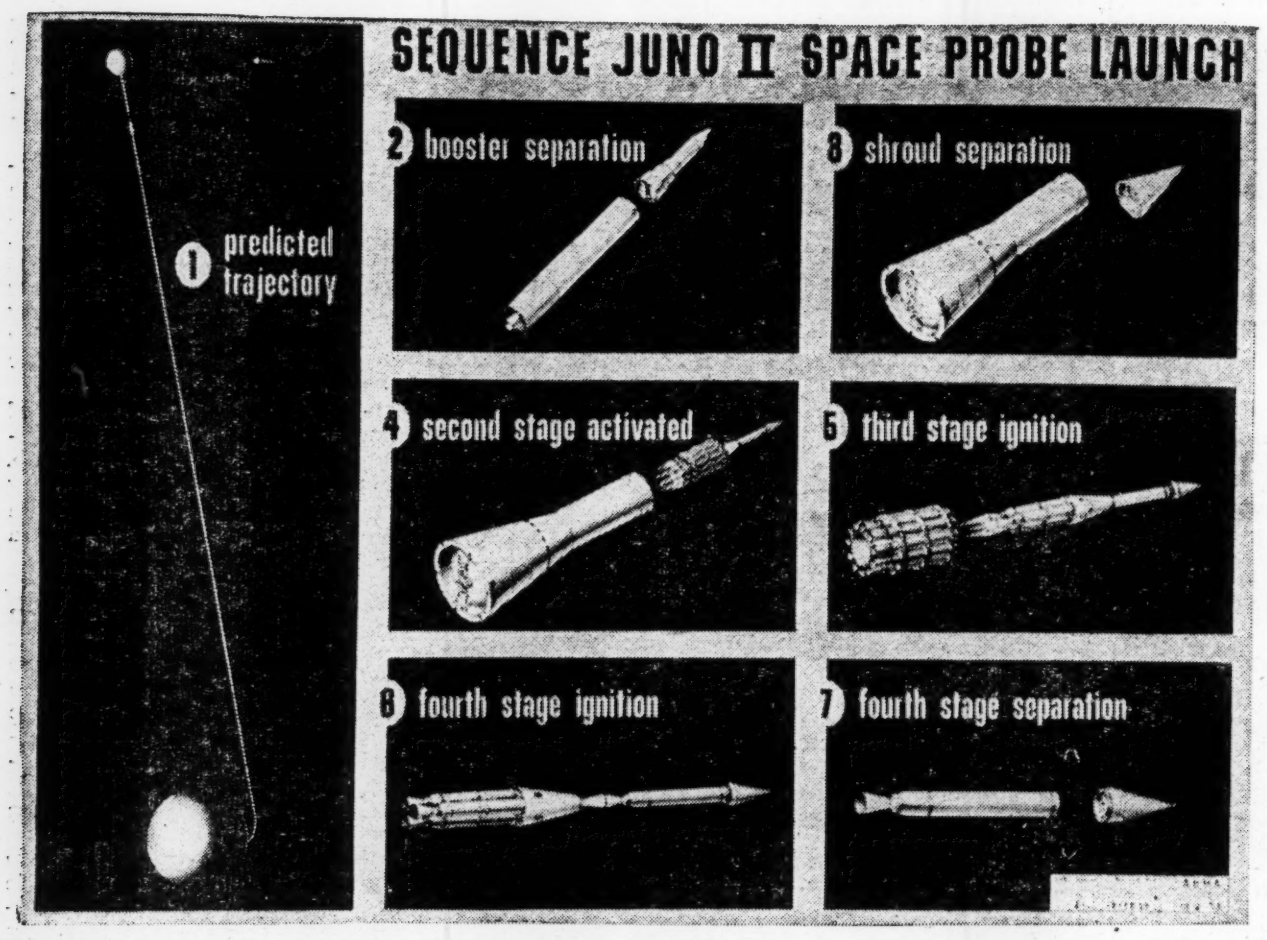
H. Hocus Pocus, LT of Horse,
Survey Officer

The Redstone Rocket

Published by Jack W. Hoffhaus, a private individual, at Hartselle, Ala. Opinions expressed by the publisher and writers herein are their own and are not to be considered an official expression by the Department of the Army. The appearance of advertisements in this publication does not constitute an endorsement by the Department of the Army of the products or services advertised.

VOL. VII; NO. 43 — REDSTONE ARSENAL, HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA — MARCH 4, 1959

Space Probe Will Orbit Sun



Army-NASA Pioneer IV Successfully on Its Way

Pioneer IV, the Army-NASA deep space probe, successfully fired aloft at 11:00 Monday night by a Juno II rocket, today was speeding on its way to pass the Moon and go into orbit around the Sun.

The 13.4-lb. gold plated satellite was blasted heaven-ward from Cape Canaveral, Fla., by a 60-ton, 4 stage rocket based on the Army's Jupiter Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile, developed by the Army Ballistic Missile Agency.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Pioneer IV was expected to pass within 35,000 miles of the Moon (about 221,000 miles from Earth), with its closest approach due about 1:00 p.m. today. Its speed by this time will have dropped to 3,500 miles per hour, compared to the 24,890 mph. speed soon after launching.

NASA officials said the space probe has ample velocity to go into an orbit around the Sun. Pioneer IV will go into a solar orbit somewhat larger and more elongated than that of the Earth it was added. About one year will be required for each trip around the Sun.

U. S. ground stations may be able to track the radio-equipped robot for a distance of 300,000 to 400,000 miles from the Earth NASA announced. It's batteries were expected to last about 50 hours after passing the Moon.

The primary goal of the Pioneer IV space experiment is to extend and enlarge man's knowledge of radiation intensities in deep space.

The scientific experiment, is being conducted by the NASA and the U. S. Army. NASA, in charge of the project, is responsible for conducting a national program of space exploration.

Preparation and launching of Pioneer IV was the responsibility of the Army Ordnance Missile Command's Ballistic Agency at Huntsville, and the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena. This is the same team which launched the Explorer satellites and on Dec. 6, 1958, the Pioneer III space probe.

Pioneer III made a major scientific contribution in the discovery of dual bands of radiation high above the earth. It attained an altitude of 63,500 miles.

General Objectives

The payload of this probe is

(See SPACE PROBE on Page 2)

Today's Rocket Has Full Details of Probe

The full story of the historic Army-NASA space probe project is told in today's Redstone Rocket.

In addition to front page stories and pictures on Pioneer IV, readers will find numerous other details about the many and complex facets of this great space exploration undertaking on pages 2 through 8, and scattered through succeeding pages.

ARGMA Gets $2.2 Million Contract For 'Little Joe'

The Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency has received a $2,200,000 contract to furnish for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration a number of Sergeant-type rocket motors which will form the basis for a new rocket to be known as the "Little Joe."

Details of the Little Joe were announced by NASA last week. NASA said the vehicle, consisting of a cluster of four rocket motors, will be used in the early phases of the Mercury manned satellite project.

The motors, variations of Sergeant motors, will be loaded by the Thiokol Chemical Corporation's Redstone Division, according to ARGMA officials. Static testing of the motors will be performed by ARGMA. Clustering of the motors will be NASA's responsibility, not ARGMA's.

Thiokol will also produce small rockets which will be attached to the side of the vehicle to provide assurance that the latter will attain the desired initial acceleration, NASA said.

Little Joe will be similiar in name only to the Army's Little John, a long-range artillery rocket. Little Joe's functions will be scientific, not military. NASA announced the vehicle will be used, perhaps at Wallops Island, Va.,

(See ARGMA GETS on Page 9)

IT TOOK ALL KINDS

Best Efforts of a Lot of People Accomplished Historic Launching

It required the best efforts of a lot of people, of all kinds of backgrounds, training and specialization to accomplish the historic launching of the Juno II space rocket.

Some of them, only a few, are world-famous for their exploits in rocketry. Most are relatively unknown because their work is performed in secrecy since it contributes to the nation's defenses.

For many of them, this has been a period of fulfillment which began with the feverish acclaim heaped upon the Explorer I earth satellite. That single achievement, more than anything which had gone before, or which has been accomplished since, redeemed the world-wide reputation of the United States and suddenly focused attention upon Huntsville, Ala., and the Army rocket programs.

'Batting .500'

Two more successful earth satellite launchings followed, three other attempts failed. Brig. Gen. J. A. Barclay, who succeeded to the command of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency March 31, was to remark that a ".500 batting average would still win the major league title!"

The attention of the nation's press, the television commentators, the radio pundits, focuses upon the things which come out of Redstone Arsenal — all too often, neglecting to mention that these "things" are created by people, by men and women.

Perhaps this oversight can be attributed to the fact that satellites, deep space probes, and giant ballistic missiles are still so new, so incredible, so fantastic and "out-of-this-world" in concept and performance, that the most acute and well-informed observers are dazzled.

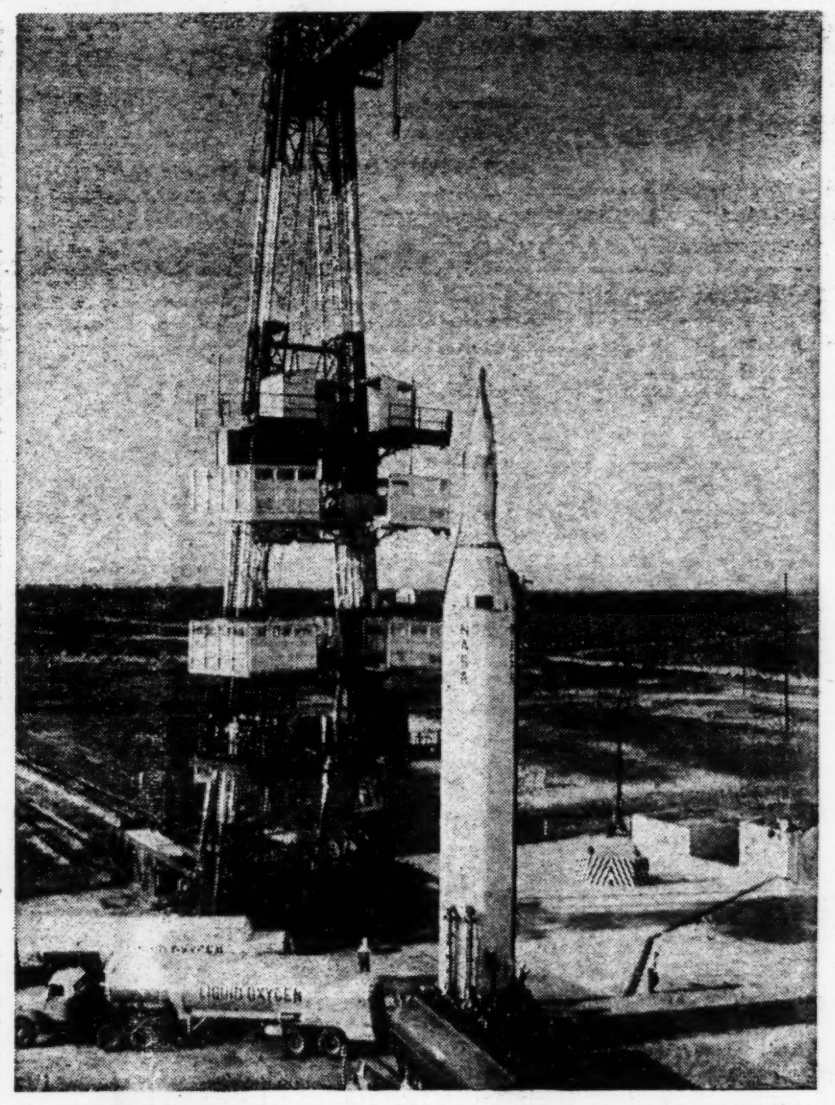
(See BEST EFFORTS on Page 3)

MANY PRE-LAUNCH OPERATIONS MADE PROBE POSSIBLE

Hundreds of pre-launch operations made possible the launching of the Army-NASA Juno II Space Probe which culminated in a fiery blastoff from its pad at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency's Missile Firing Laboratory launch complex in Cape Canaveral, Fla.

From the time the countdown began hours beforehand with the activation of the rocket's telemetry antennas to the final key sequences—"Firing Command!" . . . "Ignition!" . . . "Main Stage!" . . . "Liftoff!"—a team of men

(See MANY on Page 3)



THE GANTRY is pulled back from the Army-NASA Juno II space probe to permit the fueling and LOXing of the test vehicle at the Missile Firing Laboratory at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Tracking System Answers: 'Where Is Probe Going?'

Parabolic antenna, modified phase-lock receiving system, parametric ampilifier, and radiometer are all everyday terms to the modern space scientist, who is just as interested in tracking a space vehicle as he is in launching one.

To answer the all important space age question, "Where is it going?", Army, industrial and university scientists have joined to develop improved tracking systems which will receive signals coming from vehicles in the far reaches of outer space.

The University of Illinois, General Electric Corporation and International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation are cooperating with the Army Ballistic Missile Agency's Guidance and Control Laboratory and Research Pojects Laboratory in carrying out this vital research. The launching

(See Tracking System on Page 2)

Col. LeVine Heads Arsenal Armed Forces Day Planning

Photo Inside

Lt. Col. Lester H. LeVine has been named as Redstone Arsenal chairman for this year's celebration of Armed Forces Day in Huntsville on May 16.

Col. Levine is Chief of the Weapons System Division in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Applications and Training, Headquarters, Army Ordnance Missile Command.

Col. LeVine was formerly with the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army, at the Pentagon.

Was in Puerto Rico

Prior to his assignment to the Pentagon, Col. LeVine was an infantry battalion commander and regimental executive officer at Camp Losey, Puerto Rico.

He entered the Army in July 1940 and during World War II saw duty in the Asiatic-Pacific theater with the 503rd Parachute Infantry regiment, participating in the jump on Corregidor in February of 1945 which was a part of the retaking of that island from the Japanese. In December 1945 he was assigned to the 11th Airborne Division in Japan as Acting G-1 (Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel) and Assistant Adjutant General.

In 1947 he returned to the United States and the following

(See COL. LEVINE on Page 9)

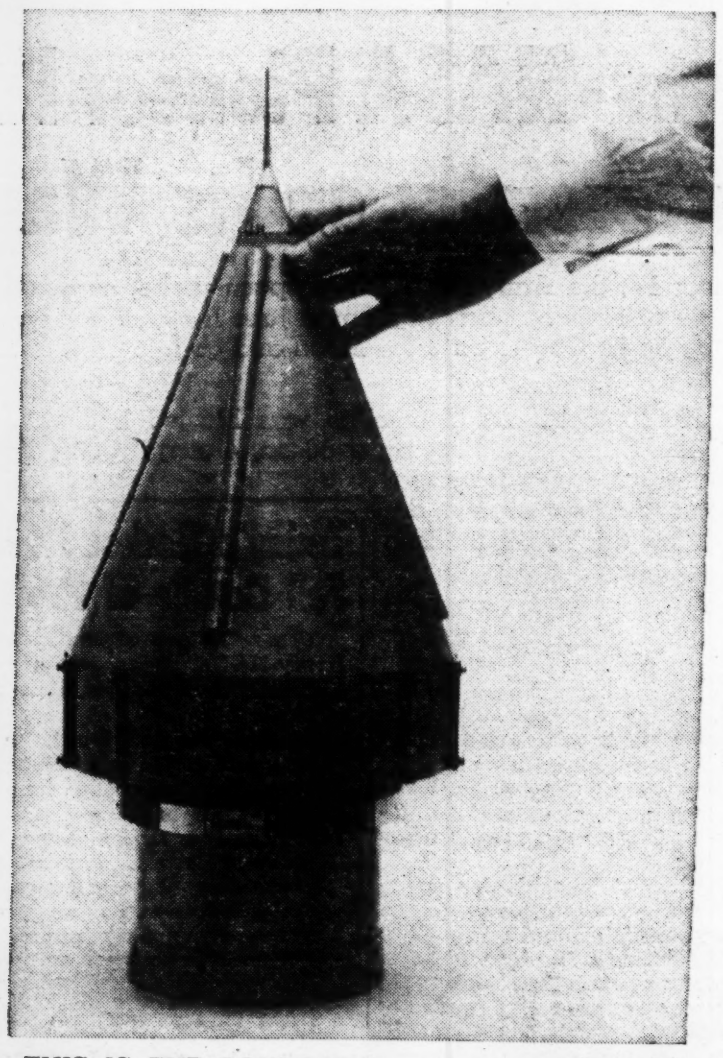
The Redstone Rocket

The Redstone Rocket is a privately owned newspaper published every Wednesday by Jack W. Hoffhaus, Hartselle, Alabama, with exclusive regard for the reader interests of personnel at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, in accordance with an agreement between the publisher and the Public Information Office, Army Ordnance Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

The Rocket is NOT an official or semi-official Army or Ordnance Corps publication. Policies and statements reflected in the news and editorial columns represent the views of the individual writers and are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army, the Ordnance Corps, or any organization at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. Appearance of advertisements in the Rocket does not constitute an endorsement of the advertising matter by the Department of the Army, the Ordnance Corps, or any organization at Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

The publisher will receive editorial content for publication in the Rocket only through the Public Information Office, Army Ordnance Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, Bldg. 4488, Extension 2722. All advertising copy and payments therefor are received by Mrs. Zillah Newsome, 308 E. Holmes St., Huntsville, Ala. P. O. Box 346, telephone JE 4-4701, as representative of the publisher.

The Redstone Rocket is distributed free of cost to personnel at Redstone Arsenal. Mailing rates for the Rocket are $5.00 a year, or $2.75 for six months. Mailing arrangements may be made with the publisher.



THIS IS THE PAYLOAD'S exterior configuration, before application of the paint striping to provide a temperature balance. The fiberglass cone is washed with a thin coating of gold to provide conductivity and serve as a radio antenna. The cylindrical section at the bottom, clamping the payload to the final stage rocket motor, stays with the rocket motor after the payload and motor are separated.

Space Probe

(Continued From Page 1)

essentially the same as Pioneer III, and the same general objectives apply, as follows:

1. To measure effectively the intensity of cosmic radiation in deep space.

2. To establish a high velocity trajectory into cislunar space in a further test of guidance and propulsion techniques.

3. To flight test instrumentation designed for possible use in later experiments.

Second Launching

The launching vehicle was the Juno II, a four stage rocket which is based on the Army's Jupiter Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile. This was the second launching of the Juno II; it was first used in the Pioneer III experiment.

The Jupiter booster, for its role as the Juno II first stage, is elongated to increase fuel capacity. This part of the vehicle was developed and fabricated by the Army Ballistic Missile Agency. Atop the booster is a three-stage high speed upper assembly, consisting of solid propellant rockets, which was furnished by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The upper assembly is almost identical to that employed in the Army Jupiter-C satellite launching vehicle.

Overall height of the missile is 76 feet. When fueled, it weighs about 60 tons.

Instrumented Payload

The instrumented payload is 23 inches long and 10 inches at maximum diameter. It contains the scientific experiments and communications equipment. Weight of the payload is about 14 pounds, slightly heavier than Pioneer III. The additional weight results from minor changes which are expected to provide better data on the functioning of the instruments.

The principal scientific experiment in the probe will be provided by the Physics Department, State University of Iowa. This is a radiation counter. The University also provided the radiation measuring equipment carried in the earth satellites. The probe counter will measure the intensity and energy level of cosmic radiation.

Also installed in the probe is a camera shutter mechanism which is being tested for possible incorporation in a later probe.

Approximately half of the probe's weight represents a transmitter and batteries. The single transmitter will operate on 960.05 megacycles. This is a change from the normal IGY frequency of 108.03 megacycles and is expected to provide greater range. Transmission will be constant throughout the life of the batteries.

First Seven Hours

During the first seven hours of flight the probe was tracked by conventional ground stations of the Army-IGY networks. This data reported the performance of the launching vehicle and permitted early evaluation of the velocity attained by the probe and its trajectory in space.

At about the seventh hour of flight, the probe entered the range of the giant space communication station of Goldstone Lake, Camp Irwin, Calif. Equipped with an 85-foot "big dish" antenna this station is capable of receiving radio signals from a transmitter hundreds of thousands of miles away in space. Construction of the station was completed in November 1958. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory operates the station.

The batteries carried in the probe were expected to operate for 70 hours.

Prior to liftoff the upper stages were rotated. The speed of rotation was increased during flight. When it enters the cislunar area a special de-spin device will be activated. Small, wire-like arms will be extended perpendicularly from the payload. Spin momentum will be transferred to these arms to reduce the rotational speed. They will then be cut free of the payload and its rotation will continue at a rate of about nine revolutions per minute. This will permit test of a camera shutter.

Purpose of the rotational spinning is to achieve stabilization.

A VERY SPECIAL MISSILE

Here's the History of AM 14

The missile was AM 14. It was given that designation several months ago when fabrication of the booster was begun at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency.

It was a special missile, a Juno II, with a special space mission.

AM 14's booster arrived at Cape Canaveral by air from Huntsville on Feb. 2. Then began a series of several hundred individual tests and checkout functions which culminated in the launching of the NASA Pioneer IV deep space probe.

The missile was prepared and launched by ABMA Missile Firing Laboratory and NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. JPL developed the high speed upper assembly and was responsible for the checkout and operation of that portion of the missile.

Lab Conditions

AM 14 was fired under closely controlled laboratory conditions. During its four-minute powered flight, it was expected to telemeter back to earth 69 separate items of information which are vital to a complete record of its performance.

Liquid oxygen tank pressure, slant altitude, the temperature of engine mechanisms, flow rate of liquid oxygen, mounting velocity time of the various separations, vibration of the upper stages after separation — these are the types of information Army and NASA scientists needed to evaluate the performance of the vehicle.

This is the reason for the exhaustive firing preparations at the Army Firing Lab which stretch into a period of days, and weeks. Missilemen are quick to point out that such missiles as AM 14 are fired under scientific, laboratory conditions. Tactical missiles with military missions are fired under far less stringent conditions.

Dr. Kurt Debus, Director of MFL, was in charge of the checkout and launching of the missile. An indication of the complexity of the firing preparations can be seen from a brief account of a few of the operations.

Erected on Pad

The missile was erected on ABMA's Pad 5 Feb. 4. Vertical and azimuth alignments were performed, the antennae were tuned, electrical and punematic connections were made and calibrations were started on the guidance and control systems.

In the days that followed, a great deal of attention was given to the measuring instruments to assure accurate functioning. The power plant checks were underway. Spare parts — which might suddenly be pressed into service —arrived and were checked out; these were for such missile subassemblies as control computer, program device, and gyros.

The ST-90 stabilized platform, the heart of the amazingly accurate Jupiter all-inertial guidance system, was installed and tested in the missile. The combined gyro-guidance control tests were performed. The calibration of the angle-of-attack meter was completed, and continuing radio frequency checks with the range were initiated.

By mid-February the various possible launching times, down to the second, had been firmly established and cleared with the Atlantic Missile Range authorities. All was progressing well — the preparation of AM 14, which was one of two giant missiles the firing lab had on the pads at that time, was an estimated eight hours ahead of schedule.

Tested by JPL

The Juno II upper stage assembly had arrived and was subjected to rigorous testing by JPL technicians. The payload, both flight and spare units, were satisfactorily tested on the cluster under spin conditions. The heat-protecting shroud for the upper assembly had arrived from Huntsville, and a week before the scheduled launch, the shroud and the upper stages were installed on the booster at the pad, and AM 14 was ready for final systems checks and a simulated flight.

More than 300,000 separate parts are contained in the Juno II space vehicle. During these days of exhaustive checking, a few components whose performance was less than expected were removed from the system and trustworthy replacements were installed.

Finally, at X-3 days, a complete countdown and flight simulation were performed. No difficulties were encountered, and the missile was on time. The next day the last details were wrapped up, and the launch day countdown began without hitch on Feb. 28.

Delay Forced

Low overcast skies, below minimum safety requirements, forced the range to call a halt to the preparations. The next day, Sunday, March 1, was expected to offer better conditions from the range safety point of view. A technical difficulty in the payload forced another postponement.

When AM 14 blasted from the pad to outer space Monday night, everything humanly possible to assure maximum performance had been taken care of.

The heavens-bound Juno II was on her way.

Tracking System

(Continued From Page 1)

of the latest Army-NASA deep space probe, Pioneer IV, provides the opportunity for further testing of new equipment and techniques.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation's experiment is being conducted in connection with the tracking station operated by the Guidance and Control Laboratory at Huntsville.

14-Foot Dish

The station employes a 14-foot dish (parabolic antenna) with a modified phase-lock receiving system, whic tracks by means of change in frequency of signals received. Signals are recorded on standard tape and graphic recording equipment.

In connection with the system, IT&T is testing the use of a parametric amplifier, a device which amplifies the signals. The IT&T amplifier utilizes non-linear capacitor diods for amplification. Important data regardng the performance of the system is being obtained as it tricks Pioneer IV.

Robert Felsenheld heads the project for IT&T, assisted by Ward Huey. Guidance and Control Laboratory personnel responsible for operation of the racking station are employed with the Radio Frequency Development Section, Instrumentation Branch. Otto Hober heads the Branch: Grady Saunders is Section Chief.

Thomas A. Barr is in charge of the station, assisted by Paul Swindall, William Edens, and Leslie Thomas. Also participating in the project are John Gregory and Ronald Glass, Chrysler Corporation employees assigned with the Guidance and Control Laboratory.

Ga. Station

In addition to the local station, The Guidance and Control Laboratory supervises operation of a tracking station at F. Stewart, Ga. which utilizes a 10-foot parabolic antenna and a phase-lock receiver with standard magnetic recording and digital print-out equipment for Doppler shift measurements.

General Electric Coropration is conducting its tracking experiments at Schenectady, N. Y., utilizing a four-Helix antenna with a specially designed parametric amplifier. Signals are fed first into a double-side-band convertor, which tracks on the side band of a signal rather than on the carrier for better modulation detection, and then into a standard receiver. Signals are recorded on a two-channel tape recorder.

The General Electric team includes A. D. French, project engineer; Dr. J. P. Costas, communications consultant; Roy E. Anderson, and Gunther Fenner. French and Dr. Coast are from the Heavy Military Electronics Department, Syracuse. Fenner, who designed the highly sensitive parametric amplifier, and Anderson are from the General Engineering Laboratory at Schenectady.

Ideal Location

Schenectady is considered an ideal location for "listening to" space probe rockets launched from the Atlantic Missile Range Canaveral, Fla., since there is little interference as a result of the tilt of the earth's axis and rotation, which normally causes blank spots at most other tracking stations.

Meanwhile, at the University of Illinois, a 28-foot dish atop the Electrical Engineering Building is seanning the skies for signals from Pioneer IV.

Signals received are fed through a tuned cavity working into a crystal mixer. The local oscillator is crystal controlled and extremely stable. A radiometer, like that used in radio astronomy, is employed to track at great distances. Data is recorded on strip chart and magnetic tape recorders.

Professor George W. Swenson Jr., and Professor Harold D. Webb are supervising the project, assisted by Richard Sydnor, research associate. Actual tracking is accomplished by changing the position of the antenna to receive the strongest signal. The location of the missile in space is determined by the antenna's position.

Data Transmitted

Data concerning Pioneer IV obtained from these various tracking installations is being transmitted to the Army Ballistic Missile Agency ,where the launching vehicle for the space probe was developed.

In addition to the local station and the Ft. Stewart station, the Army Ballistic Missile Agency operates a tracking station at the launching site, Cape Canaveral, Fla. This station utilizes a 6-foot parabolic antenna, phase-lock receiver, and tape recording system. It is operated by Jim White of the Agency's Misile Firing Laboratory.

Army Now Well Into 2nd Decade Rocket Research

With the launching of the Pioneer space probe the Army is well into the second decade of its intensive research in rockets and their use in outer space.

The Army organized its first rocket battery in 1846. When rifled cannon were introduced in 1860, interest in rocket applications died out in military circles. It was revived during World War I when Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the "father of modern rocketry," conducted rocket experiments under Army sponsorship. The end of the war curbed further progress.

In World War II, Army rocket activity was sharply increased by the formation of a Rocket Branch in the Ordnance Department in 1943. Next year the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, was assigned by Ordnance to investigate the feasibility of developing long-range, surface-to-surface guided missiles.

Activated in '44

The White Sands Proving Ground was activated in New Mexico in 1944 to test rockets.

The real impetus came when the Army brought Dr. Wernher von Braun and his team of 130 rocket specialists to the United States in 1945 and established them at Fort Bliss, Texas, near the White Sands ranges. At White Sands they continued experiments with captured German V-2 rockets. In the Fall of 1945 the first American-developed ballistic missile rocket, the WAC Corporal, was successfully tested at White Sands.

In 1949, the Bumper rockets, V-2s with WAC Corporals mounted in their nose sections, made their appearance. For the first time man-made objects were hurled out of earth's atmosphere. One of these rockets achieved an altitude of 250 miles, a new record.

Made Debuts

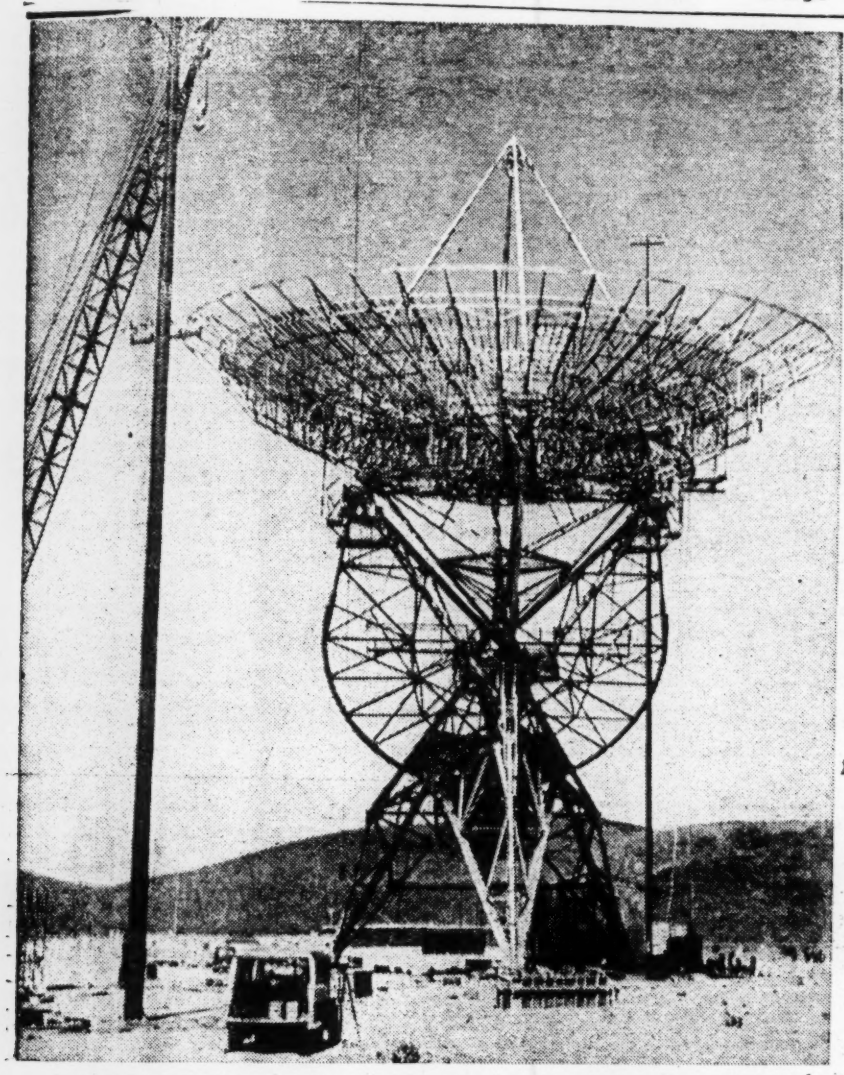
During the same year the Corporal and Hermes missiles made their debuts. Redstone Arsenal was selected as the center of Army rocket development. Dr. von Braun and his team moved to the Arsenal.

At Redstone development of the giant Redstone Ballistic Missile began in 1952. This is now an operational Army weapon system. The Army Ballistic Missile Agency was activated Feb. 1, 1956 to develop the Jupiter Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile, the first weapon of its type to be launched successfully in the U. S.

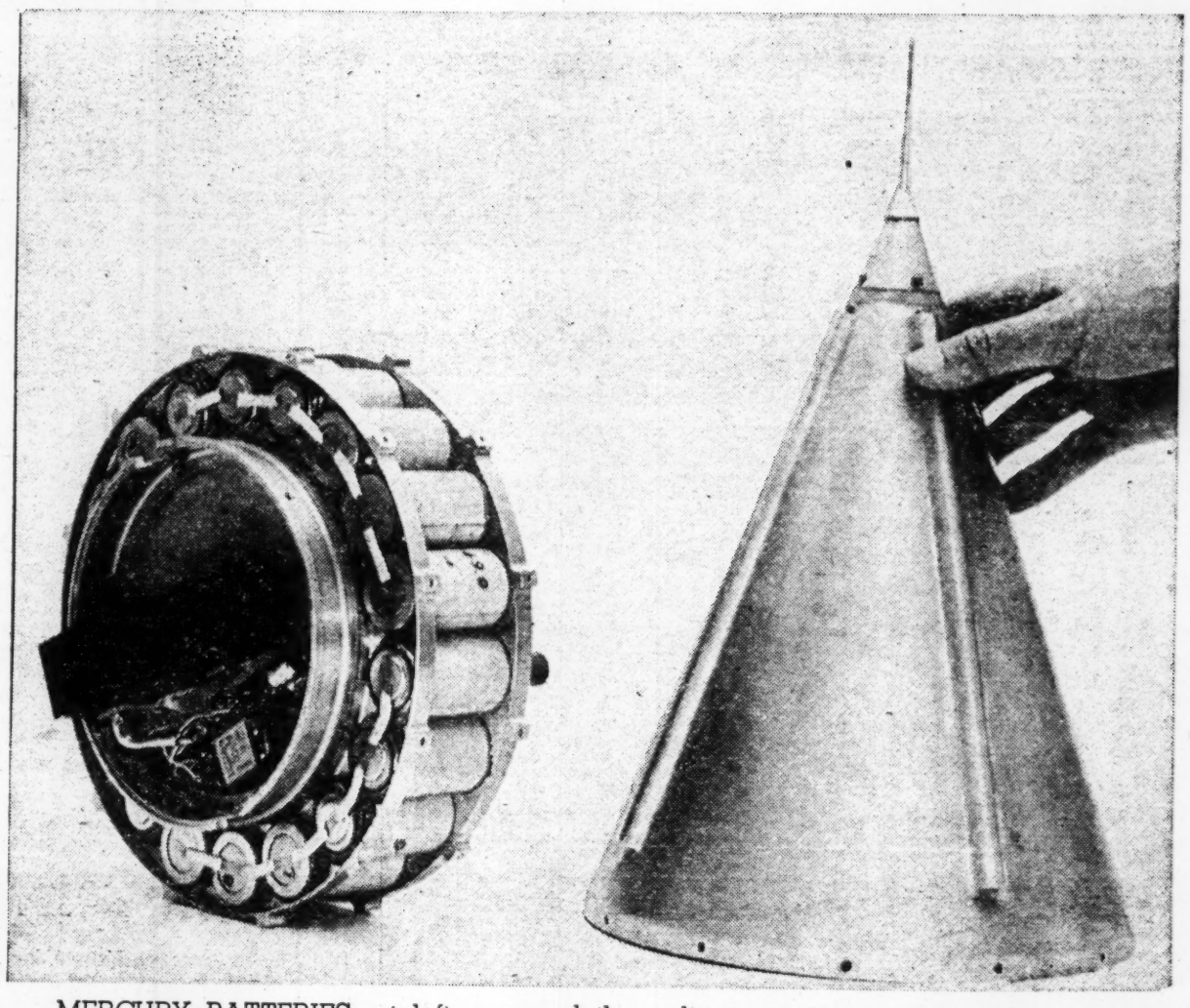
A modified version of the Redstone, called the Jupiter C, was used to launch three Explorer earth satellites beginning with the first on January 31, 1958.

Pioneer III space probe, launched by the Army for the National Aeronautics & Space Administration, attained an altitude of some 65,000 miles and provided invaluable scientific data.

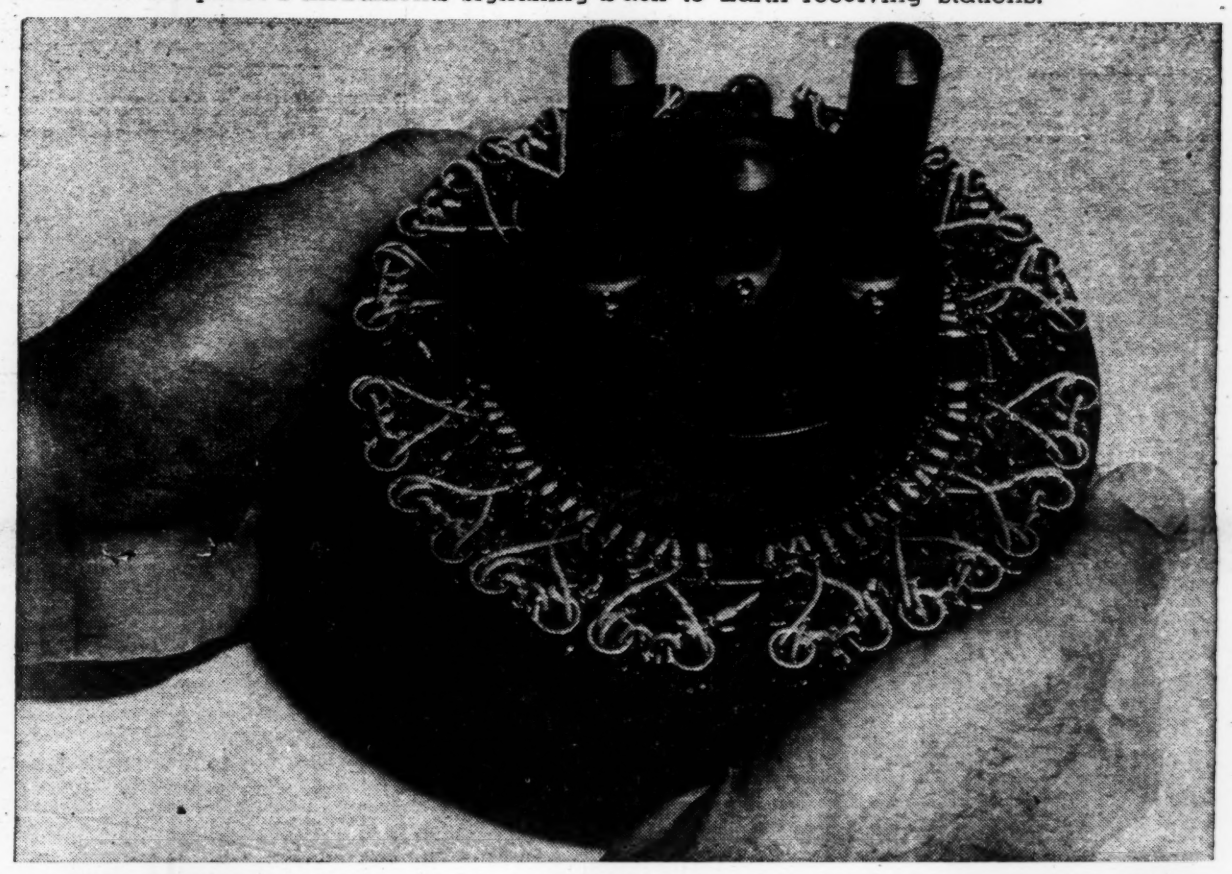
This space probe is designed to obtain further information about the spatial environment; for example, to measure more accurately the band of high radiation detected by the Explorers at extreme altitudes.



THIS GIANT DISH-SHAPED ANTENNA, 85-feet in diameter, was built by the US Army at Goldstone Lake, California, to track Pioneer IV and later spatial vehicles. Its range is now estimated at 400,000 miles. By 1962, when fully operative, the antenna will be able to receive radio signals from space at ranges of 4,000,000,000 miles. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory operates the station.



MERCURY BATTERIES, at left, powered the radio transmitter, cosmic radiation counter and other instrumentation in Pioneer IV. Batteries were expected to operate continuously for 70 hours. At right, the conical shroud placed over instruments of Pioneer IV was plated with gold to improve conductivity. The metal surface also served as the antenna for the probe's instruments signalling back to Earth receiving stations.



THIS IS THE RADIATION experiment on board Pioneer IV. It consists of two Geiger-Mueller tubes and a voltage supply tube (the small tube in the center.) The experiment was suggested by Dr. James A. Van Allen, head of the physics department at the State University of Iowa. Data from the early part of the trajectory, while the probe was in the radiation belt discovered by the Army's Explorer satellites, will enable further estimates to be made as to the energy levels and physical limits of this mysterious radiation.

Best Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

Sooner or later, some enterprising correspondent is going to dig behind the rockets and unearth the story of the people — a new kind of people, perhaps, but still very much like other human beings. They buy homes, sometimes; they rent apartments, the exist in trailer courts. Some wear uniform, the majority do not.

Thousands Came

Thousands of them came from Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, from regions poor in industry, offering uncertain futures to engineers, scientists, and highly skilled technicians.

Other thousands poured into Huntsville from all parts of the United States, from private industry, from universities, colleges and high schools, from training camps, from other Government installations, from research institutions.

What brought them here? What keeps them here?

Well, you can find many answers. Some will tell you it is the challenge of the unknown, pushing forward into areas of knowledge which yesterday were subjects of interest only to science fiction writers. Some will say it is the opportunity of association with that small group of men, headed by Dr. Wernher von Braun, who have more experience in ballistic missile development than any other similar group in the Free World.

Various Reasons

Some looked for opportunity, others for a better life made possible through increased earnings. Some wanted to share in building novel weapons systems to defend their country.

A few, disappointed for one reason or other, have left — most have stayed. They have withstood the usual difficulties of dislocation and moving, a veritable flood of discouraging rumors, attacks by competitive groups and organizations, enticements offered by people who want to buy brains and know-how.

Maj. Gen. J. B. Medaris, their top commander, believes most of them have a common incentive—the desire to be a part of a creative organization which specializes in tackling, and accomplishing, the impossible in the face of almost insuperable odds.

No Counterpart

Hundreds of trades, hundreds of semi-professional and professional talents and skills are represented among the 20,000 military and civilian people who keep everlastingly at their daily chores on Redstone Arsenal. Possibly no other research and development center in the world has such a diversification of human capabilities—certainly there is no counterpart in the Free World.

These are the men and women of the Missile Command, the Ballistic Missile Agency, the Rocket and Guided Missile Agency, the Guided Missile School, the Redstone Arsenal; of Chrysler, and Thiokol, and Rohm & Haas, and of many other contractors, big and small, who share in the tremendous stir of activity and progress which is the sum of it all.

Today they feel the thrill and satisfaction of another "first"—but they are secretly looking forward, with renewed anticipation, to the challenge of the next "first," and the next.

Many

(Continued from Page 1)

who have dedicated their talents, education, experience, and toil to the field of missilery were responsible for the experimental flight of the Space Probe.

Within the blockhouse a group of scientists, engineers and technicians turned page after page of the Countdown Procedure, performed countless pre-launch relays and operated the instrument panels while the electronic "countdown clock" ticked away each second.

500 Launchings

The man who directs the famed Missile Firing Laboratory team has probably launched more ballistic missiles than any person in the Free World. With more than 500 launchings of research and development missiles to his credit, Dr. Kurt H. Debus has directed the launching of all the Army's big rockets since the first Redstone Ballistic Missile in 1953.

Formerly the chief test engineer at Peenemuende in 1943, Dr. Debus makes his operational headquarters at Cape Canaveral where he serves as one of ten laboratory team members in Dr. Wernher von Braun's Development Operations Division.

Teamwork has been constantly stressed by Dr. Debus who persistently refuses to single out any member of his launch group as "the man who pushes the button." Instead Dr. Debus points out that each step in the countdown procedure carries a significant responsibility. The reliability with which these steps are performed by the team as a whole determines the results of the acid test which will spell success or failure.

Key Groups

Several key groups within the Missile Firing Laboratory contribute to the mission of launching of a huge test vehicle with an experimental pay-load. One of these groups is headed by Dr. Hans F. Gruene. In addition to his position as Deputy Director to Dr. Debus, Dr. Gruene directs the Guidance and Control Group which is responsible for the electrical ground and missile network equipment in the prefiring, firing, and post firing of guided ballistic missiles. Dr. Gruene's assistant, Robert "Bob" Moser, is the scheduling and "countdown" coordinator for the Army Ballistic Missile Agency's missile firings.

The Mechanical Engineering and Ground Handling group under the supervision of Albert Zeiler and his assistant Robert E. Gorman performs all mechanical functions pertaining to the space vehicle from the time it is flown into Patrick Air Force Base until it is fired. This group is also responsible for the fueling of missiles with exotic liquids when required and for the final mechanical preparation of the missile on the pad for firing.

The Data Coordination Office is responsible for the preflight evaluation, reduction and distribution of data acquired by electronic and mechanical instrumentation recording systems as well as data obtained through mathematical computations. The Office is under the supervision of Charles A. Thoman.

The Engineering, Measuring and Tracking group, headed by Karl Sendler who has designed and developed measuring systems and related ground instrumentation, is responsible for the entire electronic field, such as onboard measuring-radio frequency systems pertaining to ground instrumentation and various tracking systems employed. He is assisted by Grady F. Williams who has been engaged in Army missile work since 1950.

Parker's Job

The Program Coordination Engineering Service and Administrative Office, headed by Clarence C. Parker, coordinates all programs, renders technical reports, supervises support and supply actions, checks the safety program and provides research and development photography. Parker is assisted by Don Hardin.

The Military Support Office, staffed by officers and enlisted men, perform duties in the electrical, mechanical and industrial engineering fields at the Missile Firing Laboratory. Many of the officers and the enlisted men have engineering degrees. Among the enlisted men are "Scientific and Professional" soldiers whose educational background enable them to perform highly technical assignments. The Military Support Office is headed by Capt. Kjell Thorstensen whose office also provides vehicle support for the Laboratory.

The Army's Missile Firing Laboratory operates two firing complexes, each with two firing pads, a blockhouse and electronic and optical tracking stations.

The launching areas are adjacent to each other on the Cape's southeast coast area. Each site is equipped with huge gantry service structures which contain the missile through final preparation and fueling. One service structure services two launching pads.

Hangars D and R

The Firing Lab's two assembly buildings, Hangars D and R, house much of the laboratory's total activity. Incoming missiles flown from the Army Ordnance Missile Command in Huntsville, are given exhaustive tests and pre-flight evaluation.

The Missile Firing Laboratory employs facilities for optical instrumentation and electrical tracking systems. Optical instrumentation sites utilize motion picture cameras and several types of tracking, trajectory and ballistic cameras for this purpose. Tracking stations downrange employing electronic and optical instrumentation furnish an accurate and reliable record of the Space Probe's power flight performance.

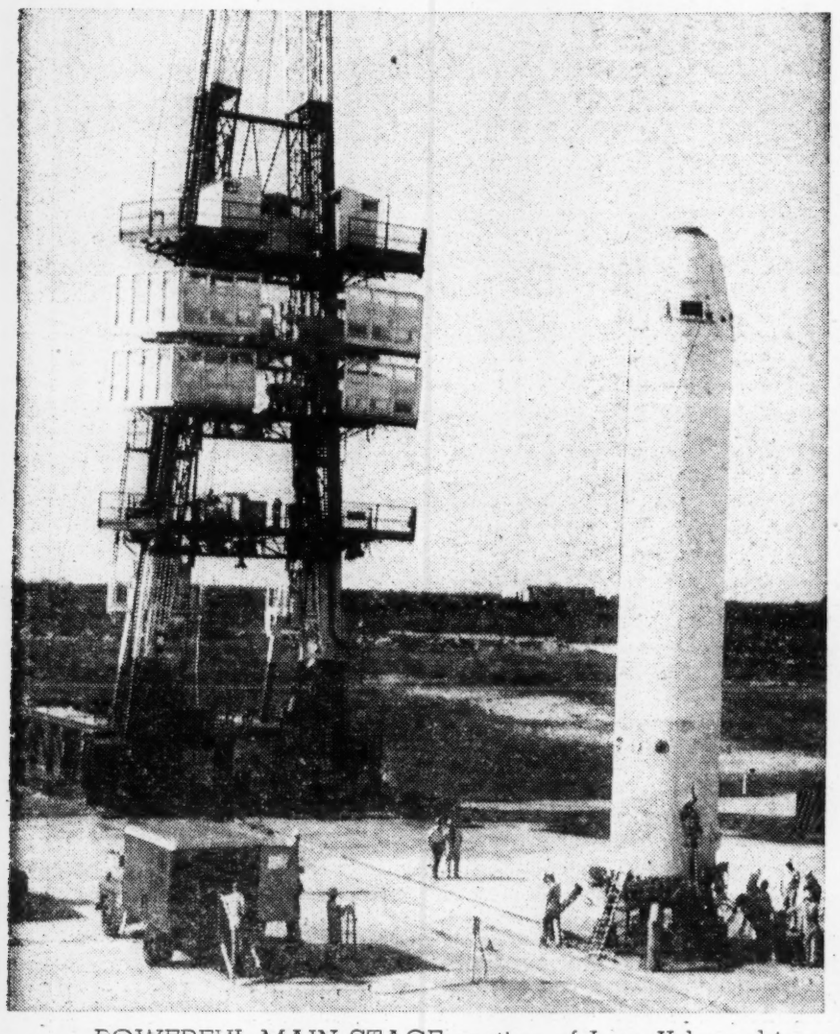
Hundreds of Industrial Firms Contributed to Jupiter Used in Probe

Hundreds of industrial fabricators and suppliers contributed to the modified Jupiter Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile used as the first stage in launching the Army's space probe.

The Jupiter was developed by the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, an element of the Army Ordnance Missile Command. It will be deployed by the U. S. Air Force.

The Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, is the Jupiter prime contractor, although the booster used in this project was fabricated by ABMA at Huntsville. Chrysler furnished engineering services and some hardware.

Major Jupiter subcontractors are Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, N. Y., guidance and control components; and Rocketdyne Division, North American Aviation, Canoga Park, Calif., propulsion. For this project Reynolds Metals Co., Sheffield, Ala., built the shell of the rotational launcher.



POWERFUL MAIN STAGE section of Juno II launching vehicle is placed on the launch ring at Cape Canaveral, Fla. Service tower in background, which moves on steel rails, was then positioned alongside the missile. It is equipped with elevators and work platforms to accommodate men assembling the 76-foot tall Juno II.

* * *

Modified Jupiter Served as First Stage of Probe

The Jupiter IRBM, in modified form, served as the first or booster stage of the Army-NASA Juno II Space Probe. Fabricated for this mission by the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, an element of the Army Ordnance Missile Command, the Jupiter was topped with upper stages and a scientific payload provided by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of NASA. The Juno II vehicle measures 76 feet.

The guidance and control systems are located in the forward portion of the Jupiter and provide the sole source of guidance after liftoff. This missile must "think" for itself and adjust to its environment. An angle-of-attack meter protrudes from the tip of the Juno II's cone and resembles an arrow. The meter senses deviations, tilts or changes in direction of the rocket while it traverses the earth's atmosphere and transmits this information back to the guidance and control equipment installed in the instrument compartment of the Jupiter. The meter functions during the first 120 seconds of flight to ensure that the configuration follows its correct flight path.

Guidance and control systems employ gyroscopes and a stabilizing platform for constant alignment. Flight instructions are "read" by remote control into the rocket prior to liftoff. These instructions can, by remote control, be changed up to within 20 minutes of firing.

A guidance correction factor by internal measurement can correct for side velocity of a jet stream, which the rocket might encounter at extreme altitudes, or other side-slipping phenomenon. Gyroscopes control the rocket up to cutoff of the first stage by means of pitch, yaw and roll systems. After separation of the instrument compartment the same gyroscopes provide control signals which operate air nozzles, using compressed air, mounted in the tail of the truncated instrument compartment. By means of this spatial attitude control system, the alignment of the remaining stages and the probe with respect to trajectory is achieved before high-speed stages are ignited.

The Jupiter first stage of the JUNO II rocket employs a guidance system which utilizes the Delta-Minimum inertial guidance scheme. The guidance system, originally perfected by Army scientists for the Redstone Ballistic Missile, derives its name from the system's principal feature. This is the use of a precalculated flight path to which the missile is constrained during essentially the entire propelled flight.

Through simple control action the system corrects for perturbations as soon as they occur and deviations from the standard flight path are small. Even relatively large thrust deviations can be accommodated with no cross coupling between measuring axes.

The Delta-Minimum scheme employs two or three mutually perpendicular measuring axes, with the constraint to the precalculated flight path, which can be with respect to velocity or both velocity and displacement, is applied to one or more of the axes according to the accuracy requirements of the missile.

The Guidance and Control Laboratory, one of ten laboratories under the direction of Dr. Wernher von Braun, Director of Development Operations Division at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, is headed by Dr. Walter Haeussermann. Guidance and Control wanted to get the angle-of-attack meter out in front of the missile as a refinement to the guidance of the gyroscopic system. The Structures and Mechanics Laboratory designed a shroud device after the Aeroballistics Laboratory provided data essential to determine the best angle for the cone.

The Jupiter was the first U. S. IRBM to be launched successfully. In May, 1958 the Jupiter development team launched and recovered, with assistance from the Navy, the first full scale, heat-protected IRBM nose cone, demonstrating that a practical solution had been found for the aerodynamic reentry heating problem. In July, 1958 another full-scale Jupiter nose cone was successfully recovered.

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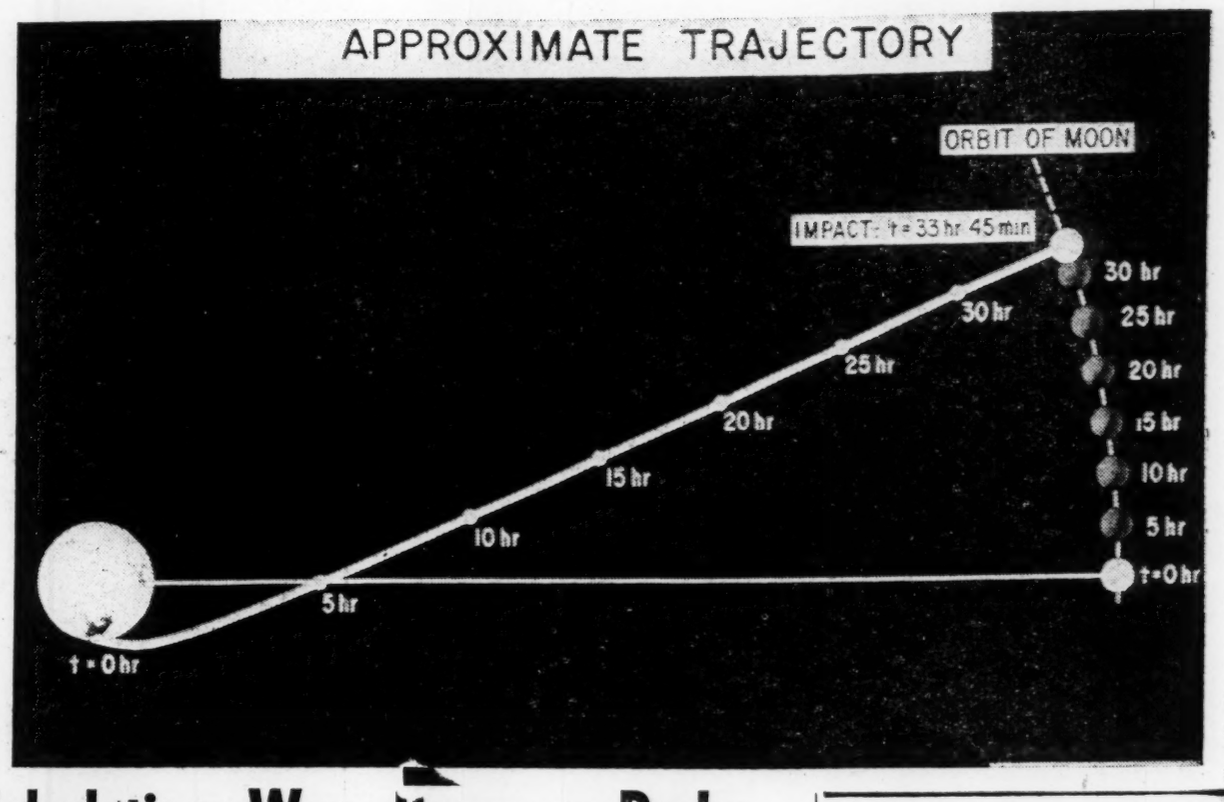

Calculations Were Begun on Probe Trajectory Before First Explorer

Shortly before the Free World's first scientific earth satellite, Explorer I, was hurled into orbit on January 31st of this year, calculations were begun on the trajectory of the Army's deep space probes.

Initial data from the Future Projects Analysis Branch of the Areoballistics Laboratory of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency were provided in the form of mathematical equations.

These equations expressed the flight of the probe from the earth to the vicinity of the moon and were in turn translated into symbols and fed into the high speed computer by the Trajectories Study Unit of the General Electric Co. under contract to ABMA.

By using these methods of computing trajectories, the Future Projects Analysis Branch was able to determine the amount of weight that could be flown into deep space.

1,000 Trajectories

Utilization of the electronic high speed printer made possible the job of calculating more than 1,000 trajectories. The huge computer requires only 10 seconds to compute a simplified trajectory from the end of the propelled flight to lunar regions, whereas eight hours would be the minimum time for a skilled mathematician to do the same job using a desk calculator.

The more refined trajectories which simulate the actual probe flight from the end of the propelled flight to the moon area would take a person 250 hours to compute. This can be done by the high speed computer in 5 minutes.

The ascending or propelled flight portion of the probe's flight takes somewhat longer due to the influence of earth's atmosphere. The machine requires 20 minutes to do the job which would otherwise require two and one-half years. The machine also corrects its errors during operation. To attempt a similar problem would probably leave man utterly frustrated.

Several hundred propelled flight trajectories and probe orbits had to be run in order to establish a useful grid of cutoff conditions for further final interpretation and choice of the actual 30 trajectories prepared for the different times at which a launching of the space probe might be fired.

Numerous Runs

After numerous runs of a preliminary nature, trajectories were finally established that adhere to the strict limitations imposed upon the final configuration of the missile itself.

From these standard trajectories, many more physical aspects were investigated. Everything than can possibly happen to a missile in flight was simulated on the computer to ascertain the limits at which the missile might be allowed to wander from the pre-computed flight before the command destruct button was pressed. Cutoff of the engine was simulated to find impact points along the flight path.

Finally, after all the possibilities of failure were investigated thoroughly standard trajectories were run from lift-off to encounter with the lunar region, varying standard parameters to determine the tolerance which must be adhered to.

The teamwork of the Future Projects Analysis Branch of the Aeroballistics Lab and the Trajectory Studies Group of General Electric Company has been a important keynote of the project.

Personnel closely involved in trajectory computions are:

For Trajectories Studies-General Electric: Bill Smythe, Chief; Dan Harton, Ralph Roddy and Bill Martin.

Dr. E. D. Geissler heads the Aeroballistics Laboratory.

For Future Projects Analysis Branch of the Aeroballistics Laboratory, were Dr. R. F. Hoelker, Chief; William Miner, Deputy Chief; Otha C. Jean, Art Schwaniger and Pfc. John Schrader.

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MISSILE FIRING LABORATORY technicians in the blockhouse at Cape Canaveral, Fla., are shown during a countdown preparatory to the launching of the Army-NASA space probe. Test coordinator Bob Moser, standing rear with glasses, has performed this intricate job for the Army's satellite and space ventures on many occasions.

AOMC Embraces Key Installations In Alabama, Florida, New Mexico

The Army Ordnance Missile Command, the organization responsible to NASA for the space probe project, embraces key installations engaged in rocket, missile and space programs in Alabama, Florida and New Mexico. Maj. Gen. J. B. Medaris is the Commanding General.

The Command is charged with all Army Ordnance responsibilities in the missile-space field. This includes development, production, storage and maintenance of Army rocket and guided missile weapons systems, and conducting space projects as assigned by the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and Advanced Research Projects Agency.

AOMC's resources and capabilities cover a wide range, from prototype production of the Jupiter IRBM, basic research in many areas, test facilities, and the launching of long-range rockets and space vehicles. Fourteen major weapons systems are under its jurisdiction. Annual expenditures in support of these programs are about two billion dollars.

Redstone Is Hq.

Redstone Arsenal, Ala., serves as headquarters for the Command, the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, and the Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency. Also under the Command are the White Sands Missile Range, and the post command at Redstone Arsenal.

Total personnel strength of the Command is about 27,500, of whom 4,600 are military and 22,900 are civilians. Of the latter, more than 3,100 are employed by Army contractors operating on the installations.

Following are brief statements about each AOMC segment:

Army Ballistic Missile Agency — ABMA, commanded by Brig Gen. J. A. Barclay, is America's first and only Agency created exclusively for the performance of technical service responsibilities for long range ballistic missiles and space vehicles.

This encompasses research and development, fabrication of components, prototype production, static testing and launching, and resolution of logistics support and field maintenance problems.

The Agency, with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, was responsible for the space probe project, as well as the Army's Explorer satellite series.

Programs Listed

ABMA programs, in addition to space research, include the Redstone, Pershing and Jupiter ballistic missiles. Facilities include, a large twin-vertical test stand, cold calibration stand, blockhouse, development shops and assembly buildings capable of fabricating complete missiles; metallurgy, rubber and plastics laboratories, a computation laboratory and supporting facilities. The plant is ideally suited to the development and prototype production of large rockets,

Dr. Wernher von Braun heads the Agency's Development Operations Division. Development Operations consists of 10 laboratories: Aeroballistics, directed by Dr. E. D. Geissler; Computation, Dr. H. Hoelzer; Fabrication and Assembly Engineering, Hans H Maus; Guidance and Control, Dr. Walter Haeussermann; Research Projects, Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger; Missile Firing (at Cape Canaveral) Dr. Kurt Debus; Structures and Mechanics, W. A. Mrazek; Systems Analysis and Reliability, E. W. Neubert; Test, Karl Heimburg; Systems Support Eqiupment, Hans Hueter.

The present strength of ABMA is about 6,800, of whom 5,000 are Civil Service employes, 360 military, and 1400 contractor.

ARGMA's Work

Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency — ARGMA, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. G. Shinkle, is charged with development procurement, production, industrial engineering, industrial mobilization, maintenance and repair parts supply and stock control of Ordnance rockets and guided missiles. This includes all Army surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles except the ballistic missiles for which ABMA is responsible.

ARGMA is also assigned specified national and support missions for other types of rockets, JATOs and target drones.

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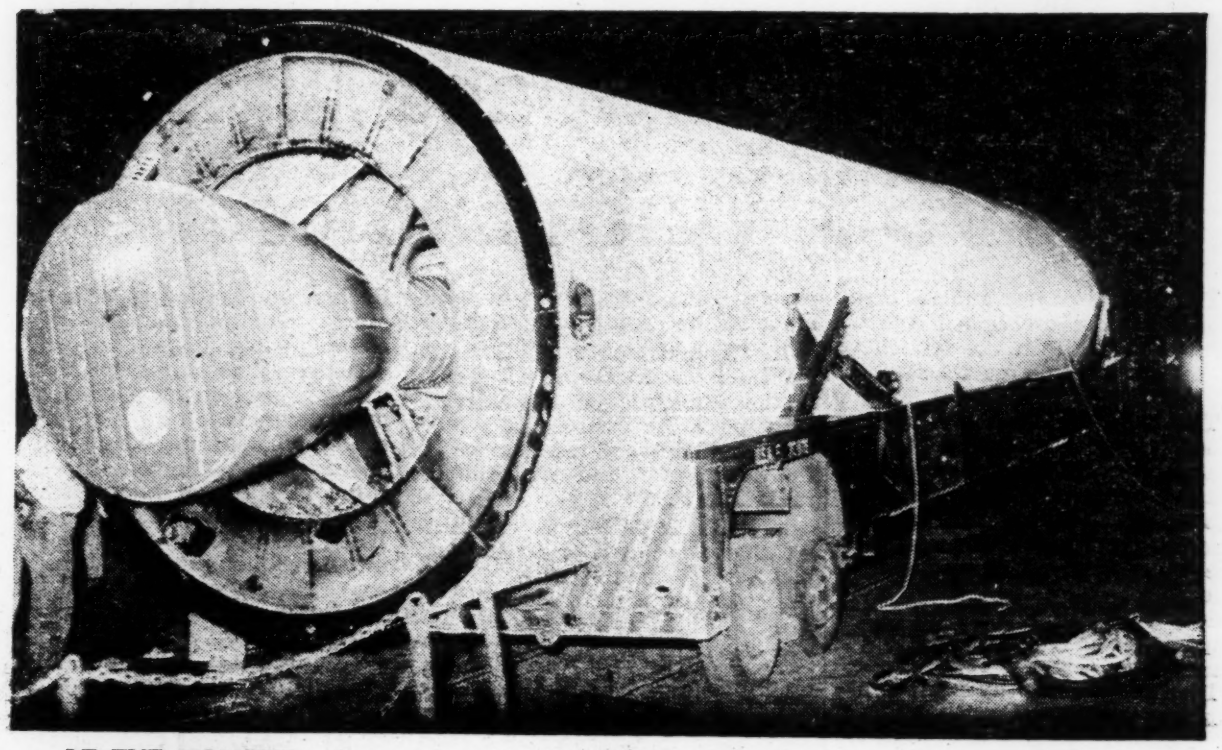

AT THE HANGER—Giant main stage booster, airlifted to Cape Canaveral launch site from Redstone Arsenal, as it appeared in the Army hangar at the Cape before being moved to launching pad.

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U.S. Entered Space Age Jan. 31, 1958, With Explorer I

The United States and the Free World entered the Space Age on Jan. 31, 1958, with the launching of the Explorer I earth satellite by the Army.

This was the first of several space projects assigned to the Army by the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Explorer satellite series, and the Pioneer II space probe conducted in December, have contributed scientific data of great importance to man's effort to explore outer space.

Directing the Army's participation in the national space program is the Army Ordnance Missile Command at Huntsville, Ala. A unit of the Command, the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, conducts the assignments using modified versions of Army-developed rocket systems.

Belt Discovered

The greatest achievement of the Explorer was the discovery and subsequent investigation of the Van Allen Radiation Belt which circles the earth. Scientists participating in the International Geophysical Year consider this among the most important findings of the worldwide research program.

Explorer I detected a deadly band of radiation beginning at about 600 miles altitude. The exact nature and intensity of the radiation was not known, but it was apparent that this obstacle could block or greatly delay man's entry into space.

The number of particles encountered per second was some 1,000 times greater than what had previously been considered normal.

Explorer III, launched March 26, carried more sophisticated instrumentation. The radiation band discovery was confirmed and knowledge of the distribution was greatly extended with the more elaborate radiation equipment, plus a taperecorder which made possible readings representative of the total orbit.

New Package

The instrumentation carried on the first two satellites was not capable of distinguishing between the types and energy levels of radiation. A new package was designed, and launched by the Army July 26 in Explorer IV.

These instruments, like those orbited in the earlier Explorers, were designed by Dr. James A. Van Allen and associates at the State University of Iowa. Van Allen, chairman of the Iowa physics department, is a world pioneer in radiation research.

Explorer IV contained four radiation counters instead of the one each carried by I and III. This system of four detectors gave excellent data on the distribution and energy level of the radiation. In order to obtain a wider geographical coverage, the satellite was launched to orbit at 51 degrees inclination to the equator, instead of the 34 degree inclination of previous U. S. satellites.

RESUME OF RADIATION FINDINGS

Dr. Van Allen recently made a report to the American Physical Society on the findings of Explorer IV, covering the entire operating lifetime of 3,600 recorded passes. Some of the main points made in the report are as follows:

1. "The detectors of 1958 Epsilon (Explorer IV), designed with the knowledge of earlier results, have provided a vastly more full and detailed knowledge of the distribution and nature of the radiation. . . ."

2. "We regard it as established that the great radiation belt around the earth consists of charged particles, temporarily trapped in the earth's magnetic field. The rapid diminution of intensity at the lower altitudes is almost certainly due to atmospheric scattering and absorption. . . ."

3. "We propose that the radiation belt is the reservoir whose leakage of particles is the direct cause of visible aurorae. It is further suggested that solar plasma replenishes the reservoir from time to time, working its way into the outer reaches of the earth's magnetic field when its density is sufficiently great, then being trapped in the field.

Pattern Distorted

"On the occasion of the arrival of new batches of gas, the pattern of magnetic field lines at great altitudes and hence at high latitudes is distorted, thus permitting the leakage of particles from the reservoir into lower altitudes at a rate greatly exceeding that which is usual for the quiescent situation."

4. "The radiation belt may well be the seat of a distributed "ring' current encircling the earth; and the pertubations of the belt due to arrival of solar plasma may be directly responsible for magnetic storms."

5. "Also it may well be that steady leakage of energetic particles contributes significantly to the general heating of the atmosphere at all latitudes."

Further Data

(Since these investigations were made, further data of great significance were obtained from the NASA-Army space probe Pioneer III. It was discovered that there are actually two radiation bands surrounding the earth. Radiation in both of these bands is so intense as to preclude a continous orbit of a manned vehicle at certain altitudes without harmful effects on the passenger. Van Allen predicts, however, that man could orbit between the two layers without harm from radiation.)

OTHER EXPLORER CONTRIBUTIONS

Explorer I confirmed man's ability to control temperature within an artificial satellite. Scientists of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory who conducted the heat experiment were assured by results that their technique for temperature control is adequate for the successful operation of sensitive electronic equipment.

The internal temperature was maintained between 32 and 104 degrees Fahrenheit—well inside the tolerance needed to protect instrumentation from heat or cold failure. Outside temperature, measured at the shell, fluctuated between 14 and 167 degrees Fahrenheit. Inside temperature, of course, is easily within the range acceptable for human survival.

In the third area of Explorer I's instrumentation, it was determined that micrometeorites offered no serious hazard to orbiting vehicles. Two wires on the Explorer I erosion gage were fractured during the firing of the last stage; no additional fractures occured during the satellite's lifetime. The impact microphone inside the vehicle registered the collision of several small particles on the shell.

Pictures Used

Visual and photograpic observations of the Explorers are contributing to still another area of science. The satellites were sighted and photographed hundreds of times. These pictures have been used to compute and predict more precise orbital data for other satellites, and are being analyzed to provide information about the earth's equatorial bulge, and anomalies in the earth's gravity.

Two of the three Army launched satellites are still orbiting. Explorer I is expected to stay aloft five to seven years: Explorer IV's lifetime may end in 10 to 11 months. Explorer III, its batteries exhausted and missions completely fulfilled, reentered June 28, 1958.

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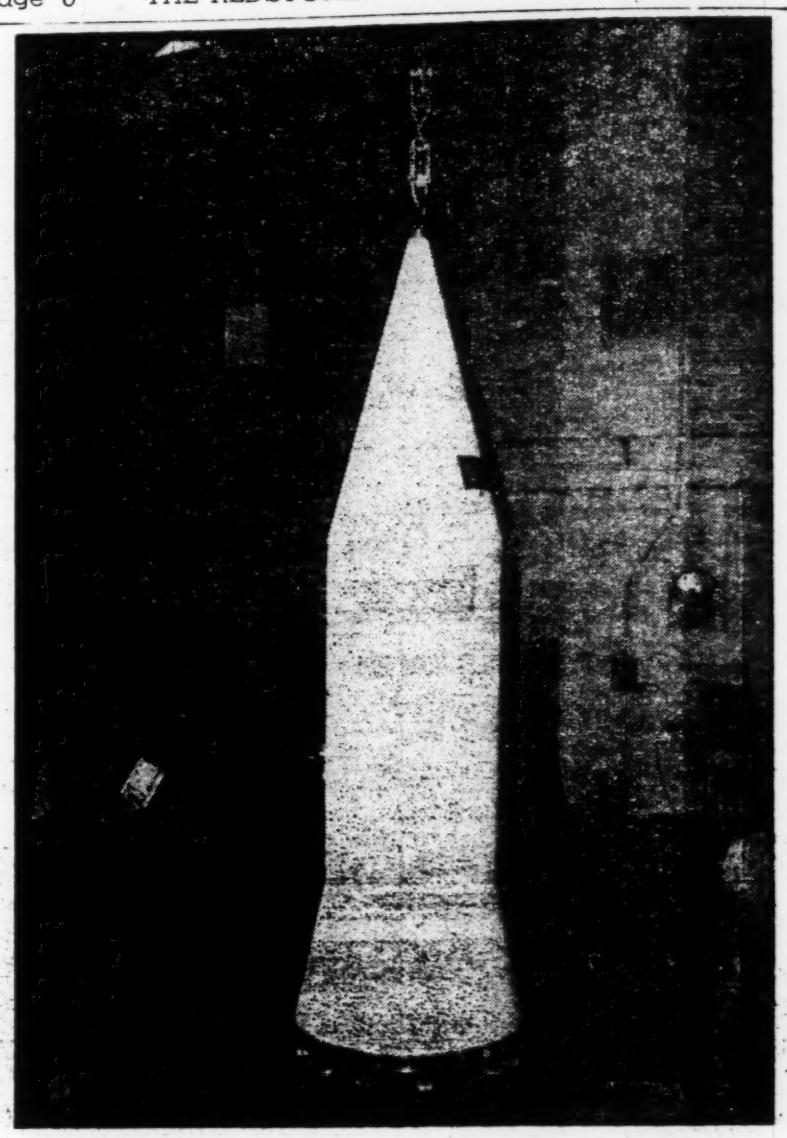
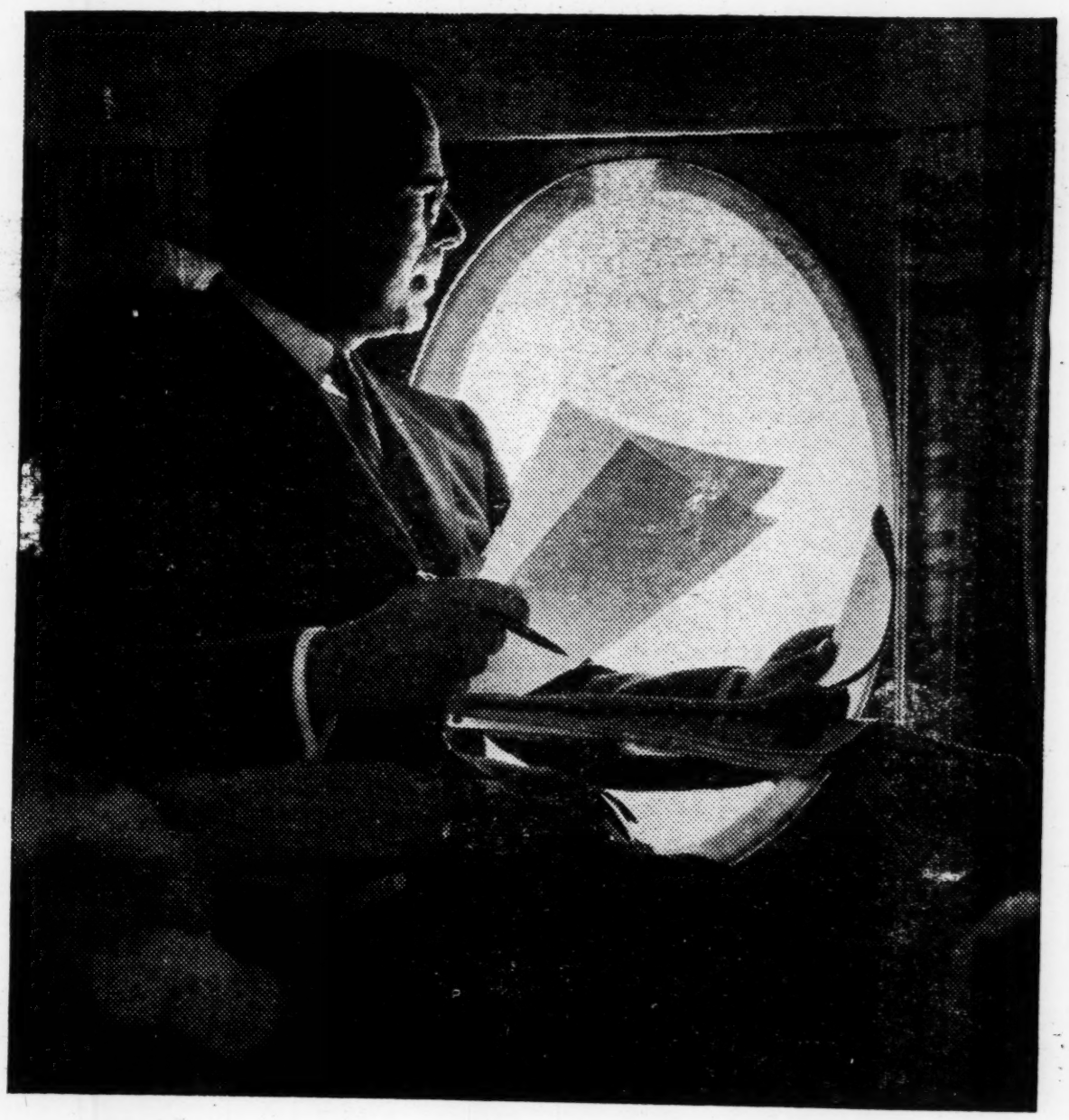


PROTECTIVE SHROUD designed and fabricated by ABMA technicians awaits the moment when it will be placed atop the Juno II to shield the upper stages and Pioneer IV payload from intense aerodynamic heating encountered as the giant vehicle roared through Earth's atmosphere enroute to outer space.



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IN SECOND MISSILE

Several Improvements Made Over First Probe Launch

Several improvements were made in the second Army-NASA Juno II missile, based on information gathered from the first launching Dec. 6, 1958.

Only the close working relationship of the 10 laboratories in the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency made these modifications possible in the brief period between the firings.

Close contact was maintained through project officers in various laboratories with Bill B. Greever, an engineer in the Structures and Mechanics Laboratory, serving as overall Juno II project officer.

After First Firing

After the first firing telemetered data was gathered and analyzed, functions of intricate components studied and possible improvements suggested. Feasible ideas had to be placed on paper in detailed engineering designs so that skilled craftsmen in other laboratories could give body and shape. The proposed modifications had to be tested and incorporated with related missile parts.

Successful accomplishment of modifications without delaying the firing schedule is an example of the Army's maxim that inventions can be scheduled in research and development work—and the result of many long hours of tireless labor by employees of the Missile Agency.

To insure at least three additional seconds vital burning time to the first-stage Jupiter engine, the Test Laboratory conducted numerous static firings on the concrete test tower at ABMA. A new arming procedure was adopted for a fuel depletion switch which is designed to cut off the flow of RP-1 fuel and liquid oxygen simultaneously when one is depleted. If one liquid becomes exhausted and the other continues to enter the engine, an explosion could occur and destroy the missile.

New Procedure

The switch cannot operate until it is armed. The new procedure requires arming the switch as late as possible after liftoff.

To improve the accuracy of the upper stages, it was decided to increase the spin rate of the cluster to about 750 revolutions per minute. This required that the upper stages be made structurally stronger.

Electric motors spin the cluster around a central shaft at its base. To make the fast-spinning assembly more stable, and therefore more accurate, a circular track was designed to be fastened inside the walls of the protective shroud covering the cluster near the top of the second-stage ring of 11 rockets.

Six Wheels

Six small rubber-tired wheels attached to the cluster roll around in this ring, turning at a speed of about 7000 rpm, with a surface speed of about 130 feet per second. This is roughly equivalent to an automobile traveling 100 miles per hour.

Fabrication Laboratory personnel began work on the ring as soon as rough hand sketches of the design became available. James H. Chesteen and William J. Franklin gathered parts and material to rush the work along.

Numerous endurance tests were performed by Structures and Mechanics Laboratory to see how long the rubber would last, if it would tear loose from the rollers, and how the shroud would be affected. Personnel worked day and night under the supervision of James T. Sawyer, Structural Test chief, and Robert S. Garrett, test engineer.

Filter Added

The Guidance and Control Laboratory added a high frequency filter to its computer system to prevent noise of the speeding rollers from affecting the signals relayed from the angle-of-attack meter mounter on the nose of the shroud to the guidance equipment in the instrument compartment of the first-stage Jupiter.

This modification and tests to see if the spin motor could carry the additional load were made by Friedrich W. Brandner, Juno II project engineer for the Guidance and Control Laboratory, and D. L. Teuber, engineer.

Work on the shroud required that it remain at ABMA past the original schedule for shipping to Florida. This posed special handling problems for the Systems Support Equipment Laboratory, which sees to it that the missile, liquid oxygen trucks, fuel trucks, and other equipment are in place at the Cape on time.

The Systems Analysis and Reliability Laboratory had to sandwich checks of each modification into its regular schedule of component testing. Project officer here was Shirley P. Hale.

Calculations Begun

More than a year ago, shortly before the Army's Explorer I satellite was whirled into orbit, calculations were begun on the trajectory of a deep space probe. Otha C. Jean, Juno II project officer in the Aeroballistics Laboratory, was responsible for initial data in the form of mathematical equations expressing the flight of the probe from the earth to the vicinity of the moon.

This data was transferred by Computation Laboratory personnel to machine language and fed into high speed computers by the Trajectories Study Unit of General Electric Co., under contract to ABMA. More than 1,000 trajectories were calculated to provide alternate firing times for Missile Firing Laboratory personnel at Cape Canaveral. Tom Yarbrough was project officer in the Digital Projects Branch of the Computation Laboratory.

Speer in Charge

After launching, the Computation Laboratory also evaluated tracking information on the initial powered flight, using the doppler technique to determine velocity of the probe. Dr. Fridtjof A. Speer was in charge of tracking data evaluation. With the assistance of Herman F. Kurtz, he developed the evaluation technique used on this and the first Army-NASA space probe.

The Research Projects Laboratory coordinated the scientific experiments carried in the payload to insure maximum amounts of valuable data on radiation in outer space.

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ARMY'S CONTRIBUTIONS LISTED

Agency Charged With Probe Embraces Key Elements

The Army Ordnance Missile Command, the organization responsible to NASA for the space probe project, embraces key installations engaged in rocket, missile and space programs in Alabama and New Mexico. Maj. Gen. J. B. Medaris is the Commanding General.

The Command is charged with all Army Ordnance responsibilities in the missile-space field. This includes development, production, storage and maintenance of Army rocket and guided missile weapons systems, and conducting space projects as assigned by the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and the Advanced Research Projects Agency.

AOMC's resources and capabilities cover a wide range, from prototype production of the Jupiter IRBM, basic research in many areas, test facilities, and the launching of long - range rockets and space vehicles. Fourteen major weapons systems are under its jurisdiction. Annual expenditures in support of these programs are about two billion dollars.

Redstone Arsenal, Ala., serves as headquarters for the Command, the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, and the Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency. Also under the Command are White Sands Missile Range and the post command at Redstone Arsenal.

Total Strength

Total personnel strength of the Command is about 29,000, of whom 6,000 are military and 23,000 are civilians. Of the latter, more than 4,000 are employed by Army contractors operating on the installations.

Following are brief statements about each AOMC segment:

Army Ballistic Missile Agency —ABMA, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. A. Barclay, is America's first and only Agency created exclusively for the performance of technical service responsibilities for long range ballistic missiles and space vehicles.

This encompasses research and development, fabrication of components, prototype production, static testing and launching, and resolution of logistics support and field maintenance problems.

Agency Responsible

The Agency, with Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., was responsible for the space probe project, as well as the Army's Explorer satellite series.

ABMA programs, in addition to space research, include the Redstone, Pershing and Jupiter ballistic missiles. Facilities include a large twin-vertical test stand, cold calibration stand, blockhouse, development shops and assembly buildings capable of fabricating complete missiles; metallurgy, rubber and plastics laboratories, a computation laboratory and supporting facilities. The plant is ideally suited to the development and prototype production of large rockets.

Dr. Wernher von Braun heads the Agency's Development Operations Division. Development Operations consists of 10 laboratories: Aeroballistics, directed by Dr. E. D. Geissler; Computation, Dr. H. Hoelzer; Fabrication and Assembly Engineering, Hans H. Maus; Guidance and Control, Dr. Walter Haeussermann; Research Projects, Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger; Missile Firing (at Cape Canaveral), Dr. Kurt Debus; Structures and Mechanics, W. A. Mrazek; Systems Analysis and Reliability, E. W. Neubert; Test, Karl Heimburg; Systems Support Equipment, Hans Hueter.

The present strength of ABMA is about 6,800, of whom 5,000 are Civil Service employes, 360 military, and 1400 contractor.

ARGMA's Mission

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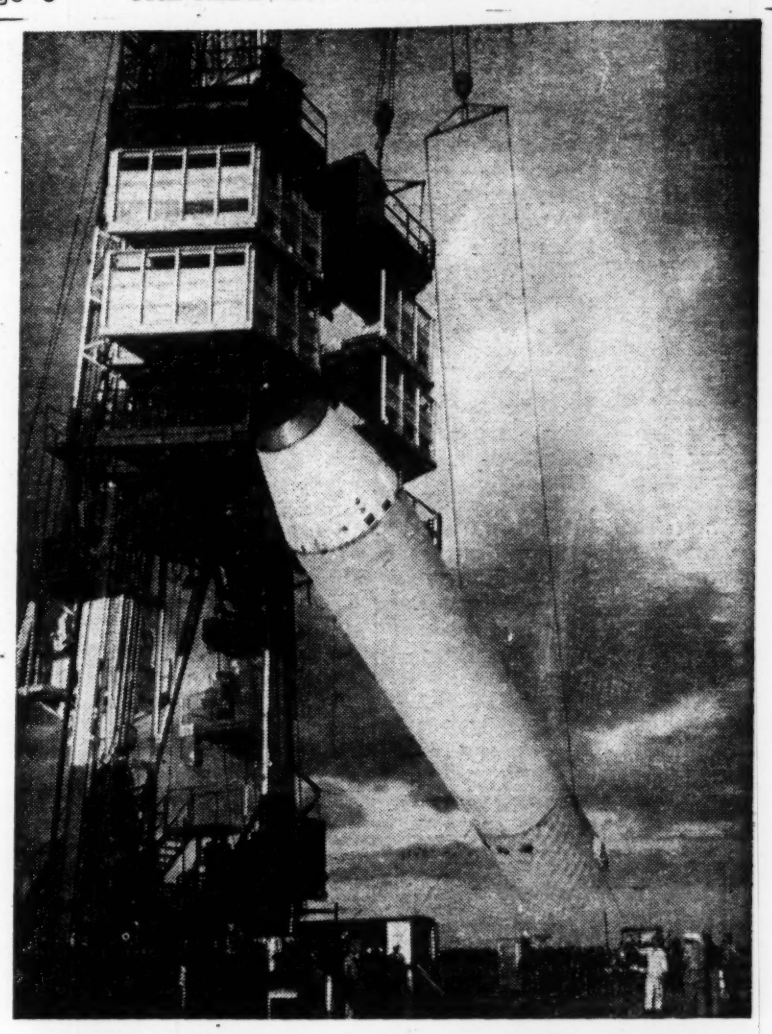

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DISCUSS ARMED FORCES DAY—Discussing initial planning for this year's Armed Forces Day celebration on May 16 are (left to right) Lt. Col. Lester H. LeVine, who has been named Redstone Arsenal chairman for the event; Huntsville Mayor R. B. Searcy; and Maj. Raymon S. Dotson, last year's Arsenal chairman.

Completion of MFL Building Addition At Cape Is Due Soon

Construction of a 10,148 square foot addition to the Engineering and Laboratory Building at the Missile Firing Laboratory, Cape Canaveral, Fla., is scheduled for completion this month.

The $195,259 addition, a two-story wing 115 foot 4 inches long and 44 feet wide, has been under construction by Diversified Builders, Inc., since September 1958.

When completed it will house administrative and engineering offices now located in Hangars D and R. The hangars will then be available for the laboratory purposes for which they were originally intended.

Civilian Employes' Injury-Free Period Ends After 91 Days

The disabling injury-free period for Arsenal civilian personnel ended last week at approximately 5,400,000 man-hours and 91 consecutive days when an employee received a severe finger injury RSA Safety Division officials announced. On the following day, another civilian employee was injured in an automobile accident on post which was also listed as a disabling injury.

The injury-free period just ended was the second period of excellent work performance reaching over 5,000,000 man-hours without a disabling injury within the past 12-month period, the other period having been worked last July, August, and September.

Safety personnel urge that civilian employees resolve to continue their safe work performance in order to reach a coveted goal of 100 consecutive days without a disabling injury.

Association of U. S. Army Chapter Issues Call for Membership

Civilian employees and military personnel of Redstone Arsenal who are eligible for membership in the Association of the United States Army are invited to join the Association as members of the Tennessee Valley Chapter.

General membership is open to individuals who are honorably discharged, or retired from Armed Forces; members of National Guard, or Army Reserve not on active duty, and other personnel who have held appointive office in D. A. Service Membership is open to all active duty members of U. S. Army. Associate membership is open to active duty personnel of other services; to civilian employees of D. A. not otherwise qualified; and to any individual who supports the objectives of the Association; and who meets such requirements promulgated by Council of Trustees.

Membership fees are $5 per year; $9 for two years and $12 for three years. Membership also entitles an individual to receipt of the National Magazine "Army", published monthly.

For additional information regarding the Association, interested personnel may contact Capt. D. L. Voohrees, Adjutant, RSA, extension 3816.

Patronize the Rocket Advertisers

* * *

Col. LeVine

(Continued From Page 1)

year was assigned to Ft. Bragg, N. C., where he served as Assistant Adjutant General. This was followed by an assignment as Action Officer G-1 at Headquarters, Third Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga., Prior to his assignment to Camp Losey, Puerto Rico, in 1952, Col. LeVine attended the Command and General Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Decorations, Awards

His decorations and awards include the Bronze Star with cluster, Purple Heart, Commendation Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citation, Phillippine Liberaton, Combat Infantry Badge.

He holds BS and MS degrees in Educational Research from Massachusetts State College. He is a master parachutist.

Col. and Mrs. LeVine have two children, Edward, age 16, and Ronald, 14. Col. LeVine is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark E. LeVine of Boston, Mass.

ARGMA Gets

(Continued from Page 1)

as well as at Cape Canaveral, Fla., to send prototype or sample-model space capsules high into the sky.

NASA said this work would shed light on launching and other problems that might develop later with the manned capsule in the Project Mercury satellites.

Maj. Bassler Assigned To Missile Range Post

Maj. Robert E. Bassler, Jr., has been assigned as a project officer with the Army Ordnance Missile Command Field Office at the Atlantic Missile Range in Florida.

Maj. Bassler was formerly assigned as a student at the Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1946 and completed his Master's degree in mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., in 1952.

Maj. and Mrs. Bassler have two sons, Robert E. III, 6 years old, and Thomson S. 5 years old.

Movie Schedule

Wednesday, 4 March, "Forbidden Island" starring John Hall. Time 1315, 1745 and 1945.

Thursday and Friday, 5 and 6 March, "Rio Bravo" starring John Wayne, Dean Martin and Ricky Nelson. Time 1315, 1745 and 1945.

Saturday, 7 March SPECIAL MATINEE, "The Spirit of St. Louis" starring James Stewart. Time 1000.

Saturday, 7 March, "Alaska Passage" starring Bill Williams and Nora Hayden. Time 1745 and 1945.

Sunday, 8 March, "Across the Bridge" starring Rod Steiger and Marla Landi. Time 1400, 1745 and 1945.

Monday, 9 March, "Jeanne Eagles" starring Kim Novak and Jeff Chandler. Time 1315, 1745 and 1945.

Tuesday, 10 March, "Watusi" starring George Montgomery and Taina Elg. Time 1745 and 1945. NO MATINEE.

PARKWAY THEATRE

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

BURT LANCASTER · KIRK DOUGLAS in HAL WALLIS' Production of GUNFIGHT AT THE O.K. CORRAL

— Plus —

STARTS SUNDAY

The True Story Behind the West's Strangest Legend!

WALT DISNEY'S TONKA

TECHNICOLOR

SAL MINEO

WOODY'S DRIVE-IN

OPEN 6:00 - START 6:30

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

— PLUS —

"IN BETWEEN AGE"

- MARY STEELE
- LEE PATTERSON

SATURDAY

Plus

SUNDAY & MONDAY

— plus —

"BUNDLE OF JOY"

- DEBBIE REYNOLDS
- EDDIE FISHER

WHITESBURG DRIVE-IN

LAST TIMES TONIGHT

— Plus —

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

DEBORAH KERR

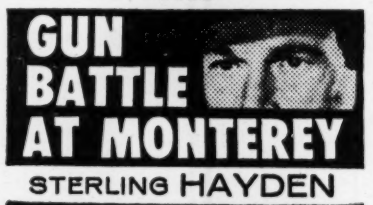
DAVID NIVEN

BONJOUR TRISTESSE

CINEMASCOPE TECHNICOLOR

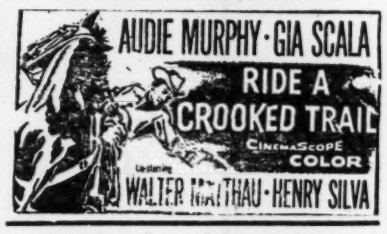
SATURDAY

— Plus —



STERLING HAYDEN

SUNDAY & MONDAY



TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

LYRIC THEATRE

"HUNTSVILLE'S FINEST"

LAST TIMES TODAY

THURS. - FRI.

—plus—

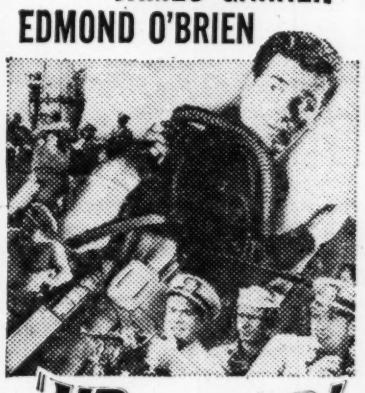
SATURDAY

— Plus —

SUN., MON., TUES.

JAMES GARNER

EDMOND O'BRIEN



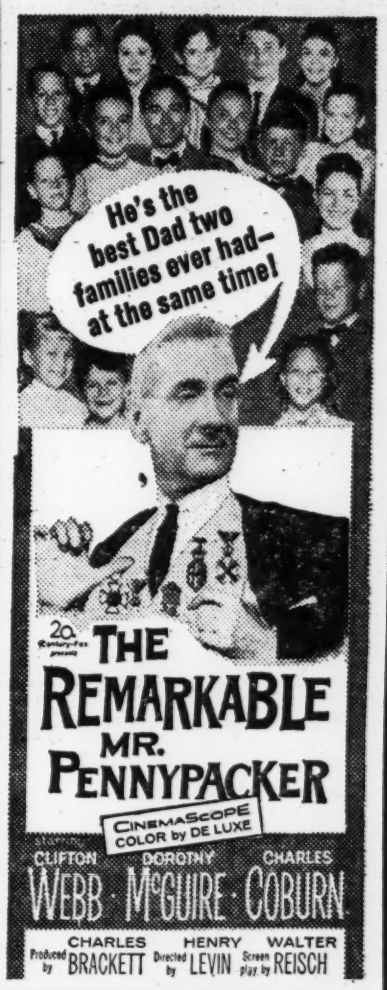
"Up Periscope!"

STARTS WEDNESDAY!

GRAND THEATRE

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

SUN., MON., TUES.



WEDNESDAY ONLY!

"A MAJOR EVENT OF THE DANCE SEASON... A MUST!" JOHN MARTIN, NEW YORK TIMES

Social News

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB TO HOLD DINNER-DANCE SATURDAY

The International Women's Club at Redstone Arsenal will hold a dinner-dance on Saturday, March 7, at the Hawk Room, Squirrel Hill Officers Club, beginning at 7 p.m.

Hilding Holmberg and his orchestra will provide music for the occasion. Theme for the decor will be France and Belgium.

The International Women's Club stands for creating friendship among all nations and welcomes all those interested to attend this event. Reservations should be made early as only 180 guests can be accommodated.

For more details call Mrs. Van Dam, JE 6-4665.

Mrs. Leatherman Wins Toastmistress Club Speech Contest

Olie Leatherman, past president of the Huntsville Toastmistress Club and wife of Dr. C. D. Leatherman of OGMS, was recently awarded first place in the final runoff between previous winners in the speech contest that has been conducted by the local Toastmistress Club during the past two months. The winning speech was a humorous one, entitled "Bridge is More Than a Game."

Mrs. Leatherman will represent the Huntsville Toastmistress Club in the area speech contest to be held in Birmingham on 14 March.

Second place went to Mrs. L. K. (Eleanor) Wood, past president of the Memphis Toastmistress Club and previous three-time first-place winner (club, area, and council levels) as representative of her club in Tennessee. Third place went to Mrs. Edith M. Gibbs, past president of the Huntsville Toastmistress Club, and Chief of the Data Processing Application Branch of ARGMA's Field Service Division.

Contest judges making the selections were: Maj. M. D. Parker, Chief of Research and Curriculum Division of OGMS, a frequent speech contest winner for Toastmasters, having recently successfully reached the national level; A. A. Stewart, member of Huntsville Toastmasters Club Nr. 1932, and Deputy Chief of ARGMA's Field Service Division; and Thurman C. Burns, educational chairman of District 48 for Toastmasters Club International, and member of the RSA S-4 staff.

Toastmistress for the evening was Mrs. Meme S. Warren, of Civilian Personnel Office, ARGMA, who was introduced by the club president, Mrs. Cora Carr Briskey, of the RSA Control Office.

Guests at this dinner meeting included: Mayor and Mrs. R. B. Searcy; Mrs. Bernice Peterson; Miss Anna Lee Farrar; Mrs. Patrick Pruitt, Mrs. Joe VanValkenburgh, Jr., Mrs. Marvin D. Parker; Mrs. Douglass G. Pamplin; Miss Charlotte Clark; Miss Jill Spencer, Stanley O. Houck; Dr. J. E. Spencer; William H. Burns, Dr. C. F. Bjork, Maj. R. N. Flint; Lt. Col. C. E. Michaels and Lt. Col. Ernest W. Ewbank.

Sutherland Voted Top Toastmaster Talker

Frank Sutherland, speaking on "So You Can't Sleep," was voted the best speaker at last week's meeting of the Redstone Toastmasters Club.

Other speakers on the program were Collins Hess, who gave his first speech, on "Working With Mass Production." Walt Slay covered "The Fourth Member of the Learned Profession." Bill "Mud" Greene gave a dissertation on "Wine Not."

General Evaluator Al Ginsburg headed a slate of evaluators; T. C. Burns, H. Schepler, E. Williams, and S. Dobbs. Bob Reeder served as parliamentarian, Dave Holden as grammarian, and Ernest Williams as "Ah-counter" and Joke master. Toastmaster was Bob Shumaker, who also won the "Ah-scar" award.

Topicmaster Bob Cramer presented a story of the clash of mythical gridiron powers, the Podunk University of Polecats and the Maple Hill Zombies.

President Jack Caryi presided. Douglass Pamplin of Raytheon was voted into active membership. Col. Hankley was a guest for the evening.

Winners in Bridge, Canasta Announced

The bridge and canasta groups of the Redstone Arsenal Officers Wives Club met Thursday for weekly competition with the following results:

Duplicate Bridge: four tables, Howell movement, first, Mrs. R. W. McNamee, Jr., and Mrs. C. C. Young; second, Mrs. L. L. DeNoya and Mrs. James Fagan; third, Mrs. Russell Parker and Mrs. R. J. Dombrow.

Party Bridge, six tables, first, Mrs. B. E. Parkins; second, Mrs. R. E. Neunlist; third, Mrs. D. B. Keever; low, Mrs. R. W. Fleagle.

Canasta: two tables, high, Mrs. Joachim Severino; low, Mrs. James Goewey.

Wives Club members interested in participating in this activity are welcomed by the group. Next canasta competition will be held tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. at the Squirrel Hill Officers Club. For reservations call Mrs. Fred Lokay, ext. 8541.

At the Service Club

"Sports Thrills of 1957," a color film of key plays in 1957 professional football championship games will be shown on Friday, March 6, at 6:30 p. m. Highlights of the major league All-Star Classic, par-busting in the '57 Miller High Life Open golf tourney, and other sports thrills will be seen.

* * *

The bridge tournaments are on again! On Sunday afternoon Speer and Olmsted won the tournament with Tate and Null in second place.

* * *

March 9, join us for coffee at 8:00 and Bingo at 8:15 P. M.

Larry Elliott and his Orchestra will play for the dance on March 10 starting at 8 p. m. Remember, all men are to wear a Class A uniform or coat and tie. Elaine Powell is the featured vocalist. A 30-minute variety show will be given during the evening.

* * *

Dance classes are held each Wednesday night at the Service Club. Instructions on foxtrot start at 7:30, tango at 8:15, and jitterbug at 9 p. m. If you haven't attended these classes, we invite all girls to join us next Wednesday night. Ray Pisani is always happy to see a new girl join his classes.

* * *

The Best of Pro-Football will be shown Friday, March 13, at 6:30 p. m. Scenes from a dozen pro-football contests will be seen, such as the Detroit, Lions 31-27 won over the Baltimore colts, the Philadelphia Eagles stunning 17-7 upset of the Cleveland Browns, and many other thrillers.

* * *

"Holiday on Ice of 1959" will be in Birmingham on March 21. The Service Club will make a tour to Birmingham on this date. The bus leaves at 2 p. m. A dance at the Y. M. C. A. will be held at 8 p. m. with the Birmingham hostesses entertaining. Have you signed up for the trip?

* * *

The Rocket Service Club 1959 All-Army Entertainment Contest on March 19 will be held in the lounge at 7:30 p. m. Ted Scott will give a monologue from "The Time Of Your Life." The following enlisted men will participate in the contest: Kenneth Ford, Bill Hudley, Ray E. Dreeman, Jere J. Will, Harold G. Warner, G. C. Melton, Joseph Richter, Warren L. Harbert, Stanley T. Blakely, Charles L. Adams, Rogers E. Whiting, Richard Wolfe, and Robert Morgan.

* * *

The Metropolitan Opera House of New York will present "Fledermaus" on Monday, May 4, and "Tosca" on Tuesday, May 5, at 8 p. m. at the Birmingham Municipal Auditorium. The Service Club will sponsor a tour to Birmingham on one of these dates if enough people will sign up for the trip. The deadline to sign up is Monday, March 9. Please let us know if you are interested in going with us on this tour.

BARBARA

140 Officers Wives Gather for 'Brunch'

More than 140 officers wives gathered Feb. 24 for "Brunch" at the Squirrel Hill Officers Club.

The event, sponsored by the Executive Board of the Redstone Arsenal Officers Wives club, was open to the entire club membership.

As an icebreaker, road maps cut into five pieces were distributed among those attending, one piece to each person. Object was for persons having pieces to the same map to find each other and match the pieces together again.

Decorations were carried out in a patriotic theme in keeping with George Washington's birthday. Tables were highlighted with cherry logs split by minature hatchets and the buffet table featured a bouquet of red and white chrysanthemums, carnations, and snap dragons tied with a blue bow.

The bouquet went as door prize to Mrs. J. A. Myers. whose road map contained Huntsville, Ala.

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$4.95 to $7.95

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SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

as advertised on TV

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TWICKENHAM CORNER

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No Cost — No Obligation
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JE 6-7841

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It is because of this unmatched service that our customers come back, completely satisfied, time and time again.

To be able to count you as one of these satisfied customers would be our greatest pleasure.

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DANCE

You'll find that learning to dance at Arthur Murray's is quick, easy—it's fun and costs less. Studios open daily 12 noon to 10 p.m..

Will You Accept a 1 Hour FREE Trial Lesson?

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(Over Ritz Cafe)
PHONE JE 6-9624

The Bull Sez:

"Roundup the gang and head for Dale's where you can set 'em up to a round of those luscious steaks."

dale's RESTAURANT
OPPOSITE THE SHOPPING CENTER

FOURTH TACTICAL JUPITER LAUNCHED

The Army launched another Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile over the Atlantic Missile Range Thursday night in continuation of the development test program.

The missile was programmed for approximately full range of 1500 miles.

This was the fourth tactical Jupiter to be launched, and second firing of a Chrysler-produced Jupiter. The Chrysler Corporations Missile Division, prime contractor, manufactures the Jupiters at the Army-owned Michigan Ordnance Missile Plant near Detroit. The missiles are flown directly from the assemby line to the firing site.

Early Jupiters were fabricated by the developer, the Army Ballistic Missile Agency.

Thursday's flight was a routine test of the tactical ballistic shell, 150,000-pound thrust engine, and the warhead and fuzing system.

Key officer and enlisted personnel of the AF 864th Strategic Missile Squadron (Jupiter), were present for the launching. Members of the Squadron observed and participated in the checkout, fueling and firing operations, which were conducted by ABMA's Missile Firing Laboratory.

The 864th is in advanced training at Redstone Arsenal.

Another mission of Thursday's launching was a continuation of the Army's "Operation Gaslight." A ship was stationed in the downrange impact area to record data on reentry of the missiles three sections, the nose cone, instrument compartment and booster.

Information sought included: radiation emitted by the sections, the aerodynamics effects and the shock wave characteristics.

Col. William C. Erlenbusch and Col. Glenn B. Daughton, commanders of the 864th and 865th Strategic Missile Squadrons, respectively, witnessed the launching. The Missile squadrons are in training at the Army Ordnance Missile Command with the Jupiter IRBM.

Mobile Maintainence Officer Capt. Glen M. Mathis, Jr., of the 864th was in charge of a group of airmen who participated in the check out of the missile and in pad preparations.

Master Sergeant Herman J. Schrubbe of the 864th monitored the slant altitude panel in the blockhouse during the launching.

Other airmen who participated in pre-launch preparations were T-Sgt. Ray G. Mehl, Pease Air Force Base, N. H; T-Sgt. Joe A. Huff, Sr., Barksdale AFB, La.; M-Sgt. Francis E. McCown, Hunter AFB, Ga., S-Sgt. Dwight J. Clark, Hunter AFB; M-Sgt. Boyd F. Williams, Lockbourne AFB, T-Sgt. Lawrence Head, Whiteman AFB, Mo., and T-Sgt. Walter E. Spencer, Jr., Carswell AFB, Texas. Chief Warrant Officer James Worner and Maj. Farnk Long of the 864th witnessed the launching.

Gen. Shinkle to Talk At Western Space Age Conference

Brig. Gen. J. G. Shinkle, Commander, Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency, will speak on "Army Research and Development" at the Western Space Age Conference and Exhibit in Los Angeles tomorrow.

The event, which will be held Thursday through Saturday, is sponsored by the Chambers of Commerce of Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, and Tucson. It will feature 10 acres of industry and government exhibits of missiles, aircraft, ground support equipment, and related components and services.

Besides Gen. Shinkle, other speakers will include such personalities as Erik Bergaust, well-known writer on missiles and space topics; Scott Crossfield, experimental test pilot and design specialist (X-15 test pilot), North American Aviation, Inc.; Maj. Gen. B. A. Schriever, USAF, Commander, USAF Ballistics Missile Division, Air Research and Development Command; Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, USA, Chief of Research and Development, Department of the Army; Dr. Edward Teller, director, University of California Radiation Laboratory; Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

WANTADS GET RESULTS

Daniel Construction Co. Awarded Contract for Building

The Daniel Construction Co. of Birmingham, Ala., has been awarded a contract totalling nearly three million dollars for work at Redstone Arsenal.

Col. R. W. Love, U. S. Army District Engineer at Mobile, announced that the Corps of Engineers has accepted the Birmingham firm's low bid of $2,949,651.75 for constructing a massive concrete building to provide administrative space for the Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency.

The building, which will have a floor area of about 208,000 square feet, will consist of three parallel wings, each three stories high, with interconnecting corridors. It will be known as the Missions Engineering Building.

The contract will also include repairing the roof on Vincent Hall, a class and laboratory building of the Ordnance Guided Missile School at the Arsenal, by removing the present wearing surface and installing a new wearing surface of synthetic latex.

The contractor is expected to start work shortly, complete the roof repair work in June of this year, and complete the Missions Engineering Building ready for use in August 1960.

Some football deft-nitions: Coach — A migratory worker; Clipping — What players carry in their pockets; Illegal Formation—Three students with two tickets; Midfield—Where the scalpers say the tickets are; End Zone—Where the seats really are; Sweep—What some players ought to do instead

FOR SALE!

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TENTING TONIGHT—Boy Scouts from Troops 234 and 203 and Air Explorer Post 234, together with members of the Madison County Order of the Arrow (Scout honorary camping society), held a camporee on the Arsenal over the weekend. Several of the youngsters are shown above coping with the problem of erecting their tents for the night. The Scouts pitched camp off Hansen Road about one and one-half miles from Patton Road. Approximately 100 boys, all dependents of Arsenal military personnel, comprise the two troops and the Explorer Post. Rains Saturday night didn't dampen the boys' spirits—but by Sunday morning, adult leaders decided they'd better curtail that day's scheduled program of the camporee until another time, due to the inclement weather.

Nominations for Safe Worker, Supervisor Of Week Piling Up

The response to the request for nominations for the "Safe Worker" and "Safe Supervisor of the Week" has been so good that there is a considerable backlog of nominees from various organizations, according to officials of the RSA Safety Division.

Many supervisors and nominees have called to check to see if and when some of those nominated would be featured in The Redstone Rocket. Safety Division officials state that all nominees should have patience and that they will be eventually selected. Since only one worker and one supervisor is featured each week, it takes some time in some cases for nominees to be chosen. An effort is made to pass around the honors to various organizations within the installation."

The safety representative expressed appreciation for the interest in these weekly features.

Thiokol Stockholders Vote a Stock Split

At a meeting held February 19 the Board of Directors, Thiokol Chemical Corp., voted a 3 for 1 split in the outstanding capital stock.

They also voted to submit to the stockholders for their approval at the annual meeting on April 16, 1959, the necessary increase in the authorized capital stock.

Subject to such approval by the stock holders, the split will be effected by the distribution on April 30, 1959, to stockholders of record April 20, 1959, of two shares for each one share outstanding. The record date for the annual meeting of the stockholders will be March 10.

Scottish Rites Masons Lodge Formally Opened

On 23 Feb., the Illustrious Fred W. Clark, 33rd degree, Deputy for the Supreme Commander of Alabama of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, formally opened the Huntsville Lodge of Perfection and installed E. A. Gunter as Venerable Master, Frank Hunter as Senior Warden, Bruce Pierce as Junior Warden, T. J. Combel, Jr. as Treasurer, and John Rist as Secreary.

Plans were made for the Spring re-union to be held in Huntsville on 11 Apr., when the 4th through 8th degrees will be conferred and on 18 April when the 9th through 14th degrees will be conferred.

All Master Masons interested in becoming Scottish Rites should contact any of the above mentioned officers at once.

Post Tennis Team Aspirants Called

Military personnel interested in playing on the RSA Tennis team should report today between 1530 and 1630 hours to Lt. Col. Ernest Ewbank (coach of the team) at the tennis courts in the Old Troop Area.

This team is scheduled to compete with neighboring Army installations and colleges and then enter the 1959 Third Army Tennis Tournament at Fort Benning, Ga., during the period 22-26 June.

Current movie version of Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" features Julie Hopkins, a nocturnal nocturne. . . so what's his dilemma, anyway?

Safety Scoreboard

(As of 2 Mar.)

Days since last civilian disabling injury	**3**
Our Goal	**30**
Days since last military disabling injury	**2**
Our Goal	**30**
Days since last contractor personnel disabling injury	**85**
Our goal	**90**
Days since last government motor vehicle accident	**9**
Our Goal	**30**

RSA OFFICERS' MIXED BOWLING LEAGUE

Includes Games Bowled 23 Feb.

	Won	Lost
Peapickers	115½	54½
Bombers	106½	65½
Hi-Counts	95½	75½
Pindroppers	86	85
D-Yanks	79	92
Bowlweevils	70	96
Holyrollers	68½	102½
Blindmice	63	107

Men over 200—Usinger 206; Hess 207, 212; Paul 206.

DRIVING RECORD
(Government Vehicles
(As of 2 Mar.)

Organization	No. Accidents (1959)	Days Since Last MV Accident
Transportation Div. (RSA)	2	28
Post Engineer Div. (RSA)	7	15
Provost Marshal Div. (RSA)	2	24
Depot Operations (RSA)	5	9
All Other RSA	1	14
Thiokol (ARGMA)	1	46
All Other ARGMA	1	57
OGMS	3	19
ABMA	0	59

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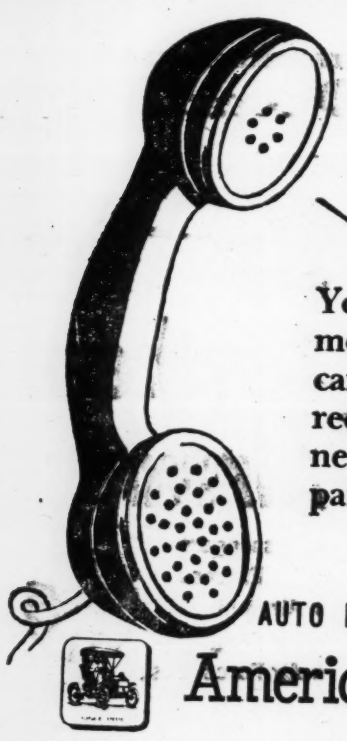

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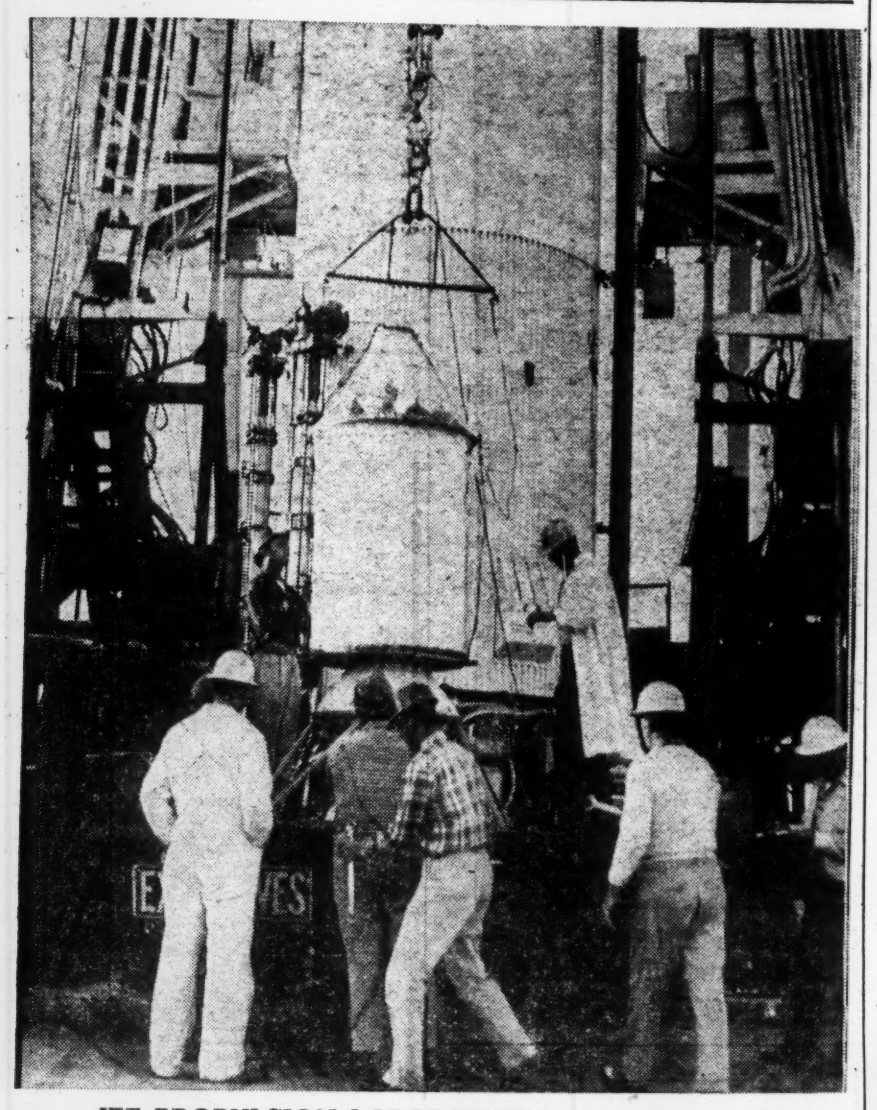
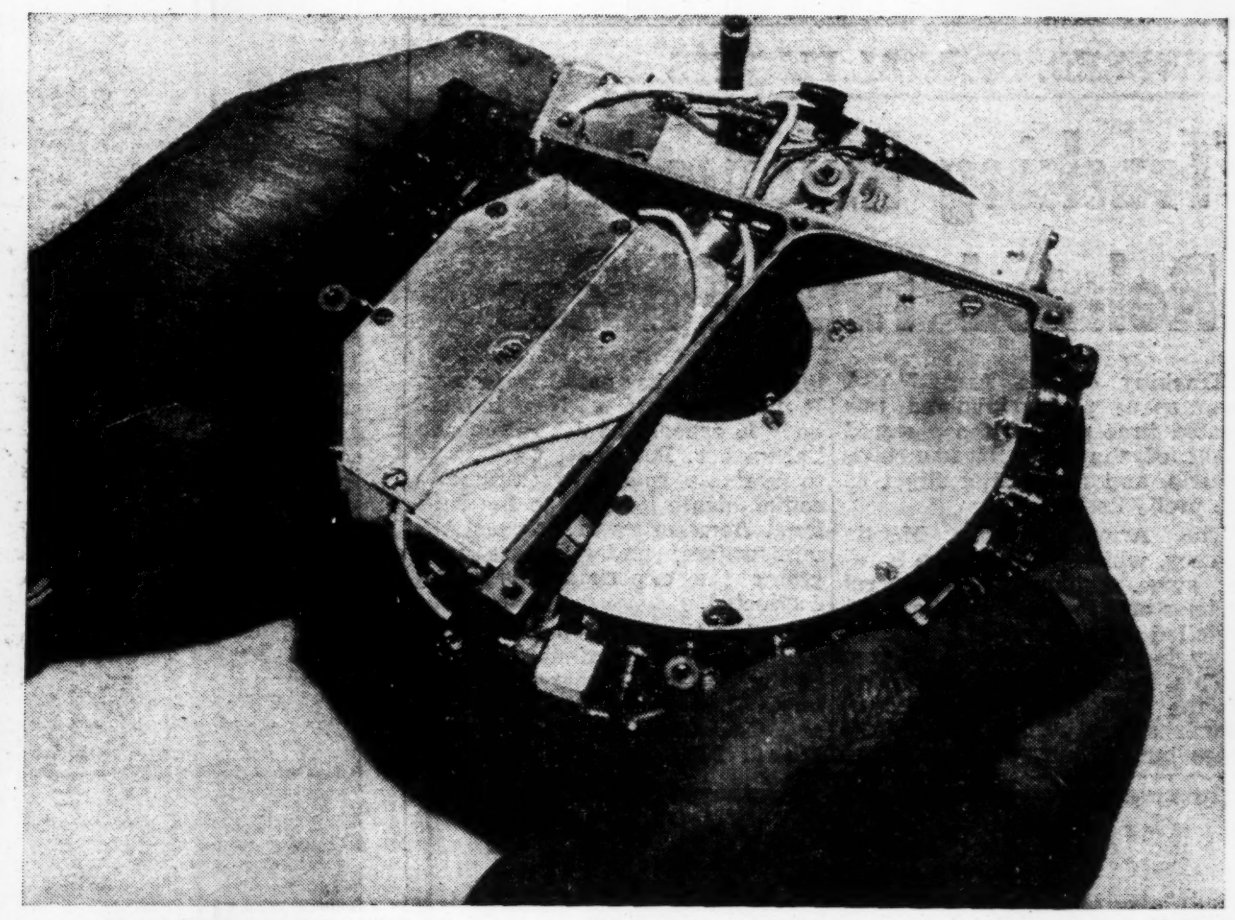
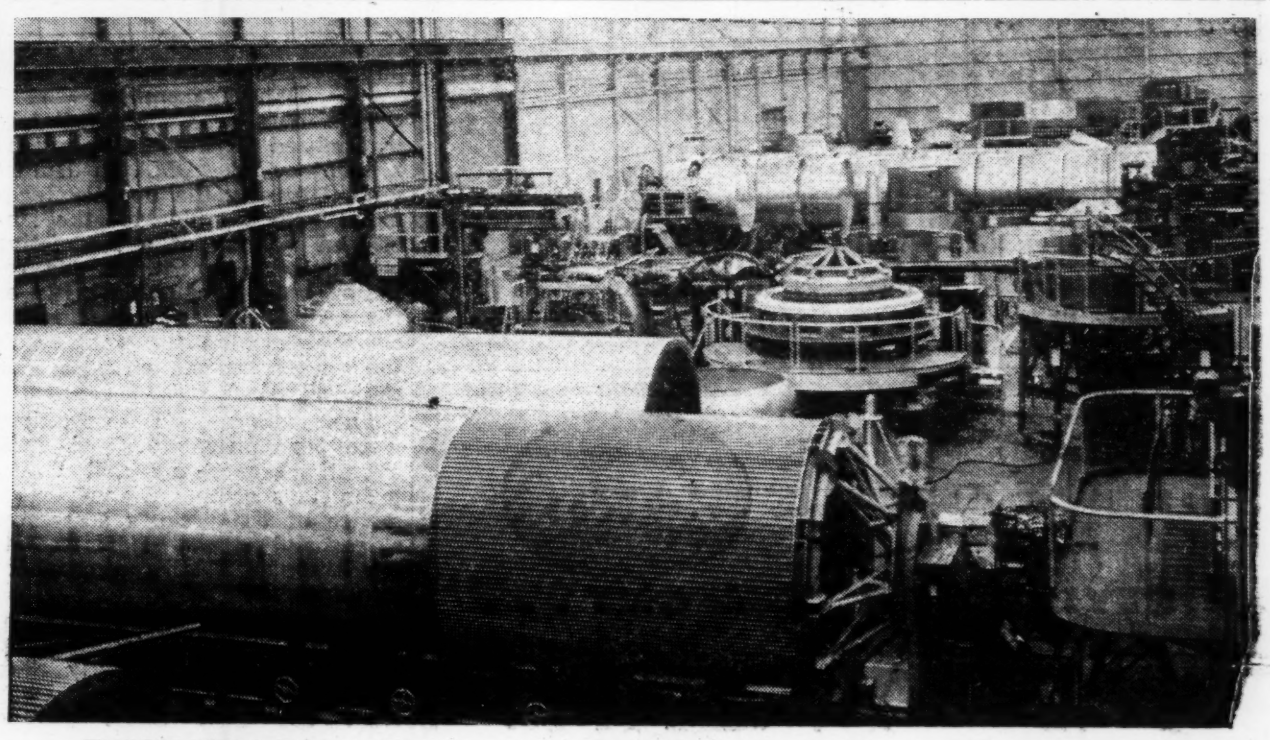


JET PROPULSION LABORATORY technicians at Cape Canaveral, Fla., prepare to hoist the upper-stage spin cluster to emplace it atop the Jupiter IRBM which serves as the first stage of the Army-NASA space probe.



THIS IS THE 1.1 POUND transmitter that sends tracking signals and telemetered information from Pioneer IV to ground stations. Powered by mercury batteries, the transmitter radiates 180 milliwatts of power and has a life expectancy of 75 hours. It broadcasts on a frequency of 960.05 megacycles.



THESE VIEWS show the interior hangars of the Fabrication and Assembly Engineering Laboratory at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency where the Army-NASA space probe's Jupiter IRBM "booster" was fabricated, assembled and its powerful motor attached.

Capt. Harris Assigned As a Project Officer

Capt. James H. Harris has been assigned as a project officer with the Army Ordnance Missile Command Field Office at the Atlantic Missile Range in Florida.

Capt. Harris has been assigned at the Ordnance Guided Missile School. He entered the Army in 1945, and completed his BS degree at the U. S. Military Academy in 1953.

During his service career he has received the World War II Victory Medal and the Parachute Badge.

Capt. and Mrs. Harris have four children, Linda, age 8, Susan, age 7, James age 4, and Leslie, 5 months old.

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POWERED, SPATIAL FLIGHTS

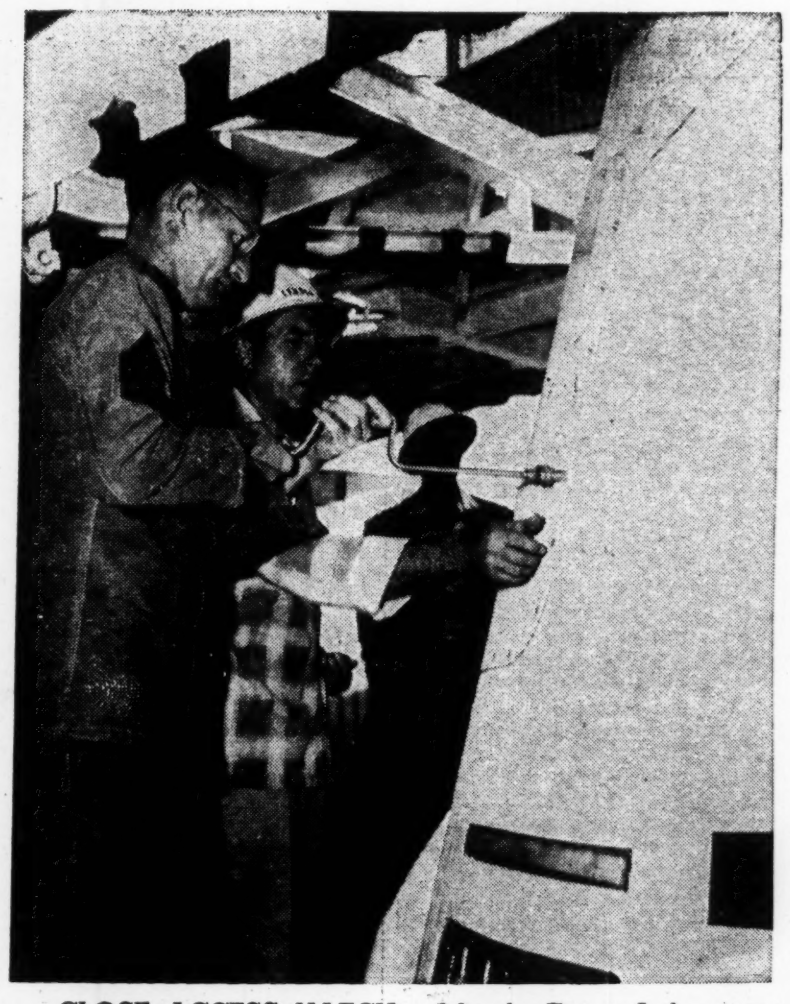
Tracking Involved Two Related Time Phases

Tracking of the Army-NASA deep space probe involved two related time phases: the powered flight of the Juno II launching vehicle, and the spatial flight of the probe itself.

The Army Ballistic Missile Agency, which provided the booster stage, guidance and control systems and the protective shroud installed on the vehicle, tracked throughout the powered staging.

This included the functioning of the first, second, third and fourth stages. When the fourth stage burned out, the probe was injected into its spatial trajectory. It then became a free moving body in space. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., was to evaluate spatial tracking and communicate its data to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, under whose programs the experiment is being conducted.

During the initial power flight, Army tracking stations located at the Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen, Md.; Fort Stewart, Ga., Cape Canaveral and Miami, Fla., received radio signals from the huge rocket.



CLOSE ACCESS HATCH — Missile Firing Laboratory personnel close access hatch on the Juno II assembly in preparation for the firing of the 76-foot space rocket.

Data Transmitted

This data was immediately transmitted to the Computions Laboratory of ABMA in Huntsville. Utilizing the doppler technique, comparable to the increased volume of a locomotive whistle as it approaches and receding volume of the whistle as the train moves away, scientists could determine the velocity of the rocket by the changes in radio signals.

The Laboratory's evaluations were transmitted to Cape Canaveral where Army and JPL technicians computed the performance of the rocket's sussessive stages and estimated its trajectory through Earth's atmosphere into space.

A JPL-operated station at Mayagues, Puerto Rico, "homed in" on the missile shortly after liftoff and as it moved away from the East Coast ground tracking stations. The Puerto Rico installation also received telemetry from the cosmic radiation measuring instruments inside the probe.

Another tracking station located at the University of Illinois was conducting a special experiment to obtain data on the angle of flight.

After 7 Hours

About seven hours after injection, when the probe had traveled approximately 50,000 miles, the giant 85-foot dish shaped antenna at Goldstone Lake, Camp Irwin, Calif., operated by JPL, began to receive radio signals from Pioneer IV.

Goldstone continued tracking until the 16th hour, when the probe was approximately 100,000 miles away and due to the Earth's rotation, had moved to the opposite side of Earth.

At about the 30th hour, Goldsttone was in ideal position for tracking as the probe neared the lunar region. Between the time Goldstone had again acquired the probe and continuing through about the 40th hour, the giant antenna was directly under the Moon.

Dr. Fridtjof A. Speer is in charge of AMBA tracking data evaluation. He performed the same function in the successful launching of the Explorer IV Earth satellite. With the assistance of Herman F. Kurtz, Dr. Speer developed the new evaluation technique. The process makes use of the IBM 704 computers available at the Missile Agency.

The following was the approximate schedule for acquistion and loss of signals at Goldstone:

Acquire Signal

Plus 7 hours - Goldstone acquired signal for the first time.

Plus 16 hours - Goldstone lost the signal as the rotational movement of the Earth caused Pioneer IV to set in the West like a star, interposing the mass of Earth between the antenna and the probe. Although it continued to send signals, Pioneer's voice was not heard on Earth during the next 14 hours.

Plus 30 hours - Pioneer IV rose like a star on the Eastern horizon. Data from JPL in Pasadena, emanating from a 704 computer, compiled during the previous period of acquisition and evaluated when the probe's signals were lost, enabled the big antenna to be pointed at exactly the location in space on the Eastern horizon where Pioneer IV rose.

Plus 33 hours - Pioneer IV passed the moon region while moon and probe were over the Southern horizon at Goldsone.

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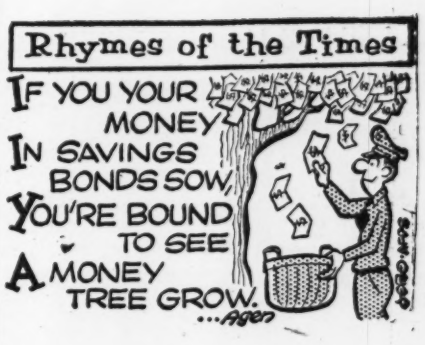

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FOR SALE OR TRADE — 1958 Bel Air Chevrolet, 4 dr., loaded. Phone Hartselle SP 3-7140, 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.; RSA ext. 4202 after 4:30 p.m. 3-11p

FOR SALE — Utility trailer, bed 4x5x2 feet with lights, safety chain, ball — $40. Including tarpaulin, auto hitch — $50. Gifford, 128 Walker Ave., NE, Phone JE 6-5749. 1tp

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AUCTION SALE—Our next auction sale will be held tomorrow night, (Thursday, March 5, at 6:30 p.m. There will be plenty of good used furniture and appliances and other useful items. Prizes given all during sale. (Use your cents to save dollars). Warehouse Sales Co., 5013 Governor Drive. Phone JE 6-2103. 1tc

WILL SELL equity in 45'x10' trailer for less than 50c on the dollar — or make me an offer. May accept car or will rent and move to the court of your choice. See at Lot 72, McAlister's Trailer Court. 1tc

FOR RENT — Nice 3 room furnished apartment, electric heat, air conditioned, also sleeping room for young lady, private entrance, private bath. Phone JE 6-2686 or JE 4-9493. 1tc

170 New Members Are Voted Into Local Lodge 1858 of AFGE

One hundred and seventy new members were voted into Redstone Arsenal Lodge 1858, American Federation of Government Employees, at the lodge's recent February meeting.

The Lodge was organized in November, 1958, with a membership of 100. Its membership now stands at over 3,000 Civil Service employees.

E. L. Lowther, Lodge president, commended the membership committee and all Lodge members for their efforts and urged continued cooperation in the membership drive now in progress.

During the meeting, Robert Bradshaw of Systems Analysis and Review Lab, ABMA, was elected executive vice-president of the Lodge. Also, James Holland and Glenn Test were named assistants to RSA vice-president Dennis Garrison, and Charles Nipper assistant to ABMA vice-president Norman Landry.

The next meeting of Lodge 1858 will be held in the Blue Room of the Russel Erskine Hotel at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, March 17. All members, prospective members, and guests are invited to attend.

All job stewards and chief job stewards of the Lodge are reguested to be present at 6:30 p. m. for a training session.

Persons desiring information about AFGE should call JE 6-8319 or JE 6-1007.

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FOR SALE — Owner leaving city. Must sell 1955 National Trailer, 30 ft., excellent condition. See at Lot 65, McAlister Trailer Court, Phone JE 4-6818. 1tc

FOR RENT — Better than bachelor quarters, room for 3 men, new home, central heat, air conditioned, meals and transportation available. Phone JE 6-0552. 1tc

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Canisius College Awards an Honorary Degree to von Braun

Canisius College of Buffalo, N. Y., last weekend awarded an honorary degree to Dr. Wernher von Braun, ABMA's Director of Development Operations Division.

Dr. von Braun was cited for his leadership in science and pioneer efforts in the realm of outer space.

The Very Rev. Philip E. Dobson, S. J., president of Canisius, said such men as von Braun are among those "who regard technological and material progress as a means to the proper end—the achievement of the goals intended for us by God in His creation."

At a civic luncheon, von Braun said that men like himself must re-evaluate their capabilities as salesmen.

He said there was a widespread sense of apathy toward space problems, adding, "maybe we just haven't done enough of the 'hard sell' and have taken for granted that our audience accepted everything we said."

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ABMA Teams Calculate Payload's Trajectory

Far from the launching pad at Cape Canaveral, Fla., from where the Army launched its space probe, for NASA, a team of mathematicians is calculating the trajectory of the payload through outer space.

Aiding them in their task is an IBM 704 computer, located in the Army Ballistic Missile Agency's Computation Laboratory which houses one of the largest arrays of electronic computing devices under one roof in the world.

The 704 has been instructed by a complicated program to answer questions concerning the position, velocity, and direction of the probe at thousands of successive intervals of time.

Long before the Jupiter IRBM provided the thrust for the first stage of powered flight of the vehicle, scientists of the Aeroballistics Laboratory had given dozens of sheets of data containing possible launching conditions to the Computation Laboratory. Here the data, along with prepared program cards, were fed into the 704 computer.

Program Cards

The program cards contain the instructions necessary to cause the computer to solve the equations of a body in motion under the combined gravitational forces of the earth, the moon, and the sun.

The program cards were prepared by mathematicians of the Digital Projects Branch of the Computation Laboratory and tell the computer exactly what to do, i. e., multiply, divide, subtract add, store information, indicate errors and in certain cases to make decisions when confronted with mathematical or logical alternatives.

The pre-calculated trajectory has been furnished to Army and IGY tracking stations around the globe so that the payload can be located and tracked in its flight through lunar space.

Coordination between the tracking stations, the Flight Evaluation Branch of Aeroballistics, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the Computation Laboratory enables the calculated trajectory of the probe to be corrected to the actual trajectory during flight.

How It's Done

This is accomplished by feeding observations of position versus time into the computer and calculating the deviations necessary to correct the calculated trajectory. Positions at future times may then be relayed back to the tracking stations to enable them to anticipate the probe's flight.

The data received from the stations is first processed and "smoothed" by the 704, using programs prepared by Tracking Section of the Data Reduction Branch.

As early as July of last year, Computation Laboratory personnel under the direction of Dr. Helmut Hoelzer have been computing trajectories based on information supplied by Aeroballistics Laboratory and Research Projects Laboratory.

Digital Projects Branch personnel working on the calculations are Charles Hubbard, Chief; Project Leader Tom Yarbough, and Mathematicians Mildred Letherwood, Frank Besadesky, Joan Kassner and Betty Harrison.

Data Reduction Branch personnel include David Aichele, Chief, Tracking Section, and Mathematicians Paul Hurst, John Lynn, and Fred Rodriques.

LT. COL. WILLIAM D. RABON

* * *

Lt. Col. W. D. Rabon Assigned With ABMA

Lt. Col. William D. Rabon has been assigned as Special Weapons Coordinator with the Field Support Division at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency.

Col. Rabon was formerly Deputy Director, Unit Training Division, Special Weapons Training Group, Field Command with the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. M.

A graduate of Mainland High School, Daytona Beach, he attended Clemson College for one year before entering the Army in 1940. He completed basic training at Ft. Benning, Ga., and received his commission as an officer in August 1942 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

During World War II, Col. Rabon served in Europe with the 6th Armored Division. He has also served overseas in Japan with the 11th Airborne Division and in Korea with the 4th and 30th Ordnance Battalions. He was awarded the Bronze Star with "V" in France in July 1944.

Col. Rabon is a Master Mason, Lodge Han Yung 1048, Seoul Korea. He and Mrs. Rabon reside in Huntsville with their two sons, Jack Alan, age 7, and Richard Frank, who is 6 years old.

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Newton, Essie

Business & Professional Women's Club, Inc.

Hickory, North Carolina

February 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Congratulations on your speech delivered before the National Convention of the Radio-Television News Directors' Association!

To acquaint you with the action taken by the Business & Professional Women's Club of Hickory, North Carolina, I am sending you herewith a marked copy of the editorial page from THE HICKORY DAILY RECORD of January 31, 1959, and also copy of a letter sent to the major networks.

Very truly yours,

Essie Newton

Essie Newton
Corresponding Secretary

BPW Endorses Analyst's News Interpretation Views

Edward R. Murrow, in a recent speech delivered before the National Convention of the Radio-Television News Directors' Association, presented a strong case for straight from the shoulder news and news-analysts program. Mr. Murrow made it explicit that if our nation is to survive, we must take the news and its interpretation seriously.

The Hickory Business and Professional Women's Club, at its latest meeting, endorsed the views of Mr. Murrow in the following language:

"Whereas, we the members of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Hickory, North Carolina, are a segment of the American people, and as such are affected by any force bearing upon the welfare and security of the Nation, and

"Whereas, the welfare and the security of the United States and of other nations of the world depend chiefly upon the understanding by the people of the United States of the meaning of world events of today and of history, and of the part of the United States Government in shaping such events, and

"Whereas, the radio and television networks of the Nation through their news broadcasts and public forums possess in greatest degree the opportunity to give the people the truth and through selected programs, the opportunity to be an educational force, and

"Whereas, we believe that at present the networks give too much time and talent to equivocal advertising and to entertainment unrelated to reality,

"Be it resolved that we, in the interest of national security and well-being, ask the officers and directors of the major networks, the Columbia Broadcasting Company, the National Broadcasting Company, the American Broadcasting Company, and the Mutual Broadcasting Company, to reduce advertising in relation to news and news-analyst programs and to review and revise entertainment programs featuring cowboys, Indians, gunmen, murderers and bad men generally, and to offer instead more material of interest to literate and mature minds, as recommended by Edward R. Murrow in his recent speech before the national convention of the Radio-Television News Directors Association in Chicago, and published in part in TV Guide for December 13-19, 1958. We also ask that copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. Murrow, to the Federal Communications Commission, to the TV Guide, to Miss Lois Siler, North Carolina Chairman of the Standing Committee on National Security, and to Miss Ada L. Burt, National Chairman of the Standing Committee on National Security."

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Hickory BPW club.

The resolution was presented by the committee on national security, composed of the following: Margaret Newton, Blannie Kirkpatrick, Lucille Huggins, Minnie B. Burns and Elva Greenway.

REDS SEE GAIN IN CUBAN UPSET

MOSCOW (AP)—A Cuban delegate to the 21st Communist party congress claimed today that the leftwing people's Socialist party of Cuba had a big part in overthrowing dictator Fulgencio Batista.

The party, "working underground, at the price of the lives of many of its leaders, actually launched the struggle for unification of all Cuban revolutionary forces," said Sivero Aguirre, a representative of the National Committee of the Peoples' Socialists.

In First Ranks

"The Communists were in the first rank of the insurgent ranks in Cuba and managed to win full respect of their comrales in arms," Aguirre told the Kremlin meeting.

He declared that the new Fidel Castro regime "has the support of the whole of our people and its experience refutes American assertions that a successful struggle against imperialism is impossible in Latin America."

Aguirre among the first Latin American delegates to speak at the congress, was given one of the longest and loudest ovation's at today's session.

ACRE BURNED OVER

St. Stephens firemen today were called at 1 p.m. to fight a grass fire at the Jack Hefner residence on the Kool Park road, North of the Sandy Ridge road. Fire burned over about an acre, it was reported, but no damage resulted.

Newton, Essie

February 10, 1959

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

For your information we are enclosing a marked copy of the editorial page of THE HICKORY DAILY RECORD dated January 31, 1959.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Hickory, North Carolina, is in hearty agreement with the views of Edward R. Murrow as expressed in his speech at the national convention of the Radio-Television News Directors Association in Chicago and reported in TV GUIDE for the week of December 13-19, 1958.

It is the sincere hope of our Club that the major broadcasting companies will, in line with Mr. Murrow's suggestions, help fight the battle "against ignorance, intolerance and indifference" and do their utmost to see that the American people receive "illumination on subjects that may well determine the future of this country....."

Very truly yours,

Essie Newton
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Nichols

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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1959 JAN 21 PM 9

EDWARD R MURROW=

:REPORT M&E LOST CLASS OF 59 CBS 485 MADISON=

:DELIVER=

12

:PROGRAM TERRIBLE WHAT HAPPENED TO AMERICAN INDIANS NOT PERMITTED TO ATTEND SCHOOL IN NORFOLK=

:MRS NICHOLS 1348 HARBERT AVE MEMPHIS TENN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Nichols, Wm. I.

December 17, 1958

Mr. William I. Nichols
This Week
485 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

In reply to your letter of December 5, I am enclosing a quotation from a speech by Abraham Lincoln which I think might be appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

Nichols, Bill

This Week
MAGAZINE

485 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. · OXford 7-5500

WILLIAM I. NICHOLS
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Bliss — any ideas?

December 5, 1958

Dear Ed:

This is to ask you if you would like to be a contributor to the new "Meaning" series now appearing on the opening page of THIS WEEK Magazine.

As you may know, this page has traditionally been a source of inspiration and fulfillment to our thirteen million reader families. The "Meaning" series has recently developed from unsolicited brief contributions written or chosen by outstanding Americans. These pieces stimulated such excellent response that we have decided to expand the list of contributors and consequently I am writing you in the hope that you may have a particularly "favorite" quotation or for that matter, an excerpt from one of your own works, which would fit into this series.

Attached are some sample pages. The footnote to the starting piece, "We Want Meaning in Our Lives!", tells what we are looking for -- words which, in your opinion, help express the deepest values of our society. Can you think of such a quotation (or is there something you have said) which will really make some important idea come to life and so help people find added meaning and significance in their lives?

The attached pages indicate how such passages will be presented. As you can see, two important considerations are: (1) brevity (100 words or less), and (2) beauty and eloquence of style. If it seems appropriate, we would also welcome a sentence or two of comment from you for possible use in the explanatory note. Our basic guarantee to each selector of a quotation is $50.00, which will be increased to $250.00 upon publication.

This Week
MAGAZINE

I very much hope that you will contribute something for the series and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Nichols

William I. Nichols

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

I enjoyed our visit the other night! ERM

Thomas Jefferson: "...its soul, its climate, its equality, liberty, laws, people, and manners. My God! how little do my countrymen know what precious blessings they are in possession of, and which no other people on earth enjoy!"

Letter to Monroe, June 17, 1785.

Abraham Lincoln: "...I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

From a speech at Independence Hall,
Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1861
Complete Works, VI, p. 156

Abraham Lincoln: "We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducing more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which the history of former times tells us. We find ourselves the legal inheritors of these fundamental blessings. ...It is ours, only, to transmit these...to the latest generation that fate shall permit the world to know. This task, gratitude to our fathers, justice to ourselves, duty to posterity and love for our species, in general, all imperatively require us faithfully to perform."

Speech at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 27, 1837.
Complete Works, I, p. 35

Herman Melville: "Settled by the peoples of all nations, all nations may claim her for their own. You cannot spill a drop of American blood without spilling the blood of the whole world.... We are not a narrow tribe of men.... No, our blood is as the flood of the Amazon, made up of a thousand noble currents all pouring into one. We are not a nation, so much as a world."

Redburn, 1849

Theodore Roosevelt: "We here in America hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years. And shame and disgrace will be ours if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men. We stand against all tyranny by the few or by the many. We stand for the rule of the many in the interest of all of us, for the rule of the many in the spirit of courage, of common sense, of high purpose. Above all, in a spirit of kindly justice towards every man and every woman."

Frederick Lewis Allen: "We would do well to think of our accomplishment this far as but the preface to what we may accomplish... if we can continue to invent, improve, and change--- and can keep a good heart. The courageous nation, like the courageous man, is not unhappy at the prospect of dangers beside the road ahead, but welcomes them as challenges to be faced and overwhelmed along an adventurous course."

The Big Change, 1952

Nicholson, Fred

FRED NICHOLSON FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE
LAWYERS BUILDING
22110 VAN DYKE AVENUE
WARREN, MICHIGAN

TELEPHONE
SLocum 8-2110

133

June 26, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Recently you commented during a television program on the unfortunate situation of people not going to the polls to vote enough.

Three weeks ago I announced my candidacy for Congress. Enclosed find a copy of one of the planks in my platform. I would be very happy for any comments you would like to make to add to my program along that subject.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

Fred Nicholson

FRED NICHOLSON

FN:kmb
Enc.

FRED NICHOLSON ANNOUNCES FOR CONGRESS

Good Citizens who vote regularly will be rewarded with a reduction of their income taxes, if a proposal made by Judge Fred Nicholson of Warren, Michigan, becomes law.

Nicholson, who for 12 years has served his community as County Prosecutor, State Senator and Justice of the Peace, today announced his candidacy for the U.S. House of Representatives as a Democrat. His "reverse Poll Tax" measure, he said, would work like this:

Whenever a citizen voted in any election, local, state, or national, he would be issued a receipt. The receipts would allow a $2.00 credit each toward the voter's income tax payment.

"This would have a double effect", Nicholson said. "Not only would it reward loyal citizens who never fail to fulfill their obligations at the polls, but by encouraging large numbers of "non-professionals" to vote in the primaries, it would end the stranglehold which the "Kingmakers" today have on the selection of party candidates".

Besides his views on voting, Nicholson expresses his views as follows on moral issues:

"We need a moral re-awakening in Washington", Fred Nicholson, Democratic candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives, said today.

"We must end the practise of using high political office to enhance the private fortunes of individuals and a few favored segments of industry and business.

We need more honesty in the White House and fewer "borrowed" T.V. sets".

Nicholson also expressed his views on the current recession, the draft, education, Canada and the Seaway, and what he called "the plight of the small farmer".

Nicholson proposes the following four measures for ending the recession and restoring the economy to an even keel:

1. Cut the excise taxes on automobiles. This would spur car buying, create jobs for unemployed workers, markets for goods, services and farm products.

2. Begin as soon as possible an accelerated program of needed public works. High on this list should be aid to distressed school districts in the form of building funds and money for current operations.

3. Increase old age benefits to a more realistic figure in view of the current inflation. Lower the retirement age. This will put more money in circulation, and increase the number of jobs available for younger people.

4. Pass legislation to end the point gratuity system that creates artificially high prices for new homes by adding a charge from the lender of mortgage money. Release federal funds for low interest home loans in order to force a lowering of interest rates, which have soard in recent years.

On drafting young men in the armed forces, Nicholson said: "I deplore a system which attempts to teach our young men to be loyal to the Army, Navy, Air Corps or Marines, instead of the United States. Fortunately, our young men are not taken in by the rivalry between the services. "I would work for an early end to the draft. It is unrealistic in view of the changed nature of warfare today. Instead I would advocate a well-trained paid professional army."

"We do our country and our budget no good by dragging unwilling youth to become half-trained soldiers who will forget everything they have learned a short time after concluding a reluctant service."

On the farm problem Nicholson had this to say:

"In 1952 the farmer received 47 cents out of every food dollar. Today he only receives 41 cents, a reduction of 13 percent. Thus, although food prices are higher than ever it is not the fault of the farmer. He actually gets less for his product than he did six years ago.

Our farm policies, carried out under Secretary Ezra Benson, have forced four million persons off the farms since 1953."

Our relations with other countries have reached a new low diplomatically, Nicholson said.

"We not only suffered severe defeats at our own hands in Little Rock and Cape Canaveral," he said, "But our travelling ambassadors, both Dulles and Vice President Nixon, have shed no glory on our country."

"When the Russians launched the first earth satellite," Nicholson said, "we should have kept our heads and congratulated them, as if they were a sort of younger brother who had made a minor achievement. Instead we panicked, and we let the rest of the world know that we had panicked.

We panicked again when Nixon was mobbed in Venezuela, and we made the worst kind of mistake. We sent our Marines to a friendly country, giving our enemies the kind of diplomatic ammunition they so well know how to use.

If we considered the situation dangerous to Nixon we should merely have recalled him."

"Our vacillating attitude on nuclear tests does us no good abroad," Nicholson said. "One day we propose controls, and the next day we turn down an invitation to discuss an end to the tests."

"It would do us no harm," he added, "to accept the Russian proposal for discussions even though we suspect she is insincere. By refusing to participate, we give the impression to other nations that we are the ones who are insincere."

Nicholson, a native of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada, has practised law in Warren for 20 years. He is married, and lives with his wife, Cordelia and daughter Dorothy at 28028 Walker. Dorothy will be attending Ohio Wesleyan College this fall.

Nicholson, Marj
Chic. Sp.

December 5, 1958

Dear Miss Nicholson:

Thank you for your letter of December 3rd. I am happy to give the Reader's Digest permission to print a condensed version of my speech to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors on October 15th of this year. However, it is too late to discuss the matter of exclusive reprint and digest rights, both U. S. and foreign, since the speech has already been reprinted in full by The Reporter magazine and The New Republic, in addition to excerpts having been printed in a large number of publications.

Perhaps you will be good enough to let me know what you wish to do under these circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Marjorie Nicholson
The Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, New York

mcc

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

December 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are considering condensing the Speech you delivered to the Association of Radio and TV News Directors on October 15, 1958. In case we do, we would want to secure exclusive reprint and digest rights, both U.S. and foreign, these to include use in any or all of our editions. Payment at the rate of $200 per Reader's Digest page would be made to you for such rights upon publication.

May we have your permission?

We shall look forward to receiving your reply soon.

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie Nicholson

Marjorie Nicholson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

EDITORIAL OFFICE

Nicks, Gene

December 16, 1958

Dear Gene:

In the continued absence of any former arrangements about the broadcasts you and Electra have had to handle from the Country, and at considerable inconvenience to yourselves, I hope you will regard the enclosed check at about right.

All the best.

As ever,

Mr. Gene Nicks
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

mcc

Niehoff

CONFIDENTIAL June 19, 1959

Mr. Walter H. Niehoff
Borough Manager
Borough of Lehighton
County of Carbon
Lehighton, Pa.

Dear Mr. Niehoff:

Thank you for your letter of June 11. I do indeed recall meeting you at Fort Slocum.

I did in fact have a brief conversation with Mr. Kopf. He appeared to have some vague plan for a Committee of Correspondence to defend the rights of reporters and it is my personal and confidential opinion that the young man suffers from some kind of persecution complex. I will of course treat your communication as confidential as I hope you will treat this letter.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

BOROUGH OF LEHIGHTON

COUNTY OF CARBON

LEHIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF BOROUGH MANAGER

11 June 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because I had the pleasure of meeting you several times at Fort Slocum where I served as civilian Education Adviser and consultant to Admiral Binford and Colonel Lollie, I feel you will understand and excuse my presumption in addressing this matter to you.

On June 10 I requested our Burgess (mayor) to phone your office to verify a front page item in our Evening Leader stating that you had invited him to supper and to a "secret" meeting in New York. The item is enclosed and is marked " 1. ". Your secretary was kind enough to advise that the meeting and supper was an " ordinary five minute appointment ".

We both feel that we owe you an explanation.

The editor of this local paper was employed by the publisher as a last resort about six months ago, because certain difficulties with the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association precluded her securing a recognized editor. Unfortunately, the publication at once became a chronicle of sex, murder, suicide, and rape. The news on local events is distorted and relegated to the "dark corners", or even not reported at all. It is general opinion that churches, schools, groups, and individuals are being "run-down" by direction and insinuation, and the community has rebelled by wholesale cancellations of subscriptions. For some unknown reason the woman publisher is helpless, although she is aware of the situation.

We are interested because this small community has been widely recognized as a model, and our example has done much over the years to stimulate community betterment. Now, during a time when our local chamber of commerce is doing a fine job of securing industry, the consistently immoral news on Lehighton appears to be giving us an unearned bad name.

In an attempt to protect himself against the spontaneous reaction against him by his readers, it appears that he resorts to many stories on invitations to him from well-known public figures like yourself, William Allen White, Senator McClellan, and the like. We have traced all of them and find that not one has been even near as reported.

We are, of course, not asking you for anything, except to understand our reason for inquiring, and to ask you to believe that, contrary to anything this man may have discussed with you, our community is not the sordid hell hole he depicts, and that our people believe deeply in freedom of the press, but also in the responsibility of the newspaper to be honest and fair.

We are enclosing a copy of a typical issue of the paper involved so you will appreciate our alarm. We are also enclosing an article on our community written at the request of our State Boroughs Association which has recognized this town as a model.

Please forgive our presumption and our desire to keep this confidential.

Respectfully,

Walter H. Niehoff

Walter H. Niehoff
Borough Manager

Evening Leader June 9, 1959

A REAL SPARKLER . . . Champagne blonde Cindy Robbins makes her film debut in "This Earth is Mine." Miss Robbins was born in Hammond, La.

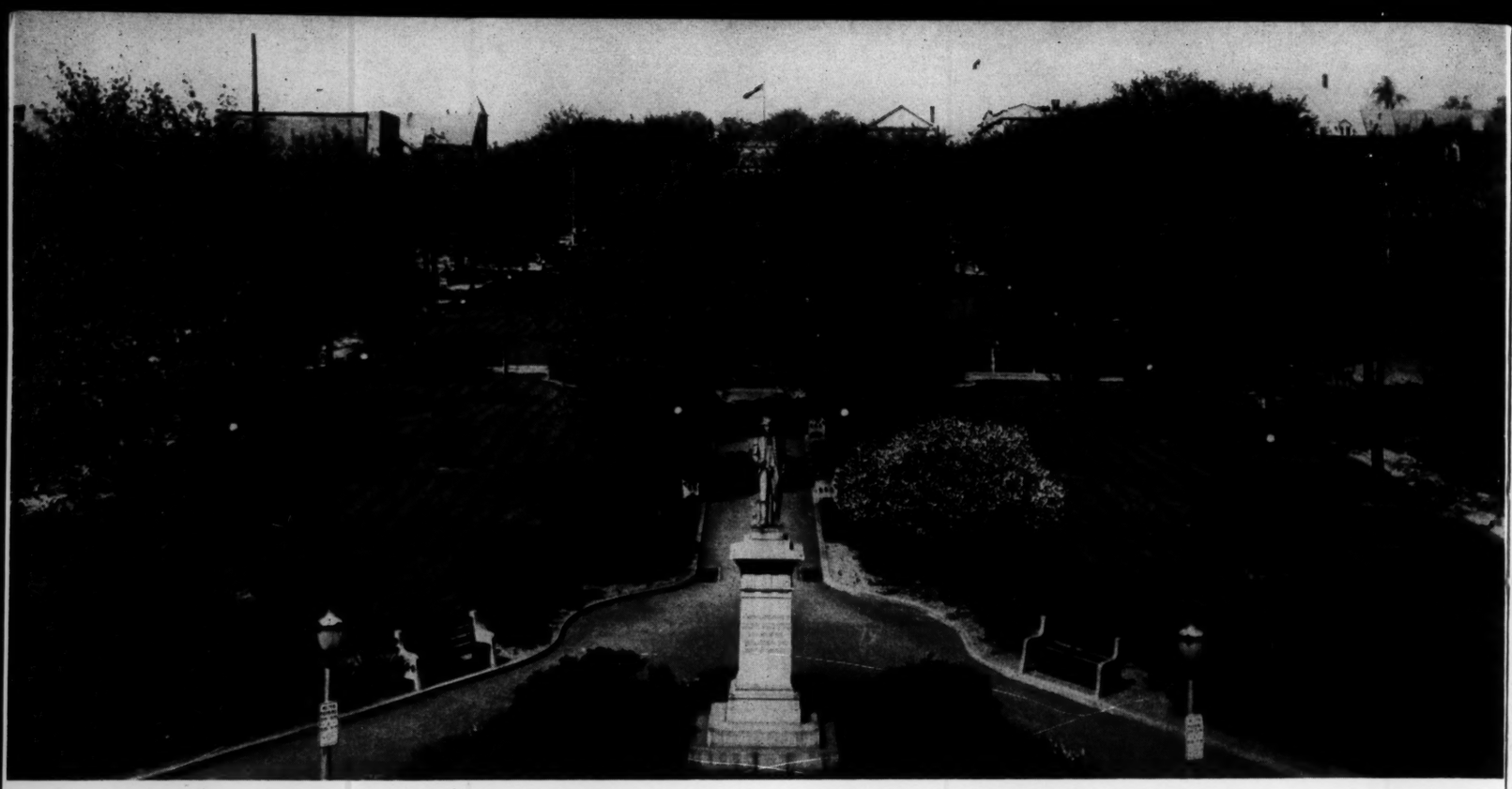
EDWARD MURROW INVITES EDITOR OF LEADER

Edward R. Murrow, "Person to Person" TV personality who early this year exposed the businessmen-call girl racket, has invited Seymour Kopf, Leader Editor, for supper in New York City tomorrow. Mr. Kopf will take a special plane piloted by Jake Arner to Jersey City, and thence on to NBC.

The talk will be secret, but it will be about maintaining a free press in America. An organization, which hopes to embrace such top-flight crusading newspapermen such as Victor Riesel (who was blinded by racketeers), Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and other prominent Americans, will be discusssed further.

LEADING LOCAL NUDIST WILL BE ON TV

One of the outstanding nudist leaders of the United States, Zelda Supplee of the local nudist colony, will be a guest on the Jack Parr Show Thursday night. Miss Supplee, once editor of True Story magazine and friends with the late noted physical culturist Bernard McFadden, has in the past couple of weeks opened the camp for business.



MAIN SQUARE OF BOROUGH PARK, LEHIGHTON, WHICH FACES THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING
Statue in foreground is Colonel Jacob Weiss, Revolutionary soldier, who donated land for the "commons." Municipal Building may be identified by the flying flag, top center.

This Is the Place

by WALTER H. NIEHOFF, Borough Manager

THE BOROUGH OF LEHIGHTON

"THIS is the place!"

These simple, but historic words, succinctly express the deep feeling of Brigham Young that, in spite of some obviously forbidding features, the valley of the Great Salt Lake offered exactly those special qualities that should make it the promised land for his persecuted flock.

"This is the place!" reflects the feelings of residents and the reaction of visitors toward the little Borough of Lehighton in northeastern Pennsylvania.

A small residential-industrial community of 6,800, situated on the Lehigh River mid-way between Allentown and Hazleton, it was, until recently, relatively unknown and unrecognized.

Nestled between gentle mountains on a slowly rising slope which levels off into a fertile agricultural valley to the west, Lehighton was a typically comfortable Pennsylvania Dutch community. Like most other small towns it boasted of its clear air and beautiful surrounding scenery. Its two railroads and location on main highways were then among the principal attractions to industry. It had fine schools and thirteen churches. Its people were industrious, thrifty, friendly, and proud. Its many civic and fraternal groups reflected and organized the people's basic desire to respect the old, yet promote, a new Lehighton.

But, of special nature, there was not much to mark this borough. Hundreds of small communities were much the same with little to distinguish one from another. The only possibility for distinction for the borough of Lehighton lay in the persistent and realistic inquiry of the people into the character and potentialities of their hometown.

1943 Is Year of Decision

Then in 1943 these basic strivings of the people suddenly burst into reality through two councilmanic actions of the greatest significance.

March 8, 1943: "Motion by Rabenold, second by Bennett, that the Borough terminate its electric power agreement with the private utility and undertake municipal operation of its electric distribution system. Carried."

April 12, 1943: "Motion by Rabenold, second by Bennett, that a borough manager be employed. Carried."

Thus begins the story of a distinctive Lehighton, of a typical small town overcoming its commonplaceness to win wide recognition for its progressive spirit, its forward-moving administration, and its constantly expanding community services.

We are not writing to sell Lehighton! Nor do we intend to overwhelm the reader with mountains of geographical, physical or financial evidence of our "superiority." We simply want to tell our story, feeling that it contains the elements of general interest, as well as a message of encouragement to our sister boroughs of the Commonwealth.

Electric Power Revenues Important

Essentially, ours is a tale of the rediscovery of a most significant municipal asset, municipal electric power, and how it has been used to promote the well-being of the community,

wisely, economically, efficiently, and generously, under the council-manager form of government.

Sparked by a still-growing consciousness among its people that a municipal government with a minimum of political or factional activity or influence, supported by reasonable revenues from its electric utility, can best provide the general civic climate most conducive to community progress, Lehighton has become a place without municipal debt, cash in the bank, low on taxes and high on services.

Its 27 miles of streets and alleys are paved, the more recent ones with utility surplus funds, without tax or assessment of the property owner. Its fourteen-mill tax rate on a 25 per cent assessment base, and no head or per capita tax, provides only about one-fourth of its municipal income, more than one-half derived from utility revenues. There has been no tax increase since the early 1920's.

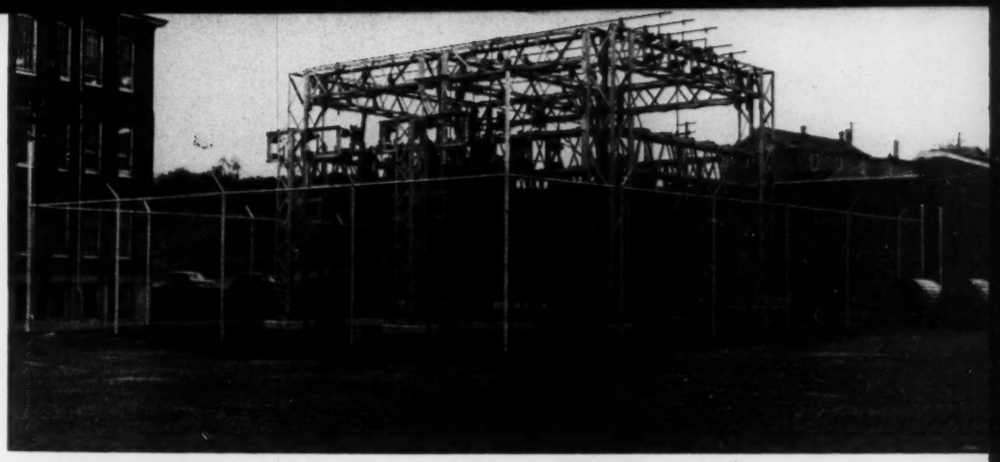
It has free garbage and ash collection; two well-equipped fire companies, which also serve neighboring boroughs and townships; free ambulance service; two fine parks; a stately municipal building with an open-air amphitheatre; an extensive recreation program under a full-time director, including six play areas and baseball fields covering about 11 acres, a community grove, ice-skating pond, and free swimming.

Its water and sewage systems, conducted under separate authorities, prosper under less than average rates, and its Light and Power department, the fountainhead of prosperity, operates profitably under rates generally lower than those of private utilities.

How It All Started

Lehighton was a pioneer in municipal power. In 1897 a generating plant was erected and equipment installed for power production at a cost of $23,600. The failure of the venture within three short years was typical of the fate of most such municipal ventures at the turn of the century. Without the technical and administrative know-how, and with a bit of politics and favoritism to boot, dissatisfaction led to abandonment.

In 1900, convinced that only private business could run a utility, the borough leased the plant and distribution system to James I. Blakslee, later a U.S. Assistant Postmaster for 25 years. The only compensation to the borough was an annual rental of $1,000 with which to retire the original debt. Later the lease was acquired by the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company.



THE LIGHT AND POWER SUBSTATION, BOROUGH OF LEHIGHTON
The Substation, constructed at a cost of $120,000, was paid for from current revenues as work proceeded.

It now seems natural that a community which had once accepted the idea of municipal ownership should remain influenced by its original dream. The period of private operation was marked by misunderstanding and suspicion. Rates, discounts, regulations, and services were only the main sources of friction.

By 1943 the "steam was bulging the kettle" and, when the private utility rejected a borough request for better rental terms in return for a franchise renewal, the eruption occurred. Not without misgivings, the decision for municipal operation was made.

Lehighton Distributes Power Only

Pending a professional study of the feasibility of resuming municipal generation, a power-purchase arrangement was made with the private utility. The experience proved mutually satisfactory, the cost of purchased power being generally below the cost of municipally generated power, and Lehighton continues to distribute only.

The cost of purchased power, of course, depends upon the power factor and maximum demand, as well as the energy consumed. Our power factor has been consistently good (98), but the demand fluctuates considerably throughout the year. Therefore, in a specific year, the KWH cost ranged from 1.13 cents in April to 1.195 cents in December. For the same year off-peak power averaged 0.71 cents.

The rate schedule now in effect has remained unchanged since it was borrowed from the retiring private utility in 1943. Private rates elsewhere have increased considerably.

A study is now in process to determine the feasibility of further benefit to the local consumer through a one-cent rate for water heating on an off-peak basis. It has been estimated by private consultants that, in addition to giving direct benefit to the user, such a rate would increase our

SURPLUS FUNDS FROM ELECTRIC POWER DEPARTMENT HELP MAINTAIN AND CONSTRUCT GOOD STREETS IN LEHIGHTON
A Borough public works crew lays a stone base for a new street in the Borough of Lehighton. The new street construction is made possible through a two-year $150,000 program financed with surplus funds which result from the distribution of electric power by the Light and Power Department of the borough.

average monthly profits by $870 without added operating expense.

Realizing that to survive and prosper, municipalities must use modern business methods and equipment, our borough recently retained a consulting engineer to survey the technical and financial requirements of the system and has already initiated steps to undertake the recommended improvements.

Having an estimated initial cost in 1943 of $456,000, the system has increased its value by capital improvements to $604,000. These improvements were all achieved with current revenues.

Has Problem of Surplus Funds

After the first few years of operation, revenues produced surplus funds. Most communities face deficits. What should be done with these mounting surpluses? How much should be held in reserve and how much ploughed back for capital improvements? Did the profits belong rightfully to the consumer? Should rates be reduced even lower? Should churches and hospitals receive power free?

Wisely, the borough decided, and the community understood and acquiesced, that since municipal rates had remained unchanged in the face of rising prices in general and private utility rates in particular, the consumer had, in fact, received his share of the fruits of municipal operation.

Surpluses, therefore, should be used to benefit the community in general through improved and added municipal services, which in most communities necessitate increased taxes. Thus, the taxpayer, whose monies had originally paid for the distribution system, would receive a just share of the return on the investment. And the whole community should benefit, for, as Henry George said, the whole community as such gives value to an enterprise.

The effect of this wise decision was the catalytic agent which stimulated the Borough to attain its present enviable position among the leading small communities.

The Light and Power Department is well-equipped and efficient. It owes no debts, and has a $150,000 reserve for capital improvements or emergency use. All capital additions, including a $120,000 substation, modern line equipment, and rolling stock were paid for in cash from current revenues.

The program for annual extension of mercury-vapor street lighting in Lehighton entails an expenditure of approximately $10,000 for materials alone. This project will be accelerated this year to reduce the period of completion.

Department surpluses are periodically transferred for general borough use. Borough tax receipts do not exceed $53,000 annually, and together with miscellaneous receipts, surely could not support the services desired. Approximately one-half of the annual budget, ranging between $200,000 to $250,000, is supported by power fund surpluses.

The Power Department pays to the borough an annual system rental of $48,000 (in lieu of taxes) and pays a $15,000 annual grant to meet the sewer lease rental required of the borough. In addition, in the last two years, over $100,000 of the department surpluses was used to pave old and build new streets and alleys. Nearly $40,000 of the same funds erected a 150′ x 50′ concrete block garage and maintenance building for general borough use. The radio transmission equipment, including 12 mobile units, was financed largely with such funds. And borough recreation expenditures ranging close to $13,000 each year would be impossible without them.

This, briefly, is the Lehighton story. A community strives for identity, recognizes a great asset, and uses it wisely for the general good.

But this success story might have

AERIAL VIEW OF THE BOROUGH OF LEHIGHTON, LOOKING EAST FROM MAHONING VALLEY
The Borough of Weissport and Franklin Township are seen in upper half of the view. The dam and mountain area in right center belongs to the Borough of Lehighton and has been considered for recreational purposes.

evolved differently. Had our community forgotten the causes of the failure of the initial venture in public power, that tragic story would have been repeated. Operation by a lay borough council, or a committee, or by a separate, politically appointed commission, as suggested, undoubtedly would have doomed the venture.

At the hour of decision, a twelve-year school-community educational campaign on behalf of council-manager government bore fruit. It was at once obvious to the council and the community that only a professional full-time manager, under a utility-conscious, non-political council, could provide the legislative and administrative direction required by the electric utility and the borough alike.

Council-Manager Plan Adopted

Lehighton became a council-manager borough little more than a month after the utility decision. And there began a second, though somewhat less spectacular, chapter in the Lehighton Story, which should prove of interest and value to other boroughs which have retained the conventional form of borough government.

Early History

Founded by the Moravians of Bethlehem in 1746 as a mission for Indian refugees from New York and Connecticut, the original settlement of Lehighton was called Gnaden Huetten, meaning Mercy Huts. Following Braddock's defeat in 1755 the little mission was destroyed in a now famous "Massacre of November 24." Not until after Colonel Benjamin Franklin was commissioned to build Fort Allen, across the river (now Weissport), in 1756, did settlers venture into the area.

Growth was slow until 1855 when the Lehigh Valley Railroad was completed. At that time the village had only 300 residents. Its location on this railway attracted small industries, and by Civil War years its industrial-residential character had become established.

Lehighton was incorporated as a borough on January 2, 1866 with John Lentz, a railroad man, as its first burgess and council president.

Beginning with a council of five, whose first official action was to appoint a policeman and establish fees for rounding up stray hogs and geese, the council today consists of nine members, three from each of the borough's wards. Floyd Miner is president, succeeding Eugene McCarty in January, 1958.

BAER POOLS SKATING POND

During the winter months skating at Baer Pools Skating Pond is a popular recreational activity of many of the citizens of Lehighton. Many other recreational facilities are available to the citizens of the borough.

Present Status of Borough

The council is divided into nine standing committees which functioned as administrative bodies prior to the adoption of a council-manager government, but which now act primarily as investigative bodies to aid in councilmanic policy-making. Councilmen receive a monthly stipend of ten dollars.

The administration consists of a manager and four major departments, each with a qualified superintendent or chief: Public Works, John Horn, superintendent; Light and Power, Lawrence Kimmel, superintendent; Fire, Corvin Solt, chief; and Police, Lee Walsh, chief. All departments and agencies are responsible to the manager, with the exception of the police department which is under the burgess, James M. Beisel, Jr.

There are 27 regular employees, which require an annual payroll of $110,000. Employees receive from one to three weeks vacation, 30 days sick-leave, 6 paid holidays, and time and one-half pay for overtime.

The 1957 real estate and occupational assessment in Lehighton was $3,900,000 and the tax rate was 14 mills. There is no per-capita levy for borough purposes. Under the newly instituted county reassessment pro-

LEHIGHTON BOROUGH COUNCIL MEETINGS OPEN WITH PRAYER

The accomplishments of this group were the subject of the managerial report, "Two Years, 1956-1957," mentioned in the accompanying article.

(Left to right): Charles F. Hartung Jr., Floyd P. Miner, Joseph Held, Arthur R. Hinkle, members of council; John Deutsch, solicitor; Reverend Alton Leister; Eugene J. McCarty, president of council; James B. Beisel, Jr., burgess; Walter H. Niehoff, borough manager; Edward T. Mandour, George L. Miller, John Koch, and Norman Friend, members of council.

NEW STREET LIGHTS FOR LEHIGHTON

Superintendent of the Lehighton Light and Power Department, Lawrence Kimmel, admires the new mercury-vapor street lights as compared with the old incandescent light. Small pictures show the efficiency of the newer lights (Upper) in contrast to the old style lamps (Lower) which have been removed from the streets. This improvement was paid for with current power revenues.

gram, the 1958 assessment will be $6,600,000 and the tax rate approximately 8 mills.

In 1957, borough expenditures were $217,000, while Light and Power disbursements amounted to $298,000, of which more than $100,000 was used for general borough purposes.

The 1958 budgets provide for approximately the same amounts as in the previous year. Major borough capital expenditures will be for storm and sanitary sewer installations, and for street resurfacing and construction. The Light and Power Department is starting a program of sectionalizing its primary distribution lines at an estimated cost of $50,000, and extending mercury vapor lighting to all streets and alleys.

The first point of our story was that power distribution made possible the material progress of the borough. The point of the second chapter, which began with adoption of the council-manager plan, is that our great municipal progress could not have been realized, even with electric funds, had the old type of municipal government been retained.

The administration of Lehighton's extensive services, including electric, sewerage, and water utilities, requires expert full-time administration, and the application of the most modern business and engineering techniques. Lay committees, no matter how well-intentioned, serving part-time would be inadequate.

Manager's Functions

The office of manager in Lehighton is almost purely administrative, the technical responsibilities of the utilities and other services being left to qualified superintendents. Since 1953 the original requirement that the manager be a registered engineer has been replaced by the qualification that he must have administrative training and competence.

The need for emphasis on administration became obvious with the increase and expansion of municipal services, especially with the formation of sewerage and water authorities. In many communities these authorities are under separate management. By agreement between these legally separate agencies, the manager of the borough is manager of all.

Thus the manager is secretary to the council, borough manager, manager of the light and power department, sewerage and water authorities, and zoning administrative officer, as well as administrator or advisor of other minor agencies. While this "one for all" plan poses an imposing task for the manager, it has made possible an administrative integration of legally separate municipal services and agencies not usually attained in most communities.

A current illustration of the cooperation attained by such a development in administrative integration is the joint plans for construction during the year 1958. The borough will open and grade several new streets and install storm sewers. The sewerage authority has pledged funds to install sewer mains and laterals, while the water authority is now planning for water main extensions. All plans will be coordinated and carried out under direction of the same manager.

Prior to 1953, Lehighton had become generally known for its extensive municipal services financed mainly from power funds. Since 1953 it has been noted for its progressiveness in municipal administration. The first steps in this direction were made by D. Richard Wenner, manager from 1953 to 1955.

The present manager recently submitted to his retiring council a souvenir report called "Two Years, 1956-1957," which illustrates many of the administrative improvements not usually found in small non-manager boroughs, and certainly not accomplished in so short a period. The report includes a listing of fifty major achievements accomplished during the two-year term of a council, and reflects the administrative progressiveness of the borough's officials.

Cooperation Increases Efficiency

To indicate to non-manager boroughs what can be done to improve municipal government in a relatively short time by a cooperative council, acting as the policy-maker, and a full-time manager directing administration, a portion of the list of accomplishments follows:

1. Streamlined the functioning of borough council through a printed agenda, including factual information, which is released for individual study several days prior to meetings. Printed official reports replaced time-consuming oral reports, and agenda items are published prior to meetings for public use.
2. Modernized procedures for electric, water, and sewerage offices, including triple billing.
3. Instituted accrual accounting and employed a certified public accountant.
4. Systematized the preservation and use of plans and maps through a modern Plan File.
5. Codified borough ordinances through the Penns Valley Publishers, Inc.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

WALTER H. NIEHOFF, a native of Lehighton, has been borough manager since August, 1955. He graduated from Lehighton High School in 1928 and from Lafayette College in 1932. From the latter date until 1946 he served as chairman and teacher of social studies in the Lehighton public schools, except for the year 1935-1936, when he was a graduate assistant in Political Science at The Pennsylvania State University, from which institution he received his Masters Degree.

W. H. Niehoff

From 1946 until 1951 Mr. Niehoff served as assistant professor of Political Science at Dickinson College, specializing in Public Administration and State and Municipal Government. From 1951 until 1955 he served as an Educational and Administrative Consultant and Advisor at the Armed Forces Information School at Fort Slocum, New York. With the exception of the dissertation, he has completed all the required work and the preliminary examinations for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Penn State.

Through school projects during 13 years in Lehighton, Mr. Niehoff has helped to bring about most of the progressive programs in his community which he now administers as borough manager.

6. Replaced annual fire service agreements with adjacent borough and townships with continuing contracts.
7. Integrated the insurance of the borough, light and power department, water authority, sewerage authority, and the recreation commission into a single master program.
8. Promoted public relations by improving municipal services through installation of two-way radio equipment.
9. Surveyed sewage plant deficiencies, and in cooperation between the borough and the sewerage authority, projected and completed a program of major improvements to increase plant capacity.
10. Inaugurated a policy of installing water and sewerage laterals on all newly opened streets, eliminating the previous practice of digging up streets after construction when laterals were individually requested.
11. Surveyed types and condition of all equipment and formulated a systematic program of preventative maintenance and replacement.
12. Improved refuse collection, thereby saving $1,400 in overtime wages alone during the first six months.
13. Initiated a program of annual mercury vapor street light installation to replace inefficient and uneconomical incandescents.
14. Conducted a technical survey and analysis of the electric distribution system with the object of planning improvements and establishing adequate legal reserves.
15. Adopted an orderly and technically desirable policy on street opening and construction.
16. Resurfaced nearly 80 per cent of borough streets as a first step in an annual plan of reconstruction and improvement.
17. Promoted public relations, and saved funds, by replacing the cinder method of snow and ice control with the salt-Banox treatment, an innovation which has received extensive national recognition as well as emulation by sister boroughs and cities.
18. Formulated a comprehensive cooperative recreational policy between the borough and school district.
19. Instituted a modern inventory system for all agencies of the borough.
20. Initiated in-service training for employees to promote efficiency and permit interchange of personnel in emergencies.

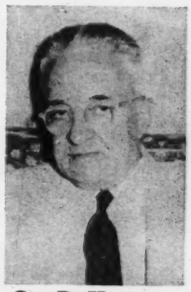
The sequel to our Lehighton story remains to be written. We have no serious desires of becoming a metropolis. We want to be a good community, not a big one. With the financial resources of our electric utility to lend support, and the administrative measures already taken, there exists, we believe, a solid basis for steady constructive advance in the number and quality of municipal services. Assuming a continuation of our almost traditional "no politics in borough affairs" the Borough of Lehighton stands on the threshold of its most progressive era.

Our hope is that the significance of our Lehighton Story will guide our sister boroughs to new paths of progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

To the Officials of the
Boroughs in Pennsylvania

At this moment I am giving thought to the meaning of the term "Politician." All of us are politicians of a sort. To some people, the term Politician carries a meaning that is not too complimentary. To me, a Politician is a man experienced in using human nature for the government of the people.


Gus D. Houtman

I present here the ideas of Hon. Robert B. Meyner, governor of New Jersey, as he expressed them before the National Press Club in Washington recently:

> An effective politician anticipates an issue before it becomes critical and divisive . . . He has his own radar system for spotting needs before they blow up to critical proportions. And he knows enough to move swiftly to meet a problem in its early stage. Despite his partisanship and his personal involvement, he is more effective than the individual who sits on the sidelines taking the lofty view that he is above politics and that politics is a dirty business.

The Governor's ideas agree rather well with mine.

Yours very truly,

Gus

Gus D. Houtman, *President*
Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs

CARL W. WILD RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

Carl W. Wild has been appointed a deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Highways, to head the newly-created division of planning and research. Lewis M. Stevens, Secretary of Highways, made the appointment recently.

From 1945 to 1957 Mr. Wild was in private practice as a consultant on city and regional planning and landscape architecture. He served as planning consultant for the State College Planning Commission, and for the Institute of Local Government, The Pennsylvania State University. Recently he became vice president of Community Planning Services, Inc., at Monroeville. Mr. Wild will be working closely with Henry D. Harral who was recently appointed as the first chief deputy secretary of the Department of Highways. Mr. Harral is on leave of absence from the Fels Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania, where he has served as supervisor of the Municipal Assistance Service for the past several years.

NEW DEPUTY SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS
Carl W. Wild (right) checks state road map with Henry D. Harral, chief deputy secretary of highways, following the appointment of Mr. Wild as deputy secretary of highways in charge of the new division of planning and research.

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CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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485 MADISON AVE=

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F

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Nimick, Alexander

February 10, 1959

Mr. Alexander Nimick
Vision Incorporated
635 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Nimick:

I do apologize for the long delay in replying to your recent letter about SMALL WORLD. Unfortunately, my correspondence has suffered at the hands of the unusually large number of documentaries in which I have been involved recently.

Thank you for your offer of help. We shall certainly bear it in mind and call upon you if we need your advice.

Sincerely yours,

VISION
Incorporated

VISIÓN / VISÃO

18th December 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to express our enthusiasm for your recognition of the need for more discussion of our relations with Latin America as exemplified by Sunday's "Small World" telecast. I sincerely hope that it was enthusiastically received by the public at large and that there will be more of the same.

Because of the note on which the program ended - that by mutual cooperation we in this hemisphere can combat communism - I thought you might be interested in the enclosed booklet which we recently prepared for distribution at the annual meeting of the U. S. Inter-American Council.

While we, too, reach the same conclusion as your panel, I think you'll agree that the present degree of communist penetration documented in this report should be a matter of public knowledge so that we are better prepared to meet its threat.

We agree with you, also, that one of the basic handicaps in our relations with Latin America is the limited dissemination in the U. S. of any news of these countries except for revolutions and disaster. We are trying on a businessman level to combat this lack of knowledge with continuing reports on the area (our Highlights in Latin America, trade reports and special reports like the enclosed). If at any time we can be of help to you, or any member of your staff, I hope that you will let us know.

Sincerely,

Alexander Nimick

Alexander Nimick
Vice President

VISION BUILDING • 635 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 8-7500 • CABLE: VISIMAG

Nims, Harry D.

November 24, 1958

Mr. Harry D. Nims
Nims, Martin, Halliday, Whitman & Williamson
Lincoln Building
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Nims:

Thank you very much for sending me your "piece" about the courts. I found it most illuminating and wish that I could suggest a better title. I greatly hope that it appears in print and wish that I might have an opportunity to deal with the subject on television. However, I no longer dispose of the time to treat with such matters.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

NIMS, MARTIN, HALLIDAY, WHITMAN & WILLIAMSON
LINCOLN BUILDING
60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WALLACE H. MARTIN
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WILLIAM H. BUCHANAN
OLIVER P. HOWES, JR.
THOMAS B. HAYES
BERT A. COLLISON
WILLIAM F. OLSON

HARRY D. NIMS
COUNSEL

November 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is the "piece" about the courts at which I have been plugging away.

I have enjoyed very much listening to you and the others in your inter-continental conversations.

It was good to talk with you yesterday.

Ever sincerely yours,

Harry Nims

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Enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Studios
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

P.S. I don't like the title. It might be "Why Can't We Have Better Civil Courts" or something of the sort.

HDN

Murrow

COMMENTS ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL COURTS

For many, many years people who have used our civil courts have been greatly disappointed at the service they have received. They have found it and still find it too slow, too expensive, too complicated. They have wondered and still do why it was so hard for them to get justice, which they had always supposed was one of our greatest privileges and blessings.

Doubtless, many of them wondered, also, why it has been, and still is, so difficult to improve the service of these courts.

The present situation is not due to the fact that we do not know what should be done. We do. It does not make sense to assume that well over 100 years has not been sufficient time to reconcile and adjust differences and to agree to the necessary basic changes.

But that seems not to have occurred.

Almost the last writing which Chief Justice Vanderbilt did before his untimely death was a little book, published in 1955, which he called "The Challenge of Law Reform". In it (p. 145), he said that the "task we are now contemplating is of far greater magnitude than any undertaken in the past by the legal profession in any common-law country." Then he puts this pertinent question: "To whom shall we turn for help?"

It is natural to think that any necessary improvement can and will be made by the legislature or by the judges or by the bar. But it has been demonstrated again and again, in New York, that we cannot look to any of these sources for real relief.

The all-important question today is not how to change court organization or remedy defects in the Code or in procedure, essential as these things are, but how to deal with the conditions responsible for the lack of progress for so many years. The reasons for this are not obscure, although they are not much talked about.

The legislature has demonstrated again and again that it is not interested in improving the work of the civil courts. There are many illustrations of this.

In 1890, for instance, the legislature created a legislative commission on the courts. It worked for 9 years. It filed a report of 6865 pages with recommendations. Nothing was done.

Fifty-six years ago (1902), there were complaints about court delay and the legislature created the "Commission on Law's Delays". It was made up of well-known lawyers. Its report demanded immediate and effective relief. It characterized the delay problem in the Supreme Court of New York as "of the gravest character" and made recommendations (Rep. p. 47). The legislature did nothing.

In 1902, also, the legislature created a committee known as the "Committee of Fifteen". It made similar suggestions. Nothing was done.

In 1907 the legislature created another commission. It worked eight years. Its report contained 2634 pages. Nothing was done.

In 1915 it created still another committee which worked for four years. It circulated suggestions among 10,000 lawyers in the state and recommended that the code of that day be broken up in various separate statutes. This was done.

In the early thirties many business men in the state decided to work for court reform through the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. On November 5, 1931, a Sub-Committee on Law Reform of the Executive Committee of the Chamber filed a report which states:

> "We find that today there is no general supervision or regulation of the courts. No private business of this magnitude could survive under modern conditions without centralized direction.
>
> ******
>
> "In our 1930 report, we condemned 'the standards of the legal profession which tolerate dilatory and technical practices tending to conceal the merits of the case and use of legal procedure for the purpose of embarrassing opponents, forcing settlements, and delaying or denying justice.' "

Seventeen commercial organizations and eleven bar associations cooperated in this effort.

The Chamber presented its recommendations to the legislature but nothing was done.

In 1931, the legislature created the "Commission on the Administration of Justice in New York State". It was an outstanding body. One of its enthusiastic members was Robert H. Jackson, later Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It filed a report of 1016 pages, with many recommendations. (Leg. Doc. 1934, No. 50.) The legislature ignored all but three of them.

In 1933, a Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, under the Chairmanship of Edward J. Dimock, now a Judge of the United States District Court, prepared a shortened form of the Code of Civil Procedure to meet, in part, complaints about the unnecessary complexity of court procedure. Great labor was involved; so much so that the Committee found it necessary to obtain a grant of $10,000 from a foundation for its work. Its report filled 828 pages. No one in the legislature would even introduce a bill embodying the Committee's recommendations.

In 1935, the Citizens Budget Committee of New York City published a voluminous report recommending economies and organizational changes in the court. The legislature took no action.

In the last five years the legislature has spent well over $900,000 of taxpayers' money on projects for court reform. But the public has received practically no benefit.

Over the years it has regulated minute details of court methods but it has not been concerned with the basic problems involved.

In the very recent past it has refused to cooperate with Former Justice David W. Peck, and others, in efforts to consolidate the numerous courts of New York City.

In the last 100 years, the legislature has created commissions on the courts at the rate of about one every four years. Their reports, filed away in library stackrooms and forgotten, fill almost 40,000 pages. In this very year we have seen the failure of the most recent of them.

The legislature has been almost uncanny in its methods. Again and again, when protests have been heard, it has lulled objectors into inaction by creating a commission, made up of most estimable people, in whom the public has confidence, to study the complaints. It knows the public is gullible enough to believe that such a commission can solve the problem, which, of course, it cannot.

Most of these commissions have worked conscientiously and skillfully , but by the time their reports and recommendations have been sent to the legislature, the public has forgotten all about them, and things have gone on as before.

This strategy has been completely successful.

Great is politics in the administration of justice!

The courts cannot be relied on to improve themselves. From its beginning in 1691 up to 1848, when the Field Code appeared, (157 years) the Supreme Court (the state-wide general court) made its own rules. It still has that power, but it uses it very little. For years it has submitted almost abjectly to the control of the legislature and the legislature has used that control for political purposes not to improve the courts. The Constitutional Convention Committee of 1938, in its report (p. 734) stated:

> "However, despite some dissatisfaction with judicial procedure, the judges here are unable or unwilling to exercise to any degree their inherent power ***."

Speaking of the attitude of judges to the recommendations of the recent Temporary Commission on the Courts, its Chairman, Harrison Tweed, reported:

> "Aligned in opposition, and in the forefront of it, were most of the Supreme Court Justices and the surrogates, and many of the county judges ***. The opposition of these judges was irrespective of party affiliation or geographical location. ***
>
> "***They wish no change in the present state of affairs and, particularly, they wish no supervision of themselves or their personnel in the conduct of their court business. *** It is a truism that the relationship between judges and politicians is very close and that their combined influence in the Legislature is very great." (New York Times, April 4, 1958.)

However, the courts have been responsible for some progress in recent years.

Delay has been reduced in some counties by the courts themselves by the use of their "inherent powers". These are powers which the courts possess just because they are courts and function as such. With the exercise of these powers neither the legislature nor the political organizations can interfere, except by penalizing the judges who exercise them.

In some counties, using these same powers, the judges have eliminated "deadwood" from the dockets by examining cases while they are pending and disposing of many of them in that way. In some instances they have adopted rules compelling litigants to certify that their cases are ready for trial before they can be put on a calendar for trial and by arranging for the use of impartial medical experts in personal injury cases, Delay has been reduced. by these methods

It is unlikely that the legislature would refuse to approve improvements or changes backed by a majority of the approximately 130 judges of the Supreme Court. But that situation seems seldom, if ever, to have arisen.

Past experience in this field holds out little promise that the situation will be remedied by the courts themselves.

The Bar of the state has made few real contributions to court improvement. In 1958, there were about 35,000 lawyers in the state, 27,000 of whom were in New York City.

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Referring to their attitude toward the recent commission, Mr. Tweed has this to say:

> "Among the professional groups some, but by no means all, of the Bar Associations gave their support. Finally, among the lawyers, a few - but a very few - raised their voices. ***" (New York Times, April 4, 1958.)

This is typical, except for the few devoted lawyers and judges, sensitive to the shortcomings of the courts, who always are working for improvement, and usually in vain.

There is no all-inclusive organization of lawyers; but there are many voluntary bar associations--those in the rural areas with few members often with little activity and those in the cities, some with several thousand members and considerable activity. There is also a state-wide bar association with some 10,000 members.

These organizations create committees that study various aspects of court work as well as recommendations for improvement. But the meetings of these associations at which such recommendations and reports are considered and acted on are ordinarily so sparesely attended that the approval or disapproval of the reports, in these meetings, has no real significance or influence, either with the legislature or the public, They do not represent the opinion of the bar as a whole. Indeed it never acts as a whole.

But these and other efforts of the bar have produced almost no changes in the basic defects of the system of which the public has complained so long.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York has taken more interest in law reform than most of the others. It had its beginnings in an attempt to curb judicial corruption (1872). It has cooperated with various commissions studying the courts and with three Constitutional Conventions. In 1902 it fostered the organization of the "Commission on Law's Delays" and cooperated actively with it. It has issued special reports dealing with law reform. The report of Judge Dimock's Committee 1933 (supra) is an illustration of this. In 1952 it worked for a non-political plan for the selection of judges. It has shown almost continuous activity, largely through committees.

But it is difficult to locate much real benefit to the public from these efforts.

In New Jersey not one of the bar associations in the state supported the movement of 1947 for better courts. By contrast the popular vote was three and a half to one in favor of it.

* * * * * * * * * *

Since the only function of the courts is to serve the public and since they are created and are paid for by the public (the New York courts cost about $68,000,000 a year) it would seem that the taxpayers would insist on improvements when necessary.

But that is far from the fact.

The vast majority of people have little or no contact with the civil courts and have little interest in them. As an abstract proposition everyone believes in justice; but few have care enough to do anything about improving the courts.

In New York there has been little demand by the public for court improvement since 1848, when many people supported David Dudley Field's unfortunate efforts for codification, on the theory that once the rules of procedure were written down, all difficulties would disappear.

How wrong he was!

Another factor is the ignorance of the public regarding the courts. How many of us know how the New York Supreme Court differs from the Court of Appeals? How many of us can state just how a Judicial Conference differs from a Judicial Council? How many can explain "rule-making power" or the "inherent powers" of the courts? How many can state how the functions of the legislature and the courts differ in this field?

Almost never has there been enough public interest in the courts to make court improvement an issue in any political campaign. Political party leaders have been, and are now, quite satisfied with things as they are. This public ignorance and lassitude about the courts mean money, power, jobs and influence for them. Why change?

An important requisite for creating public interest in the courts is active press support. The English newspapers and magazines were primarily responsible for the great reforms of 1873. For a hundred years the London Times gave its readers from six to eleven columns of daily reports on the law courts.

Until recently, press support has been lacking in New York. Of late, however, newspapers have shown some increase of interest in court conditions. This is particularly true of the New York Times. Various other important papers of the state have helped, as have various lay organizations like the League of Women Voters and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

* * * * * * * * *

From what has happened over these many years, it seems fair therefore to say that, in New York, neither the legislature, nor the courts, nor the bar, can be relied on to initiate or to provide needed changes. There appears to be no escape from the conclusion that those who have the power to remedy the situation do not want to remedy it, and will prevent improvement if they can, as they have done so often in the past.

It may well be, therefore, that the real court problem, today, is not to assemble more statistics or to reduce the number of courts or to create new ones or prepare a new code, but, first of all, to find some way to induce those that have the power to act, to do something.

This is the belief of former Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, who has had a wide experience in government and as a trial lawyer and appellate judge. He made a definite contribution to this problem in his autobiography "A Segment of My Times" when he said (p. 149):

> "Now to what does all this lead? Scholars have written and bar associations have passed resolutions on law reform. We have had research and investigation until the truth is as clear as the noonday sun.

"I emphasize, however, that the letter killeth and that the spirit giveth life. We need a will to reform.

"If we have that will, reform will come largely without any change in statute or rule."

If Judge Proskauer is right, there is but one immediate problem today, i.e., how to deal with those in the political organizations, in the Bar, on the Bench, in the Legislature, who block progress, some for selfish reasons, some for political reasons, some because they wish nothing changed, many because they just don't care, some because they do not want equal justice for all, but the variety of justice that is to their particular liking.

Some years ago New Jersey had a court problem similar to that in New York today, and solved it.

On May 5, 1957, the New York Times published a statement by Chief Justice Vanderbilt explaining how that was done. In that statement he said:

"The New York Legislature adjourned recently without taking favorable action on the bills for court reform on which the Temporary (Tweed) Commission on the New York Courts had labored for four years. The proposals of the commission, well intended though they were, were so watered down in a

vain attempt not to lose any possible source of support for its program that the result was a mere shadow of genuine court reform. This is characteristic of every movement for judicial reform in its initial phase.

******

"We, too, sought to retain the support of the leaders of the bench and the bar. We likewise consented to the watering down process in an effort to appease the advocates of the status quo, only to have our proposals passed one year in one house of the Legislature and then defeated in the other house (and vice versa the next year).

*****

"Accordingly, after fourteen years of struggle, we then decided to do what had been done in England almost a century before - to carry the battle to the people and ignore the judges, the lawyers and the politicians. People from every walk of life were organized in committees. Their influence was so great that the Legislature could not ignore them; under the leadership of Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, it provided for a Constitutional Convention and a new

Constitution was adopted in November, 1947 - seventeen years after the beginning of our struggle - by a popular vote of three and a half to one.

"As a result of our experience, I hazard a guess that real judicial reform will not come in any large jurisdiction by any other method than direct appeal to the people. What happened in England and, much more recently, in New Jersey, proves it. The stage is now set for in New York for such a campaign. I can well understand the discouragement today of the members of the Temporary Commission, but I venture to repeat what I said after the years of battling in New Jersey: 'Manifestly judicial reform is no sport for the short-winded or for lawyers who are afraid of temporary defeat.' "

The most important sentences in this statement are these: "People from every walk of life were organized in committees. Their influence was so great that the Legislature could not ignore them; and "a new Constitution was adopted ***by a popular vote of three and a half to one."

This was done on the very sound theory that, in this field, votes are more powerful than anything else. Legislatures may disregard reports of commissions. They do not disregard election returns.

In recent months various plans have been made to step up efforts to meet the situation here.

The Governor has asked the Judicial Conference (which is made up of the Chief Justice of the State, the Presiding Justices of the four Appellate Divisions, and four Supreme Court Justices) to suggest a program.

The League of Women Voters of New York has made the same request of the Institute of Judicial Administration which is a part of New York University, the function of which is to make available information regarding the administration of justice.

Mayor Wagner has recently appointed an able committee to examine the court problem. It will probably make recommendations to the next legislature.

In 1955, "The Committee for Modern Courts" was organized to create public support for court reform measures. It has an office in New York City and doubtless will continue its activity.

Some two years ago, several generous, public-spirited citizens financed and launched a research project, centered in the law school at Columbia University, to develop useful information regarding the work of the courts and to make recommendations for action. This group should make helpful suggestions.

A shortened and simplified Code of Civil Procedure is being prepared at Columbia University by a group originally created by the Temporary Commission on the Courts. It should be completed in 1960. In September 1958, it issued a partial draft of such a code (597 pps).

A shortened and simplified Code was recommended by commissions of the legislature or by others in 1900, 1907, 1921 and 1933, but in most instances nothing was done.

Judging the future by the past, there is doubt if the legislature will enact a new code now. And even if it does, it is difficult to see how a new code can create a "will to reform".

To the public, the present situation is one of confusion. Many people realize something should be done; but no one is known as a leader in efforts for change, and there is no way for voters to register their views, opinions or demands.

Even if all the changes proposes were made, our problem might not be solved. The judges and lawyers under a new regime are not likely to be much different, in their ideas and ideals, from those of today. If they like delay and other conditions which mar the work of the present courts, there will be little change after the reform process is over. Courts are very human affairs. They are as frail as human nature is frail. Streamlining and a new code are not enough. There must be a "will to reform".

* * * * * * * * * *

Someday perhaps some political leader will explain to the public why we have waited so many years for a non-political method of selecting judges; why we cannot have a system for assigning judges (they cost us about $160,000, each, per year), who are not fully occupied where they are, to localities where the courts are behind and the public is waiting for justice; and why our courts cannot be simplified and given business-like administration.

Let us be under no illusion about this situation. The judges of our state courts and their personnel, for the most part, are selected by political bosses, both in the city and upstate, and must remain in good standing, politically, if they are to be re-elected or reappointed.

In an editorial on September 8, 1958, the New York Times called this situation a "farce" saying:

> "Once more the farce of 'electing' State Supreme Court judges has begun-a parody on democracy and good government. Last Tuesday Democratic and Republican political leaders met --informally and entirely 'off the record.' They chose seven judges to sit in Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The voters didn't, and won't have anything to do with it."

What a strange thing is this problem of justice! Justice is supposed to be a priceless heritage for us all and for our children. Yet, generation after generation we, in New York, have seen constant political bickering, lack of agreement as to what should be done, constant failure to face the practical and political aspects of the problem and constant efforts by a few devoted lawyers and judges for improvement,most of which have been of little effect.

There are good reasons for this situation. Any candid examination of what has happened will show continued public apathy and the skillful advantage which the politicians take of it. Such an examination will show also that success can come only through adequate and continued pressure for improvement by the public. This is the only answer to Judge Vanderbilt's question (supra) "To whom shall we turn for help?"

But the public never has and is not likely now to act to this end of its own accord. The average citizen doubtless believes in efficient, economical and speedy justice but he has little time or incentive to study the problems of the courts sufficiently to have any definite opinion about them. That is too much to expect of him. So he does nothing. Indeed he feels there is nothing that in reason he can do.

It seems clear therefore that it success is to come methods must be devised to furnish the public with more facts about the courts than it has had in the past and with better ways for expressing its opinions and its convictions. Once this is done it may be reasonable to expect voters to take an effective interest in the courts.

As one looks back over the past 100 years the situation seems pretty hopeless; but there may be a partial answer in better methods to this end.

In 1903 an organization was created in California to do just this---The Commonwealth Club of California. Its Founder Edward F. Adams, stated:

"The good elements which compose the vast majority of our population lack only good leadership to unite them for good purposes. I propose that we lead. I have no fear of lack of following so long as it is self-evident that we only propose to find truth and turn it loose in the world."

Today the Club has 8500 members. Its dues are $21.00 a year for residents. It has a backlog of about $350,000, the income of which is used to finance the work of its 27 "study groups", each of which devotes itself to some phase of the affairs of the state. All members are free to join any of these groups. One is devoted to the administration of justice; and the Club has had a very effective part in improving the courts.

Its views are highly respected in the legislature, undoubtedly because it represents votes---its own and many others.

Its holds weekly luncheons which have been described as the West's foremost sounding board. On this rostrum five presidents of the United States have spoken as have representatives of almost every shade of opinion on omportant public questions.

These luncheon talks have been broadcast since 1924; for the past 9 years by the Oakland Tribune over Station KLX. They are very largely attended.

The experience of this organization may have some suggestiveness for us.

Such a group is something we have never had. It could be state-wide, made up mostly of laymen backed by the press of the state, kept out of politics, well-heeled financially and ably led, well posted on the operation and work of the courts and on the improvements they require. Such a group might be a rallying point for those who are dissatisfied with the courts and might furnish leadership for them which has been sadly lacking for years.

Perhaps some day the voters will be given a chance to express themselves on the court problem; and if and when they do, the status quo devotees may be in for a surprise.

Until some such group goes to work, and works, not spasmodically, but keeps at it, and never underestimates the power, skill, financial resources, and anti-public motives and staying power of its opponents in politics and out, we can be quite sure of little, if any, better service from the civil courts than we have been getting for years and are getting now.

A beginning along these lines may have been made in 1955, when the "Committee for Modern Courts" (supra) was organized.

In 1957, and again this year, the Attorney General's Office in Washington assembled a conference on "Court Congestion and Delay in Litigation". Each was made up of more than 100 representatives of bar associations and others interested in the courts, from all over the country.

One of the recommendations of the first conference was that "all possible means be utilized to focus public attention on both the accomplishments and shortcomings of our judicial systems. * * * This is currently lacking."

This paper has been prepared in the hope that it may contribute to that end.

Nims, Harry

NIMS, MARTIN, HALLIDAY, WHITMAN & WILLIAMSON
LINCOLN BUILDING
60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WALLACE H. MARTIN
WALTER J. HALLIDAY
STEWART L. WHITMAN
PERCY E. WILLIAMSON, JR.
ROBERT BONYNGE

M. L. SEVERN
WILLIAM H. BUCHANAN
OLIVER P. HOWES, JR.
THOMAS B. HAYES
BERT A. COLLISON
WILLIAM F. OLSON

HARRY D. NIMS
COUNSEL

May 8, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is Botein's talk on Law Day. I think you might be interested to glance it over. Don't trouble to acknowledge.

Sincerely,

Harry Nims

2/io

Enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Studios
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Nims, Harry

NIMS, MARTIN, HALLIDAY, WHITMAN & WILLIAMSON
LINCOLN BUILDING
60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WALLACE H. MARTIN
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THOMAS B. HAYES
BERT A. COLLISON
WILLIAM F. OLSON

HARRY D. NIMS
COUNSEL

May 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Apropos of our talk the other day about a telecast regarding the work of the law, by chance I ran across the following in the Cleveland Bar Association Journal for May 1954 at p. 110:

" 'JUSTICE' SHOW MAKES TELEVISION DEBUT"

"A new television dramatic show portraying true life cases handled by legal aid organizations made its premiere telecast over the NBC network Thursday evening, April 8, 1954.

" 'Justice! ' is the title of the weekly series of programs to be sponsored by the Borden Company and televised from New York. Thirty major stations from coast to coast will carry the program 'live' each Thursday night, while another 17 stations will televise the show from film at later times.

"The new program is of particular interest to lawyers in that it will depict the services that the legal profession performs in making counsel available to the poor as well as the wealthy. The National Legal Aid Association is cooperating with the producers in supplying story material, and in technical consultations."

I hope I may have some suggestions for you in the near future but it occurred to me you might be interested to see the above now.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Harry D. Nims

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

MAY 8 1958

ADDRESS BY HON. BERNARD BOTEIN, PRESIDING JUSTICE,
APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT,
FIRST DEPARTMENT

Law Day U.S.A. Ceremony
County Courthouse, Foley Square
10:00 a.m., May 1, 1958

We are gathered here to refresh our appreciation of the system of laws under which our society has been organized and under which our country has flourished. We who are absorbed the year around with the law may well embrace this occasion to share our enthusiasms and concerns with the public generally; to reaffirm our faith in government under law; and to restore the faith of the faltering and pierce the complacency of the overconfident.

For ours is not a perfect system of law. Its genius lies in the fact that it has been shaped to serve an expanding society, and adapt itself to new needs as they arise, without sacrifice of essential integrity. The law has kept pace with the society that it has helped to build, but it has enjoyed a disciplined and well-organized growth. Liberty is at its sturdiest when it finds its roots in well-cultivated law.

We must demonstrate to a watchful world that our citizens live under a body of law that protects their rights while fixing their obligations to the community; and that they are not subject to the unpredictable whim and tyranny of dictatorship. By example and conduct we must discourage the terrible contagion of lawlessness on the individual or international level. We must be able to show an unwavering respect for law, on the local as well as the national scene, because Little Rock, Arkansas looms as large as all of the United States in many areas of world opinion.

Respect for the law will not be easily maintained

by those who feel, rightly or wrongly, that they have been outraged by the law. If a sense of injustice is engendered, it rankles just as deeply in the court of a justice of the peace as in the Supreme Court of the United States--and there are several thousand times as many justices of the peace. Perhaps we should reexamine our notions as to the relative importance of our courts. Locally in this city, the so-called higher courts of criminal jurisdiction handling felony charges dispose of less than 8,000 cases annually. Compare this with the record of the so-called inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction. There are two and a half million arraignments in the Magistrate's Courts of this city each year. The Court of Special Sessions disposes of 42,000 of the more serious misdemeanor cases; and remember, many a misdemeanor conviction can destroy a life as effectively as a felony conviction.

Most challenging among our inferior courts is the Domestic Relations Court. Annually, the destinies of tens of thousands of families are shaped in this court; or sometimes permitted to drift to disaster because of the inadequate number of judicial and social service personnel. If there is any chance judicially to control juvenile and adult delinquency, it resides primarily in these lower courts.

In the Supreme Court of this city something like 26,000 civil cases are disposed of annually. Compare this figure with the disposition of over a quarter million cases in the Municipal and Small Claims Courts. One wonders, therefore, where the average citizen's idea of justice is molded--in the higher or the inferior courts?

Perhaps in our anxiety to furnish the parties with an early trial we have overlooked the quality of the justice we offer at destination point. For the parties must leave the

courthouse feeling that, win or lose, they have had a thorough, expert, impartial and considerate treatment at the hands of all connected with the administration of the law. Locally the situation is mitigated by the intelligent, consistent contribution of the Legal Aid Society, which yearly provides tens of thousands of the needy and unfortunate with a friend in court.

Respect for the law cannot trickle down from the higher courts. It must be within sight and within grasp of all. The man in the street has little or no direct contact with our appellate courts. His opinion of our entire legal system will reflect his experience in the lower courts on which the whole judicial pyramid is based. I suggest, therefore, that we direct more of our attention to these lower courts, and to the problems of the inarticulate millions who swarm in and out of them. The architects of our present-day law structure can well ponder the words of Marcus Aurelius: "What is not good for the swarm is not good for the bee."

John Nolan

DOMESTIC

August 4, 1959

to:

JOHN W NOLAN
3110 CLEVELAND ST NORTHEAST
MINNEAPOLIS
MINNESOTA

REGRET THAT MR. MURROW IS TRAVELLING THEREFORE NOT AVAILABLE ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS.

SHEILA HOGG - SECRETARY.

514-70

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

MA881

M LLE453 NL PD=MINNEAPOLIS MINN 3= 1959 AUG 3 PM 11 49

EDWARD R MURROW= COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO=

NYK=

IN REFERENCE TO YOUR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY. DO YOU MIND IF I ASK FOUR QUESTIONS. HAVE YOU EVER, AT ANY TIME, BEEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES? HAVE YOU EVER BEEN QUESTIONED AS TO YOUR LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY ANYBODY EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES? HAVE YOU EVER BEEN QUESTIONED ABOUT ANY CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY? HAVE YOU EVER ADMITTED BEING A

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

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TELEGRAM

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MA881

M LLE 453/2=

1959 AUG 3 PM 11 49

MEMBER OF THE IWW? THESE QUESTIONS CAN BE ANSWERED YES OR NO. WOULD YOU PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE. BEST WISHES=

JOHN W NOLAN 3110 CLEVELAND ST NORTHEAST=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Nordeen

October 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Nordeen:

Thank you for your recent letter which was received at this office after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin a year's leave of absence.

I shall send your letter on to him as soon as I have a forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. F. M. Nordeen
Route 5 Box 594
Burlington, Wisconsin

Route 5 Box 594
Burlington, Wisconsin
14 October 1959

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your reply to my letter of May 17th was greatly appreciated. I hope that your signal did not wave in Texas as shortly after receipt of your letter we received our orders to come here, and the rest is pretty much history.

In my ovation to you I did not relate what we were doing.. For several years I have been a Contracting Officer with SAC, in a civilian status, and while in Abilene I was assigned to Dyess Air Force Base. When the position here was publicized I "put in" for it and was accepted.

As you have heard and read,the demise of Bong Air Force Base has created at least midwestern concern. We were very surprised at the action of the SSecretary in cancelling the construction and it certainly has left more than just myself in a quandry. Several of the officers that had been assigned had purchased houwes, we were in the process , and at least one airman had placed his earnest money. So the personal impact, financially, plus the dissolution of all of the ambitions and plans to make this the best base in SAC have left all of us understandably disturbed. I don't know where I will go from here, or whether we will be disposed of in the same manner as the base.....

The affect on the local citizenry was not too great,as characteristicly the strong German element had "played their cards close", some were"burned" but slightly, most were untouched. It was almost comical at the number of "I told you so"s that were iterated on the day following the annoucement, however,today it is a strange and serious thing. You could liken it to living in a two room apartment and waking up to find you had been willed an elephant which the Expressman was bringing in the door. These people are asking that it be returned to the original state and placed back on the local tax rolls as productive farms. There has been much claim that the local economy was better before than during the first phases of construction, when at that time there were at least 800 workmen being paid as much as any one of the local farmers netted in a year, each day. It was apparent to me when we arrived that there was recognizable resistance to the construction of the base, today the faith in the government's covenants is in question, and we are certainly bearing the brunt of local comments.

Of all people, perhaps the most affected is Col. Lancaster, the first assigned person and commander. He was called upon to commit and picture what the base would do for the locality. There was hardly a week without several talks before community service clubs in the nearby cities.

After all of the talks, requests placed on the people, and other liaison his words, in fact his stature as a community figure are gone. (sand in a rat hole)

It is not a very pleasant picture to look out on the surrounding landscape from my office in an old ten-room farn house and see these things, however before coming to the Air Force I was contract administrator for the Army at White Sands Proving Ground. If there was some way to tell these people, in fact all America, action such as we have experienced here is the result of progress in the "art" of military science, it may well be a counter to the soviet propoganda.

I was hoping in response to your letter that we could write you and extend an invitation to you to see our pride and joy next year when things were well underway. My wife thought that perhaps if you were on a vacation you would perhaps have liked to have "gotten away from it all" at times on your vacation and we could have made you at home anonymously. Perhaps,if we again get established at some place of interest, or if we just settle down here in the midwest, our invitation can be validized.

It is hoped that you are enjoying your " sabbadical". I feel sure that when you return to the studio and the cameras that you will be welcomed by all. We miss you.

Incidently, I had forgotten about the flat-tire in the situation that opened our correspondence. Either you keep a detailed set of notes or have one of the most prodigious memories in your field, anyway it was nice of you to reply. Perhaps our paths will cross someplace, someday. If I can be of help at any time please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

F.M. Nordeen

F.M. Nordeen

Nordeen, F.M.

June 8, 1959

Mr. F.M. Nordeen
Route 4, Box 141 C
Abilene, Texas

Dear Mr. Nordeen:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of May 17. I have been occupied with less important matters.

I do indeed remember our meeting in Germany. There was Bob Capa of Life, killed in Indo-China when his jeep hit a landmine, and Charlie Wurtenbaker of Time, who died of cancer in southern France a couple of years ago. I remember the incident you recall with complete clarity and my memory tells me that we also had a flat tire which some of your boys fixed.

Starting the first of July, I am taking a year off and although I have made no plans at all, I shall certainly make you a signal if my travels bring me anywhere near Texas. If you should be coming to New York, it would give me great pleasure to buy you lunch or dinner.

Thanks again for writing and for your kind words about the program.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

17 MAY 1 959

ROUTE 4 BOX 141 C, ABILENE, TEXAS

MR. ED MURROW
% PERSON-TO- PERSON
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR MR. MURROW:

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT I HAVE EVER WRITTEN TO ANYONE IN EITHER RADIO OR TELEVISION, HOWEVER, LAST FRIDAY NIGHT WHEN YOU WERE INTERVIEWING JULIE HARRIS AND HE HAD PLAYED ONE OF HIS WAR-TIME HITS AND YOU HAD COMMENTED HEARING IT OVERSEAS (I THINK YOU SAID "OVERSEAS")...

ANYWAY, IT REMINDEB ME OF AN OCCASION WHEN THE FAST ADVANCE PAST THE RHINE WAS BECOMING STAGNANT, ONE EVENING, LATE, THREE MEN IN A GERMAN MADE CAR DROVE UP TO OUR BIVOUAC NEAR GUNDSENHAUSEN AND REQUESTED SOME FOOD. IT WAS RAINING, EVERYTHING WAS SOAKED, INCLUDING MOST OF MY MEN AS THEY HAD "LIBERATED" A WINERY SOME DAYS BEFORE. THE OUTFIT WAS THE 300TH COMBAT ENGINEER BATTALION..... WE ASKED FOR IDENTIFICATION, ONE WAS YOURSELF, THE OTHER FRANK(?) CAPA OF LIFE MAGAZINE, AND THE OTHER I DO NOT REMEMBER. ANYWAY....YOU MUST HAVE TRAVELED FAR AND WIDE THAT DAY AS YOU WERE, LIKE US, WET, UNSHAVEN, AND SADLY IN NEED OF REST.

AFTER YOU HAD EATEN AND SAT AROUND A WHILE, ONE OF THE MEN PASSED A BOX OF GERMAN MADE CIGARS, THEY WERE NOT THE BEST BUT THEY HAD A SEMBLANCE OF TOBACCO. THESE SEEMED TO HAVE RELAXED YOU AND SOON YOU WERE ON YOUR WAY WITH A FULL BOX OF THE CIGARS AND A FULL GAS TANK.

ONCE WHEN YOU WERE IN SEATTLE I WAS TEMPTED TO CONTACT YOU AND SEE IF YOU REMEMBERED THE INCIDENT. IT IMPRESSED ALL OF US A LITTLE AS WE HAD BEEN IN THE THICK OF COMBAT FROM D-DAY ON AND ONLY AFTER THE WAR WAS ALMOST OVER DID WE SEE ANY WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

YOUR PROGRAM IS SEEN REGULARLY OVER KPAR, SWEETWATER, TEXAS, AND IT IS ONE OF THE "MUSTS" FOR MY FAMILY. I LIKE IT, TOO, WHENEVER, IT IS POSSIBLE FOR ME TO SEE IT. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST ARE THOSE PEOPLE, WHOSE WORKS WE SEE QUITE OFTEN, LIKE NORMAN ROCKWELL, BUT OF WHOM LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THEIR LIFE AND LIVING. STAGE AND SCREEN STARS ARE THE LOWEST IN MY BOOK, PERHAPS BECAUSE THEIR PUBLICITY IS AVAILABLE AND ALWAYS BEFORE US.

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR ENDEAVORS, YOUR VERY INFORMATIVE NEWS, AND YOUR EFFORTS TO MAKE EACH VIEWER A PART OF YOUR PROGRAM, THEY ARE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED.

SINCERELY YOURS,

F. M. Nordeen

F. M. NORDEEN

Norman, Norman B.

NORMAN, CRAIG & KUMMEL, Inc.
Advertising

488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
PLaza 1-0900

December 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are very sorry that your present schedule does not permit a trip to Jamaica at present.

Location trips to Jamaica are planned for January, February and March, and I should like to extend a blanket invitation to you for any two-week period during these future months.

Thank you for your kind reply, and I shall look forward to planning your trip to Jamaica in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

N. B. Norman

Norman B. Norman
President

NBN/aj

Norman, Norman B.

December 4, 1958

Mr. Norman B. Norman
Norman, Craig & Kummel Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Norman:

Thank you for your letter of November 21. Unhappily, I am unable to make any plans just now. May I get in touch with you when my schedule settles down?

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

NORMAN, CRAIG & KUMMEL Inc.
Advertising

488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
PLaza 1-0900

Can't make plans now - Will let him know if possible +

November 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You are invited to the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies whenever you would like to come for a two-week holiday.

The Jamaica Tourist Board will fly you to Jamaica and back again. While in Jamaica, you will be the guest of Mr. John Pringle in your own fully-staffed villa at Round Hill.

During a brief morning while you are in Jamaica, Mr. Richard Avedon will take some memorable and painless pictures of you. Mr. Avedon is, happily, amusing, and won't bore you. He is also, we think, the best photographer in the world.

We will use the most inspired of the photographs in an elegant, dignified advertisement to attract more people to Jamaica. The first two ads in the campaign have already run in many magazines. One shows Noel Coward standing on a rock in the ocean and the other, Mary Martin sitting on a burro.

Miss Martin and Mr. Coward suggested these poses for themselves as expressions of their own personalities. We assure you that you will be photographed only in a pose which you feel is natural to you, and characteristic of you. And, of course, we will submit photograph and copy for your approval before engraving.

If your schedule permits adjustment, will you join Mr. Avedon in Jamaica sometime between January 15 and April 1? Please ask someone to telephone me and tell me when would be the best time for you.

Sincerely,

Norman B. Norman
President

NBN/aj

P.S. Naturally, Mrs. Murrow is invited, too!

Northwest Airlines

October 2, 1958

Mr. Donald W. Nyrop
Northwest Airlines Inc.
1885 University Avenue
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nyrop:

In reply to your letter of September 25, it will give me great pleasure to become a member of your Top Flight Club.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

NORTHWEST AIRLINES, INC.
1885 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

September 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Commentator
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my pleasure to invite you to membership in an exclusive organization of experienced air travelers who have contributed to the progress of the air transport industry and who believe in the future of air travel.

As a member of the Northwest Airlines Top Flight Club, you will attend no meetings, pay no dues, and assume no responsibilities. You will, however, enjoy many privileges.

Identified by the gold wallet plate and special baggage tags which we will prepare for you, you will command instant recognition by NWA employees everywhere. From New York to Manila -- wherever we fly -- you will be accorded the extraordinary service and appropriate attention you deserve.

Upon your acceptance of this membership, a framed certificate and card will be presented to you by a Northwest Airlines representative who will supply you with more details on the purpose of the Top Flight Club.

It would be appreciated if you would sign your letter of acceptance with your usual signature so that it may be engraved permanently on the gold identification card.

Sincerely yours,

Donald W. Nyrop

Donald W. Nyrop

Novik, Morris.

March 5, 1958

Dear Morris:

The business of a repeat of the Marian Anderson show is all messed up in channels. If it becomes available, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Mr. Morris Novik
300 West 23 Street
New York 11, New York

mcc

M. S. NOVIK

January 20, 1958

Ed:

Is there a possibility of a repeat on the Marion Anderson?

It's a natural for two labor groups.

As ever.

OR 047641
81773

Noyes, David

February 10, 1958

Dear Dave:

Thanks for your note.

The reaction both in print and by letter and telegram has been excellent. President Truman was a little bit disturbed for the first couple of days because the reaction was too universally favorable, but then when David Lawrence and a few others teed off on him, he felt better.

I hope you give me a shout when you are in New York again.

Sincerely,

Mr. David M. Noyes
9489 Dayton Way
Beverly Hills, California

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

DAVID M. NOYES
9489 DAYTON WAY
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

February 4, 1958

Dear Ed:

Any doubts that came to mind during the screening at Independence of "From Precinct to President" were dispelled Sunday evening. The event fully lived to your estimation and our hopes. Congratulations to you and your staff - and thanks.

I received some two dozen calls at my home after the show. These were from people of both parties; among them lawyers, doctors, politicians, educators, motion picture producers and businessmen. This was my first experience with a group here where all comments were so unanimously favorable. The Democrats were more than normally fulsome in their praise - the Republicans respectful ~~and~~ in their sober approval - with the usual shadings on both sides.

Let me share several typical comments with you.

A nationally prominent Beverly Hills surgeon: "I was tremendously impressed, had no idea Truman had such charm and scope. I was so won over that I did not even mind his jab at the AMA."

A motion picture producer: "A superb production of a much underrated man who is quickly coming into his own. For a long time I was among those who had been negatively disposed. I have but one criticism of the production: he should not have been sitting in a chair during the entire interview."

A corporation lawyer said: "This for the first time presents President Truman as he is. It is now apparent that the press gave a distorted impression of him. I myself expressed some

sour opinions of him in the past, but I see things more clearly now. Also, I am an Ed Murrow fan, and this Sunday I got a real chance to see him in depth."

That is the way it went, Ed, and I hope that my experience reflects the response you will be getting from the field.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

DMN:mg

DAVID M. NOYES

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Nulli, Albert

March 19, 1958

Dear Mr. Nulli:

Thank you for sending me your manuscript on Democracy.

While I would very much like to be able to give your material the time and attention it deserves, I am afraid that the pressure of my broadcasting schedule for the season does not leave the time to do so. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Albert Nulli
Post Office Box 7221
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

mce
enc.

Return Material - No interest

P.O. Box 7221
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a manuscript on Democracy containing a plan of physical revolution which I belidve can bring about the freedom of those people throughout the world who are under dictatorial control.

Included in the manuscript are novel considerations concerning principles of Democracy in the form of an advanced national democratic constitution.

The manuscript is being offered for your consideration in the hope that you may assist in the advancement of its ideals.

This manuscript, which I hope to have published, is a rough draft. Please ignore temporarily the literary and typographical errors included.

I have additional copies so that it need not be returned. I would appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely,
Albert Nulli
Albert Nulli

HELEN O'BRIEN

Services M. R. Studies

MARKETING RESEARCH • MOTIVATIONAL RESEARCH

POST OFFICE BOX 116 • PHILADELPHIA 5, PENNSYLVANIA • WALNUT 2-3916

927 Clinton Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.
March 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There are too many indications that you are a person entitled to my respect for me to leave things the way they are.

First, let's set the record straight. I wrote to you, marking the envelope personal and confidential. Care of CBS was just a way to reach you. The significance of 'documentary' on the title page of the manuscript is 'a true account which can be verified'.

A former Navy commander and civil engineer, L. Ron Hubbard, pioneered a breakthrough potentially more important to mankind than the one Einstein made a half century ago which eventually unleashed the atom. Hubbard's parallels it but is bigger, because it can - or could - mean that there will soom be individuals capable of intelligent control of atomic forces.

However, Hubbard martyred himself in the process. Now he is driven by misanthropy and fear, and for nearly five years he has been camouflaging the breakthrough by overlaying it with a mock-religious racket which competes for sucker dollars with organizations like the Rosicrucians in periodicals like FATE.

From 1950 through 1953 I was intimately involved with Hubbard's movement, which began with the publication of DIANETICS. I have written a sober, factual account of my experiences, which were shared by other persons of good education and character. I am prepared to stake my reputation, and if need be, my life, upon the truth of the assertion that these events and their implications have been of crucial importance to the destiny of man.

If this slight, highly controversial volume is published, I think a few copies will reach people capable of following through the start which has been made. It seems likely that the general public would take it to their heart as well, because DIANETICS and that half-baked BRIDEY MURPHY sold so well. People are instinctively alerted already to these new avenues of growth.

Do you happen to know of an idealistic but highly practical agent who might find a publisher for me? As I wrote you earlier, those I approached by mail just shied away, although I don't think the manuscript was actually read by anyone capable of recognizing that it is TNT. Of course, what I'd hope for most would be that you yourself would devote a few uninterrupted hours to reading it, just on the chance that I am right....

On my honor, I assure you that the magnitude and future potential of this rates your attention.

Sincerely,

Helen O'Brien

O'Brien, Helen

March 19, 1958

Dear Miss O'Brien:

Thank you for your recent letter and documentary entitled, DIANETICS, LIFE AND DEATH.

I regret to have to tell you that I cannot be of help to you. Your documentary may, perhaps have merit, however, I cannot concern myself with it due to my very heavy schedule of radio and television. I'm sure you understand.

If you care to pursue this any further, I suggest you send it to our Public Affairs Department at 545 Madison Avenue in the hope that they may consider it for a future program.

Thank you for writing to me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Helen O'Brien
Post Office Box 116
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

mcc
enc.

HELEN O'BRIEN

Services M. R. Studies

MARKETING RESEARCH • MOTIVATIONAL RESEARCH

POST OFFICE BOX 116 • PHILADELPHIA 5, PENNSYLVANIA • WALNUT 2-3916

927 Clinton Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.
March 10, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
CBS New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is a bare, factual account of a tremendous adventure. You quoted Whitehead the other night: Civilization without adventure is in full decay. Since this happened to me, I feel that ours has scarcely approached its prime.

I suppose that I could will the correspondence and books and tape recordings and E-meters to the Library of Congress or maybe Oppenheimer's outfit and hope for the best, but I feel that people are entitled to know now that this break through occurred.

I sent the manuscript to a couple of publishers (though not in its present stripped down form) and they said things like 'fascinating, well done, possible best seller' in suggesting that I try somebody else. Nobody investigated me or my documentation or gave evidence of comprehending the implications in what I've described if, as happens to be the case, it is literally true.

Now that I've thought of writing you, my only fear is that you won't take the time to read it through yourself. Please don't let the tone of my letter mislead you. I am alone and I can really use some help, especially advice.

Sincerely,

Helen O'Brien

O'Connell, C.O.P. Jeremiah

February 3, 1959

Chief of Police Jeremiah O'Connell
Department of Police
1200 Clark Street
St. Louis 3, Mo.

Dear Chief O'Connell:

Thank you for your letter of January 28. I am unable to supply you with the information you request, but am delighted to send you a copy of the text of "The Business of Sex", as broadcast.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

COL. JEREMIAH O'CONNELL
CHIEF OF POLICE

Department of Police

1200 CLARK AVE.
ST. LOUIS 3, MO.

January 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am in receipt of a newspaper clipping from the Miami Herald of January 20, 1959, concerning a recent 55 minute presentation on "The Business of Sex" narrated by you over the Columbia Broadcasting System, and carried locally over Station KMOX.

In this nationwide expose of prostitution in big business, it was indicated that the practice was more extensive in Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis.

I would appreciate any information you can give me concerning such activities in the City of St. Louis.

If you desire, any information you furnish me will be held confidential.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter, I am

Sincerely,

JEREMIAH O'CONNELL
Chief of Police

jdb

O'Connor, Basil

August 26, 1958

Mr. Basil O'Connor
800 Second Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

Thank you very much for your letter to Mr. Murrow, concerning the Honorary Committee in connection with the premiere of "The Barbarian and the Geisha" for the benefit of The City College.

As Mr. Murrow is temporarily away from New York, he has asked me to let you know that he will have to decline, regretfully, from joining the Committee. It is his policy not to associate himself with any project in which he is unable to take active participation, and his heavy schedule has made it impossible for him to undertake any further responsibilities.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

BASIL O'CONNOR
800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

August 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I write to ask you to join me in sponsoring - without obligation - a very significant public event.

Just 100 years ago, Townsend Harris, America's first official representative to Japan, opened up the secret domain of the Shoguns to commerce and cultural exchange with the Western world. A 20th Century-Fox picture, "The Barbarian and the Geisha" based on that phase of the life of Townsend Harris which starts on the China Coast and ends in Tokyo, will have its Premiere at the Paramount Theatre on October 2nd. The entire picture was filmed in Japan and directed by Academy Award winner John Huston.

Just 111 years ago, Townsend Harris founded the City College. He got the State Legislature to charter the "Free Academy" as it was first called, and led the public campaign which resulted in an overwhelming vote by the citizenry of New York City in support of the project.

The Premiere of "The Barbarian and the Geisha" is therefore an event of historic importance both for Japanese-American relations and for the life of The City of New York and its great College. Mr. Spyros Skouras has graciously offered the premiere for the benefit of the students of The City College.

Although not an alumnus of The City College, I am happy to accept the opportunity to serve as Chairman of this Honorary Committee to help a great free college educate many thousands of young men and women, to produce more notables like Dr. Jonas Salk, Justice Felix Frankfurter and Bernard M. Baruch.

With my assurance that no obligation is involved, I hope you will accept my invitation to join the Committee. Do let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Basil O'Connor

P. S. There will be only one meeting of the Committee - Wednesday, September 10, 3:30 p.m., in the West Foyer of The Waldorf-Astoria. I hope you will find it possible to attend.

Morris Ogul

August 12, 1959

Professor Morris S. Ogul
Department of Political Science
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Dear Professor Ogul:

I write to thank you very much for your courtesy in informing me of Professor Cottam's expert knowledge of Iran. We shall be sure to bear it in mind when we are making our preparations for the documentary on Iran. In the meantime, I should be most grateful if you could let me know when his book will be published and by whom.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Olatunji, M.B.

March 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Olatunji:

Thank you for your letter of February 25th.

I wish that it were possible for me to give you the advice you seek. Unfortunately, I earnestly believe that I am too far removed from academic affairs to be of any assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael B. Olatunji
First Vice President
The All African Student Union
of the Americas, Inc.
1727 S Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

gw

THE ALL AFRICAN STUDENT UNION OF THE AMERICAS, INC.

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TELEPHONE: COLUMBIA 5-0605
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MR. E. W. MATHU

25 February,1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would be grateful for an opportunity to discuss with you in person the aims and purposes of our student organization,and to seek your advice as to ways and means of solving some of its grave problems and handicaps.

I am the First Vice President of the Union,and also the National Chairman of our Cultural and Social Committee. At present, I am doing post-graduate work at NYU Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service.

I realize that you are a very busy person,but I am confident you will make our meeting together possible at your convenience. Thank you.

With All Good Wishes For Peace Profound.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. Olatunji

Michael B. Olatunji
First Vice President

c.c.E.U.Essien-Udom
Executive Secretary
AASUA

Olenick, Bernice

January 17, 1958

Dear Miss Olenick:

I have your letter of January 3rd.

I would very much like to give your community festival some coverage, however, the pressure of my radio and television schedule does not leave me any extra time in which to do so. I'm sure you understand.

Thanking you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Bernice Olenick
Publicity Chairman
Brotherhood Festival Committee
Mid-Queens Community Council
65-46 160th Street
Flushing, New York

mcc

MID-QUEENS COMMUNITY COUNCIL

January 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, C. B. S.
485 Madison Av.
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

For the past several years our community has sponsored an area-wide Brotherhood Festival which has attracted the attention of all of Queens. We feel that this Festival, and the manner in which it came into being is newsworthy and hope that there is some way that you can give some coverage to it - radio or television, live or recorded.

Ours is an unusual community in that we have, in a middle-income area; Parkway Village, an international housing development where many United Nations personnel live; Pomonok Houses, an interracial City Housing project; Electchester, a union-sponsored cooperative where we have the beginnings of integrated housing; many small home owners, both negro and white; several all-white garden apartment developments; and Parsons Gardens, an almost entirely negro garden apartment development.

Our theme has been "International, Interracial, Interfaith", and, as you can see from the enclosed program, we have had the sponsorship of every community organization. We have, as well, had the participation of the members of these organizations in every phase of the program, and our overflow audiences of over 1000 people testify to the interest of our community in this event. Equally as important as our program is the latter half of the evening in the gymnasium and lunchroom, where people of different races, creeds and nationality dance, eat and socialize together. There is no admission charge.

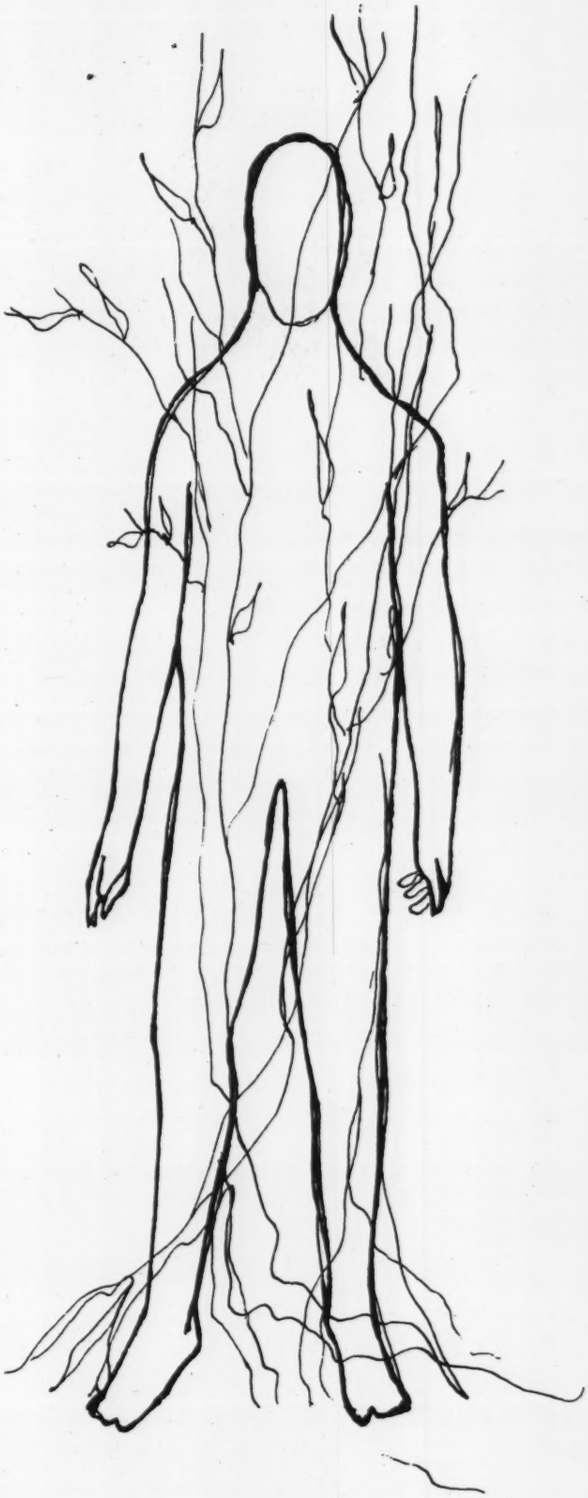
We are sure that other areas would be interested in our experiences, particularly this year, with the dramatic events in the South occupying major attention, we feel that the way one community is working together to achieve harmony can be an example to others.

If you are interested in our story please contact me for any additional information, pictures (we have some of the past two Festivals) or help. The Festival this year takes place on February 22nd, a Saturday night, in a local public school.

Sincerely yours,

Bernice Olenick, Publicity Chairman
Brotherhood Festival Committee

65-46 160th St.
Flushing 65, New York
AXtel 7-2826



Then the Lord took dust from the four corners of the earth in equal measure. Some of the dust was red, and some black, some white, and some as yellow as sand. These he mixed with water from all the oceans and the seas, to indicate that all races of mankind shall be included in the First Man, and none shall be included as superior to the other.

COMMUNITY BROTHERHOOD FESTIVAL

FEBRUARY 16, 1957 - J.H.S. 168, Queens

Third annual area-wide celebration, sponsored by the Mid-Queens Community Council and cooperating local organizations, all of whom are dedicated to the principle that all men, of whatever race, creed or nationality, are brothers.

PROGRAM

PRESENTATION OF COLORS - National Anthem and United Nations Song
Color Guard of Junior High School 168
Regina Relin, Soprano

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
Mrs. Kitty Tobias, Chairman
Brotherhood Festival Committee of the Mid-Queens Community Council.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES
Mr. Spencer Vaughan-Thomas
Headmaster, United Nations International School

MESSAGES FROM RELIGIOUS LEADERS
Father Eugene Nolan,
Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church

Rev. Karl Eberhardt,
Lutheran Church of the Redeemer

Rabbi Fabian Schonfeld
Young Israel of Kew Gardens Hills

CHORAL GROUPS
Kew Gardens Hills Jewish Center Choir
Martin Friedman, Director

Queens Interracial Choral Gr
Richard Newmann, Director

UNITED NATIONS GUEST
M. Paul Berthoud, of Switzer
Social Affairs Officer, Dept
of Economic and Social Affai

"THREE HEROES OF 1956", a skit
Cast: Mrs. L. Moore
Julian Philps
William Weissberger
Marian Forer
Sidney Shanker, narrat

KEYNOTER
Judge Hubert T. Delany

DRAMATIC PRESENTATION
Ruby Dee
Stage and screen star

IN THE GYM

SOCIAL, SQUARE AND FOLK DAN
Everyone is invited to pa
Led by NORMAN SHAPIRO

IN THE LU

REFRESHMENTS
Featuring home-made cakes
of many lands and culture

l Group
or

tzerland
Deptartment
ffairs, United Nations

skit by Sidney Shanker

r

rrator

GYMNASIUM

DANCING
o participate.

E LUNCHROOM

akes and delicacies
tures.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

American Jewish Congress, *Queens Valley Chapter*
B'nai B'rith, *Chaim Weizmann Chapter and Lodge*
B'Nai B'rith, *Kew Gardens Hills Chapter and Lodge*
Electchester, *Third Housing—Third Housing Women's Committee and Fourth Housing Education Committee* and First Housing
Flushing Suburban Civic Association
Hadassah, *Kew Gardens Hills*
Jewish War Veterans, *Arthur Gould Post No. 477, Ladies' Auxiliary*
Jewish Center, *Kew Gardens Hills, Congregation and Sisterhood*
Knights of Pythias, *Pomonok Lodge and Ladies' Auxiliary*
Kew Gardens Little League, Babe Ruth League *and Ladies' Auxiliary*
Mental Health Unit, *Kew Gardens Hills*
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, *Flushing Branch*
National Conference of Christians and Jews, *Queens Division*
Neighbors for Brotherhood
Parkway Village Community Association
Parent-Teachers Association, P.S. 154
Parents Club of P.S. 163
Parent-Teachers Association, P.S. 164
Parent-Teachers Association, P.S. 165
Parent-Teachers Association, J.H.S. 168
Parent-Teachers Association, P.S. 200
Parent-Teachers Association, P.S. 201
Parent-Teachers Association, P.S. 218
Pomonok Community Center
Pomonok Tenants Council
Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church
Queens Valley Home Owners' Association
Urban League, Greater N. Y., *Queens Branch*
Women's American ORT, *Kew Gardens Hills*
Workmen's Circle, *Branch No. 1065*
Young Israel of Kew Gardens Hills

THE BROTHERHOOD FESTIVAL IS A PROJECT

OF

THE MID-QUEENS COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Oliver, DC

December 3, 1959

Dear Miss Oliver:

Thank you for your letter of October 28th.

I regret that it is not possible for send you a copy of the script you requested entitled, "Television and Politics" since copies were not made for distribution.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Dorothy C. Oliver
1507 N. Colfax Street
Portland 17, Oregon

SM

1507 N. Colfax St.
Portland 17, Oregon
October 28, 1959

Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen—

At the suggestion of our Portland Station KWJJ, am writing to request copy of Edward R. Murrow's statement re. the implication that Abraham Lincoln (I believe he mentioned others - perhaps T. Jefferson) could not have been elected had they campaigned via T.V. - due to their "not-handsome" appearance. Also mentioned Mrs. Lincoln not being an asset to A. Lincoln politically. Hope this info will suffice in looking up the article. (Presume it came from U.P. - this was broadcast over KWJJ, Portland about October 19 or 20.

Thank you very much!

Respectfully,
Dorothy C. Oliver

Olom
Louis

UNITED STATES
ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

March 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Thirteenth Report to Congress of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information. The main theme of this report is the need for long-range planning in the foreign information field, as indicated on pages 5, 7, 9 and 12.

The Commission would welcome any reactions or comments that you may have on the contents of this report. Please note the report will be released for Thursday morning papers, March 6, 1958.

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Olom

Louis T. Olom
Staff Director

Enclosure:

Thirteenth Report of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information and press release

P.S. – Mr. Gray, chairman of the Commission asked me to convey his best regards. He hopes that you will find the report useful.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, NY

To the Congress of the United States

★

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

United States Advisory Commission on Information

★

January 1966

★

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

United States Advisory Commission on Information

★

MARK A. MAY, *Chairman*
Director, Institute
of Human Relations
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

ERWIN D. CANHAM
Editor
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

SIGURD S. LARMON
President
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
New York, N. Y.

PHILIP D. REED
Chairman of the Board
General Electric Co.
New York, N. Y.

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS • Sonoita, Ariz.

To the Congress of the United States

The United States Advisory Commission on Information was created by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (Public Law 402) enacted by the 80th Congress on January 27, 1948.

This Thirteenth Report to Congress which covers the Commission's work for the calendar year 1957 marks the tenth year of the Commission's existence. Three of the original members of the Commission, Mark A. May, the present Chairman, Erwin D. Canham and Philip D. Reed have served continuously during the past decade. Sigurd S. Larmon has served on the Commission since January 1954 and Lewis W. Douglas since January 1956.

In past years, members of the Commission have visited posts in Europe, Latin America, the Near East and the Far East.

In 1957 Mr. Larmon visited U. S. Information Service (USIS) posts in London, Frankfurt, Paris, Naples, Rome, and Tegucigalpa. Mr. Reed visited USIS posts in Milan, Paris, Rome, Naples, and Madrid. Mr. Douglas, in a separate trip, visited USIS posts in Madrid, London, and Paris. The Commission's Staff Director attended a joint Department of State-U. S. Information Agency (USIA) conference in Paris which was called to evaluate the impact of the Voice of America in Iron Curtain countries. In addition he inspected three USIS missions in France at Lille, Lyon, and Marseille.

In the past year the Commission met seven times. Five meetings were held in New York City and two meetings in Washington.

In 1957, too, the Commission for the first time met with top Agency officers to examine the Agency's proposed budget for fiscal year 1959. Recommendations were then made to the new Director concerning a number of Agency practices and policies which in the Commission's opinion required modification.

Closer liaison was also established between the Commission and the Congress in order to promote a more fruitful exchange of views between the two bodies. This exchange of views has been most beneficial to the Commission, and every effort will be made to continue to hold these occasional meetings between the Congress and the Commission.

During the past year the Commission undertook new functions which enabled it to develop independent sources of information. These new functions have aided the Commission in maintaining and further developing its independent status.

The Commission is pleased with the appointment of former Ambassador George V. Allen as Director of the U. S. Information Agency. He has taken hold with vigor and is providing the Agency with experienced leadership.

The Agency's two Advisory Committees have continued to contribute their time, energy and suggestions to the USIA. Composed of men who occupy top positions in the American communications and cultural field, they continue to bring to the Agency an invaluable source of expert counsel.

In 1957 the Broadcast Advisory Committee added to its membership the services of Mr. Sylvester L. Weaver, Jr., Broadcasting Program and Management Consultant, New York City. Other members are:

JOSEPH A. MCDONALD
Acting Chairman
Assistant General Attorney
National Broadcasting Co.
New York City

ROGER W. CLIPP
General Manager
WFIL Radio Station
Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT T. COLWELL
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New York City

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Northwestern University
Evanston, Ill.

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Vice President for Engineering
Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., Inc.
New York City

JACK W. HARRIS
Vice President and General Manager,
Radio Station KPRC
Houston, Tex.

HENRY P. JOHNSTON
Radio and Television Consultant
Birmingham, Ala.

FRANK L. MARX
Vice President
American Broadcasting Co.
New York City

HOWARD MEIGHAN
Vice President
CBS Television City
Hollywood, Calif.

J. R. POPPELE
Consultant Television and Radio
Management and Engineering
South Orange, N. J.

This Committee met four times during the year.

At the same time, the Advisory Committee on Cultural Information was enlarged by the appointments of:

HERBERT W. BAYER, Specialist in Design and Arts, Chairman, Department of Design, Container Corporation of America, Aspen, Colo.

GILBERT CHASE, Musicologist, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

LAWRENCE A. FLEISCHMAN, Art Collector, Vice President, Arthur Fleischman Carpet Co., Detroit, Mich.

HEROLD C. HUNT, Eliot Professor, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

FLORA B. LUDINGTON, Librarian, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

ALBERT H. MARCKWARDT, Professor, Department of English Language and Literature, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Other members are:

MARK A. MAY, Chairman

GEORGE P. BRETT, Jr.
President, The Macmillan Co.
New York City

ROBERT L. CROWELL
President, Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
New York City

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Urbana, Ill.

CHARLES W. FERGUSON
Sr. Editor
Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, N. Y.

FREEMAN LEWIS
Executive Vice President
Pocket Books, Inc.
New York City

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This Committee met six times in 1957

Preface

The main theme of this, the Commission's Thirteenth Report to Congress, is the urgent need for long-range planning in the international information field. This is essential if we are to wrest the initiative from the well planned, long-range, lavishly financed Communist propaganda effort.

This report relates the need for such long-range planning to the Soviet propaganda challenge. This challenge has existed for 40 years. It has been intensified in the last 15 years. It has reached a peak with the launching of Sputnik and other recent Soviet advances. It is truly a long-range challenge.

Matching the challenge, however, are some very real opportunities for U. S. information activity. To help take advantage of these opportunities the report considers the requirements of an effective long-range international information agency, and presents the proposition that the USIA should:

1. Continue its present non-partisan character;
2. Strive to develop closer relations with Congress;
3. Continue its independent status;
4. Recruit and train high caliber personnel who will have the benefits of a sorely needed career system;
5. Have the help of adequate representation funds;
6. Constantly clarify and review its objectives;
7. Do more than it is now doing in making available its specialized knowledge to the formulation and implementation of foreign policy;
8. Begin to wrest the initiative from the Communists and to maintain it in the information and propaganda field.

In the light of these long-range requirements, how does the United States Information Agency today measure up? What are its assets and liabilities?

The report covers both, with special attention to areas of weakness that exist in personnel, in training, in overseas operations and in physical facilities. Particular note is taken of the problem of evaluating the effectiveness of USIA programs.

Having considered strengths and weaknesses the report concludes with the Commission's recommendations for immediate action. These include:

1. Review and re-definition of objectives
2. Appraisal of major themes and programs
3. Steps toward improvement of personnel, including the establishment of a career system
4. Planning for increased East-West exchanges
5. Improving cooperation with private enterprise

It is the hope of the Commission that this report will prove clear and candid. And that it will be helpful to the Congress in appraising the present and future of the United States Information Agency.

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

United States Advisory Commission on Information

The members of the Congress are well aware of the fact that the last 15 years have seen a steady increase in Communist propaganda efforts. They also know that the year 1957 saw Soviet Communism's boldest, most successful challenge to the United States and the free world.

The boldness of the current challenge was given direct expression by Khrushchev in his TV interview in May 1957. He said in part:

> "We want competition and we want the soundest forces to manifest themselves in this competition. We call our system, the socialist system, the soundest force because it is the most progressive and the youngest system . . ..
>
> "With regard to the ideology of capitalist and socialist countries we have never concealed that there will be a struggle in this field, an ideological struggle . . .. This is a battle of ideas and victory is insured for the idea which will be stronger, more viable, and which will be supported by the people."

This was the bold challenge. It was a successful challenge because the Soviets backed their words with dramatic action. Their success in launching their physical satellites provided a propaganda leverage which has been exploited to the hilt.

Previous Communist challenges often have had negative propaganda value. The Berlin blockade of 1948, the attack on Korea in 1950, and the 1956 brutal intervention in Hungary belied Communist propaganda claims to peace. They cost the Communists friendship and admiration. They were propaganda defeats on which the free world could and did capitalize.

But the Soviet challenge of 1957 has been a propaganda victory. Sputnik provided a solid base for their propaganda output. They had "reached and exceeded" the capitalist countries in this field to which they had given priority.

The members of the Commission are impressed with the seriousness of the challenge to freedom-loving people. It is a double-barreled threat to the free world. One barrel is the evidence of scientific achievement. The other is the linked claim of ideological superiority.

Science to dominate the world . . . ideology to win the minds of men . . . both are essential elements in the Soviet plan of conquest. And it is important to realize that both are the products of carefully developed long-range plans. The Soviet advances in both fields have been persistent, continuous, aimed at specific long-range targets.

Science, Ideology. Both are parts of the Soviet challenge. Both are parts of the Soviet armament. Both must be defended against by the United States and the free world.

This Commission realizes that "first things should come first." Immediate needs call for the speeding up of defense weapons, the mobilization of scientific talent, and the strengthening of NATO. Longer term defenses are of secondary priority. These will include new emphasis on basic research, increases in scientific education, long-range planning in many areas.

The Commission believes that a strong international information program should be high on the United States' list of long-range defense activities.

The reasons for this conviction are threefold:

1. Soviet Communism considers its ideological information program a vital weapon in what Khrushchev called "the battle of ideas." The United States cannot let this battle go by default. And we should not only defend against the Soviet attacks, we should be able to mount an information offensive of our own.
2. The United States may be a year behind the Soviets in missiles. It may be five years behind in mass technological education. But it is 30 years behind in the competition with Communist propaganda.

   The Communists started in 1918 and have been at it ever since. The United States started in 1948. And the gap has not been closed.

   Each year sees the Communists increase their hours of broadcasting, their production and distribution of books, their motion pictures and cultural exchanges and every other type of propaganda and information activity.

   The cost of the Communist propaganda efforts has been estimated at anywhere from $500 million to a billion dollars a year. It is also estimated that they spend eight times as much to "jam" United States broadcasts to Iron Curtain countries as the United States spends to do the broadcasting.

   It would seem that we should start planning to close the gap in this field before it widens further.
3. Finally, despite the success of the Soviet challenge, the Commission believes that there exist both immediate and long-range opportunities which should be seized and exploited. It is possible to respond quickly and effectively to the present Soviet challenge.

   It is important to take advantage of present world conditions that offer the United States a chance to achieve its own victories in the information area.

The Opportunities that Face the United States

In the opinion of the Commission there are five major opportunities which call for positive action. They are:

OPPORTUNITY NO. 1. ***The chance to turn Sputnik to the free world's advantage.***

The Soviet attack on Korea has been called the greatest psychological blunder of Stalin's career. It served to unite and re-arm the free world. Soviet Sputniks and the challenge they represent can have a similar effect.

There is now not only an opportunity but a vital reason to strengthen NATO, and our other alliances in the free world. This will call for a maximum exchange of information at popular as well as official levels.

The need for unity emphasizes the necessity of presenting and explaining the position of the United States not only behind the Iron Curtain but to our friends of the free world. And it offers a new change to restate the fact that the United States does more for the lives of people than the Soviet system can possibly achieve.

Such an approach forcefully carried through could help turn what now appears to be a Soviet propaganda victory into a defeat.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 2. ***The response to Khrushchev's challenge of "Let us compete."***

One of the results of the challenge to compete has been a slight lifting of the Iron Curtain. More visitors are permitted into Russia. More delegations are sent out from Russia. There is some increase of *communication* between the Soviets and the free world.

The Commission feels that more "people-to-people" communication can only result in good. In those areas

of communications more directly under USIA responsibility, the Agency should be encouraged to seek every means of increasing exchanges of information and visitation. It should be constantly alert to new opportunities for action within the Communist orbit.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 3. ***The increased demand for news from and about the United States.***

The Soviet's scientific advances have been news around the world. They have, however, also whetted the appetite of the world for more news about what the United States is doing—and for more information about the United States and its people.

The demand can be met only in part by private news services. Much of it is a demand for exactly the sort of information that USIA produces. It offers opportunity for USIA to help clear up misunderstanding and ignorance of the United States.

Reports from the field indicate an aroused receptivity for books, pamphlets, exhibits and motion pictures. There is now probably more curiosity and concern about the scientific and economic strength of the United States than in the past.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 4. ***The Ferment in Iron Curtain countries.***

The past year has witnessed some interesting shakeups in Communist policy and practice in certain Communist countries. Restrictions have been relaxed to some extent. Such ideas as the importance of individual initiative, greater freedom of discussion and other western ideas are beginning to appear in the Soviet orbit.

These, and other signs, indicate an increased interest among the East European countries, in western ideas, news, and information of all sorts. It represents another opportunity that should not be ignored.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 5. *The need for U. S. information activity in Africa.*

Much of the continent of Africa remains a wide open field. There is a real opportunity, especially in the central areas to reach the awakening people with long-range information programs.

Teaching English as an aid to combatting illiteracy, for example, should be developed. Other information programs can also be of real help to the people of this continent—and will help to make sure that their progress is along the path of freedom and the free world.

The challenges and opportunities have been outlined. Next the Commission raises the question of what kind of Information Agency can best meet these challenges and opportunities.

What Kind of International Information Agency Does the United States Need?

Considering the challenges and opportunities as they have been outlined above, one thing stands out: *the long-term nature of the problem.*

As has been said, the Communists have been at it since 1918. The United States foreign information program is ten years old. And the ideological struggle to which we have been challenged by Mr. Khrushchev will not end tomorrow. The Communist program is clearly based on long-range plans. So should be the United States program.

This means that the United States Information Agency should be measured not only in terms of its abilities to meet short-term needs, but more importantly in terms of its capabilities for a long-range program. The Commission believes this question of long-term capabilities should be considered first for the following reasons:

A. Once the fundamental principles of an effective long-term organization have been established and agreed to, it will be simpler to appraise accurately the strengths and weaknesses of the present USIA.

B. Building a sound long-term program is a long job. The Agency already has some of the essentials of such a program. Others need to be developed. The time has come to cease thinking of USIA as a year-to-year operation, and to encourage long-range planning. The first step is to seek agreement on the kind of organization that is needed.

C. The foreign information program, established by Congress in 1948 starts its second decade under new leadership. Careful consideration of long-term needs can help this new leadership toward sound planning for the future.

The Commission, therefore, has addressed itself to the questions: "What kind of an International Information Agency can best serve the interests of the United States in the long struggle ahead? What are the fundamental principles for such an effective long-term organization and program?"

Based on the lessons learned in the past ten years—and on careful appraisal of future needs—the Commission suggests these basic principles.

1. ***The organization should be non-partisan.***

The Information arm of the United States Government should be as completely outside partisan politics as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Non-partisan status will encourage continuity of leadership. (USIA has had eight Directors in ten years.) It will make possible more efficient planning and operation. (Budgets, personnel and program volume have shown wide variance in past years.)

Positioning of USIA as a non-partisan Agency will enable it to establish the continuity of policy and practice that is vital for a long-term organization.

2. ***There should be close and continuous relationship with the Congress.***

Acceptance of the Agency as non-partisan will make possible the same close cooperation with Congress that is enjoyed by other non-partisan government organizations such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One difference, however, will be the lack of the need for secrecy.

While the Agency of course is and must remain an activity of the Executive Branch of the Government, the Commission believes that relationships with Congress should be close. They should include:

Frequent consultation with Congress. The members of Congress should be encouraged to contribute suggestions for programs and activities. The experiences of Senators and Congressmen who have traveled abroad should be sought.

Discussions with Congress should be held from time to time to keep the Congress informed of foreign information activities. In addition the Agency should discuss with Congress at an early stage any proposed new major information programs.

Deeper accountability of Agency to Congress should be maintained. Budget presentations should be as specific as possible, and related to definite programs, objectives and achievements.

These, and similar cooperative relations with Congress are, in the Commission's opinion, essential to establishing a sound long-term information operation.

3. *The international information organization should continue to be an independent Agency.*

It appears to the Commission that the first two principles—non-partisan character, and close relationship with Congress—can better be realized if the United States foreign information program continues to have independent status.

This Commission has been in close contact with the information program for ten years. For five and one-half years it was in the Department of State. For the last four and one-half years it has been an independent agency.

The Commission's observations lead to the conclusion that the organization and work of the Agency have been more efficient and more effective during the years of its independent status.

The reasons for these views have been stated in previous reports to Congress. As we said in our Twelfth Report,

> "During the past three and one-half years USIA has proved groundless the fears that it could not operate well if separated from the Department of State. It has evolved methods of getting foreign policy guidance from the Department of State. And it has demonstrated its ability to function in the field as a helpful and important part of the Ambassador's team."

The Commission has observed that in the field there is practically no conflict. The Chief of Mission is in control, and the Public Affairs Officer is an integral part of his operation.

Furthermore, as the need for long-range planning becomes increasingly evident, the Commission also believes that such planning can best be carried out by an independent agency.

4. *The international information organization should have a career system.*

One of the most essential requirements of a long-range organization and program is the recruitment and training of personnel who can look forward to a career in information work.

A career system, covering both domestic and foreign service personnel, will offer the stability and security that will attract professionally competent people.

Attracting and keeping such people are essentials of any long-range organization. This is particularly true of an information operation where special skills and knowledge are important for international effectiveness.

It is for these reasons that the Commission urges that a career system be instituted immediately.

5. *Key personnel should be supplied with adequate representation funds.*

Representation funds of a reasonable but not extravagant amount are important working tools to help the United States information program achieve improved effectiveness. They help cement communications-contacts abroad. They contribute toward maintenance of the friendly relations so necessary for the acceptance and use of our information materials and programs. And they are important to the morale of United States personnel who at present must dip into their own pockets to make up the lack. Recent Agency studies show that on the average, overseas officials are reimbursed for only one dollar out of every three dollars which they spend in the performance of their duties.

Both a career system and representation funds will prove to be long-term economies for they will lead to more capable personnel and less personnel turnover.

6. *Objectives should be continually reviewed.*

Broad objectives for the information program have been defined by Congress in Public Law 402, by the President and by this Commission.

Nevertheless, the Commission feels that some confusion still exists as to the actual purposes of an international information program.

Clarifying objectives can help to clear up confusion. This is particularly important for the long-range objectives which should be clearly spelled out and agreed to by Congress and the Agency.

By establishing mutually agreed upon goals, the long-term growth of the Agency can be according to a definite plan rather than by unplanned expediency.

In addition, short-term objectives which may change as world conditions change, can be judged not only in light of immediate needs, but also in terms of their agreement with or departure from the long-term objectives. Adherence to sound long-term plans and policies will help to avoid the ups and downs which have adversely affected USIA operations in past years.

Two possible objectives of a long-range program appear so basic to United States needs that they have been included as the following and final two principles.

7. *The information organization should make available its specialized knowledge at policy-making levels of Government.*

Although USIA at all times should be under the policy direction of the Department of State, an effective foreign information agency should have both the opportunity and the ability to offer public relations advice in the area of United States foreign policy. It should be able to counsel as to the probable reactions abroad to United States decisions or announcements. The Agency and its spe-

cialized knowledge should be available to help in the wording, the timing, and the presentation of our policies to the world to insure maximum positive results.

8. ***The organization should help the United States Government take the leadership in worldwide information programs.***

In addition to presenting United States policies abroad, and to counteracting Communist propaganda efforts, the Information Organization should provide information initiative for the United States.

With 40 years of experience behind them Communist propagandists have frequently seized the initiative. This forces the United States to react to them, rather than acting positively on its own.

A carefully planned creative United States program could reverse this situation and help to establish United States leadership in this area.

In summary, the basic principles, the essentials of an effective long-term international information program should include:

1. Non-partisan character.
2. Closer relations with Congress.
3. Independent status.
4. Establishment of a career system.
5. Adequate representation funds.
6. Clarified objectives.
7. Making available specialized knowledge at policy-making levels of the United States Government.
8. Providing information leadership for the United States.

In the opinion of the Commission none of these essentials, except for the Agency's independent status, is sufficiently realized at the present time. Improvement in each category is necessary to the planned development of the kind of Information Agency that the United States needs. The sooner a

start can be made, the more vigorously improvement can be pursued, the sooner will United States information needs—both short-term and long-term—be achieved.

The foregoing is a general appraisal of international information needs and objectives. It is time now to be more specific. What is the Commission's appraisal of how well the present USIA is serving the United States?

What are the Assets and Liabilities of the United States Information Agency?

On January 27, 1948, the 80th Congress passed Public Law 402:

> "An Act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations."

Now, a decade later, as the Commission attempts to appraise the strengths and weaknesses of USIA and its ability to carry out the purposes of Public Law 402 there is one fact that emerges above all:

> The greatest asset of the United States Information Agency is its ten years of experience in foreign information activity.

The Commission believes that during those years real progress has been made. Starting 30 years behind the Communists, the United States has built up an organization and facilities that are a sound base for present operations and further growth.

Many mistakes have been made. The United States has had to learn by doing and errors are a natural result of that process. For example, there has often been too much emphasis on United States material achievements and comforts which, in many instances, appeared boastful. But the foreign

information program has learned from its mistakes. Many of the early errors are being corrected.

Many successes have been achieved. The ten-year record shows victories as well as defeats. Advances have been made in explaining United States policies and the United States itself to the peoples of the world. For example, the Agency has done well in explaining and in communicating to the world the President's "Atoms for Peace" program. Acceptance for, use of, and belief in United States information material has grown year by year.

This ten-year experience—whether of success or of failure—is an asset that will help in every phase of future operations. It is a background of inestimable help in developing the long-range plans and programs that are so urgently needed.

Experience, however, is a broad and general asset. What are the more specific strengths and weaknesses of the USIA today? In the opinion of the Commission they may be grouped as follows:

Areas of Strength

1. *Facilities:* Over the past ten years the Commission has observed the accumulating inventory of materials, equipment and other facilities. Among the more important items of this inventory are the following:
   - A. United States information missions in 79 countries and a total of 193 information service posts.
   - B. 155 Information Centers in 64 countries.
   - C. 77 Binational Centers in 25 countries.
   - D. Radio transmitters at 7 locations in the United States and at 10 overseas locations.
   - E. Motion pictures. About 1,100 program films in USIS film libraries.
   - F. 2,542,275 books in USIS libraries, of which 1,764,191 are in English and 778,084 in translations.
   - G. 22 bookmobiles.

H. 68 magazines or editions of magazines produced abroad—18 in English and 50 in foreign languages. The Agency also produces two English and one foreign language publications in the United States for overseas use.

I. The Agency has a complete radio teletype facility at 79 posts for receiving the Agency's wireless file.

J. 225 exhibits of a permanent nature.

As the Agency develops long-range programs, many of these facilities will continue to be useful. Some may be curtailed and others expanded.

2. *Staff:* A small corps of skilled professionals with up to ten years of experience in foreign information activities provides the nucleus of a strong USIA staff. Around this nucleus is growing a larger group of Americans and foreign nationals, increasingly professional and better able to carry out USIA policies and programs.

3. *Audiences reached:* Audience surveys are becoming increasingly available. For example, surveys of Hungarian refugees showed a large majority had listened to Voice of America broadcasts before and during the revolution. This coupled with the Russian efforts to "jam" such broadcasts are evidence there may be a growing audience behind the Iron Curtain as in the free world.

   There is additional evidence—such as figures for attendance at exhibits and reports from qualified observers that indicate more and more people are aware of USIA efforts.

4. *Acceptance of United States material:* Media in other countries are showing a growing tendency to accept United States material for their own use. This leads to the publication and broadcasting of U. S. material to large audiences that otherwise would not see or hear it.

5. *Respect for material and staff:* Experience and contacts developed over the years are now paying dividends.

There is growing confidence in the accuracy and believability of USIA material. There is also growing respect for the USIS staff among the foreign press and people of other countries. The use of USIS material in the daily press of the world is visible proof.

6. *Foreign acceptance of USIS:* Information Centers, libraries and other facilities have become familiar and important parts of life in many foreign countries. People are coming to accept them as familiar—and friendly—symbols of the United States abroad.

Areas of Weakness

The Commission believes that the Agency's weaknesses should have greater attention and concern than its strengths.

Certain weaknesses, especially those relating to the Agency's long-term needs, have been criticized and discussed earlier in this report. They included the Agency's past relations with Congress, the need for clarification of objectives, the lack of a career system, and other broad areas.

Objective appraisal of the USIA also discloses other more specific areas of weakness, correction of which is important to improvement both short and long term. These include:

1. *Weaknesses in personnel:* Despite progress referred to in staffing, the Agency should step up its efforts to improve personnel. In some areas the caliber of personnel is not satisfactory. Those whose performance is inadequate should be replaced.

   The Commission feels that certain areas are understaffed while others may well be overstaffed. Greater critical attention should be given to the Agency's personnel policies and practices, as well as to the quality and quantity of the personnel itself.

   For example, improvement can certainly be made in reassignment policies to avoid wasted time by personnel

who have completed a tour of duty and must wait for assignment to their next post.

2. *Weakness in training:* One of the weakest spots in the Agency's personnel system is its language training. There are simply not enough people in USIS who are adequately equipped to do the job in the field.

   The Commission has been informed that the Agency is seriously working on this matter. Nevertheless, it must be reported at present as an admitted important weakness. The Commission strongly re-states its belief in the necessity for a long-range training program for Agency personnel.

3. *Weaknesses in overseas operations:* The Commission is concerned that in too many posts USIS efforts are spread too thin. In addition to the major projects there is a tendency to participate in other activities not directly related to basic programs. Concentration of effort on a smaller number of projects, and elimination of the more marginal, less essential activities, would be more economical and more effective.

   In this same area, criticism can also be made of the selection of media used by USIS. The Commission has observed that frequently all media are utilized when concentration on one or two media would be more productive and more economical.

   It would be well if each country reviewed its operations to determine if it is really necessary to use all media in every post. For example, in areas where the literacy rate is low, concentrating on motion pictures and lessening of publication efforts could provide both greater impact and greater economy.

4. *Weakness in television:* Another weakness is the Agency's inability to use effectively a powerful new medium that is gradually spreading around the world, namely, TV.

   For the past three years the Broadcast Advisory Com-

mittee has studied this problem and has come up with recommendations to the Agency. Programs and a plan of action have been recommended by them but the Agency has been unable to develop an imaginative and constructive TV program. This is an area in which long-range planning is essential, in view of the fact that scientists foresee in the not too distant future still more far-reaching developments in world-wide TV communications.

5. ***Weaknesses in facilities:*** Certain physical facilities, especially radio, need rehabilitation, repair or replacement. A first rate foreign information program demands first rate equipment or funds will be wasted through lowered efficiency of operation. The Broadcast Advisory Committee has examined this problem and has recommended a long-range plan of rehabilitation in the light of current problems and possible future emergencies.

   In addition there are important parts of the world where United States facilities are just too weak to provide adequate competition to communist propaganda efforts. The Agency's request for new more powerful transmitters needed to strengthen United States broadcasts to critical areas in the Commission's judgment is justified.

6. ***Weaknesses in evaluation:*** Efforts at evaluation of the Agency's work is still deficient. However the Agency has started a new program on an experimental basis.

   Four-man "evaluation-teams" have been sent to two countries. Their job is to find facts through surveys, personal interviews, and such other research techniques as are applicable and available in each country. They will provide an appraisal of United States efforts.

   The Commission is withholding judgment on this program until results from the first two teams can be seen and judged.

In the opinion of the Commission, however, evaluation by the Agency of its own efforts will always suffer from the problems inherent in any self-evaluation. Most businesses, when they wish an objective appraisal, seek it from outside independent organizations.

Under Public Law 402, the Commission has the responsibility of providing such objective evaluations where feasible. However, ten years of experience has proved that the limited time available to the Commissioners (all of whom have important responsibilities in business or the professions) is not adequate for complete appraisal.

Therefore, in addition to personal visits abroad by the Commissioners, more detailed studies by competent evaluators are needed.

If the Commissioners could be put in a position to use independent investigators from time to time who would report to them, they would be willing to inaugurate such a program. In this way the Agency might begin to obtain the independent objective audit of its work that has long been needed.

The present strengths and weaknesses of the Agency have been listed.

Next, the Commission turns to certain specific suggestions for prompt action. These recommendations in the opinion of the Commission can help to achieve the following:

A. Bring the Agency more in line with today's needs.
B. Produce a stronger, more efficient organization by helping toward correction of current weaknesses.
C. Serve as turning points in converting the Agency from a short-term type of operation to an effective long-term foreign information program.

Suggestions for Immediate Action

1. *Review and redefine objectives*

As indicated earlier, the Commission believes the establishment of both long-term and short-term objectives is of primary importance.

Long-term objectives should be reviewed by the Agency with the advice and assistance of Congress and the Department of State.

Short-term objectives necessarily vary in different parts of the world. To be realistic they must be tasks that an information program can be expected to accomplish in each country.

The Department of State, United States Ambassadors, Public Affairs Officers, the Office of Policy and Plans and Assistant Area Directors can contribute importantly to the formulation of short-term objectives.

2. *Appraise major themes and programs*

The Agency should review current programs to determine which should be continued, which should be dropped, and where new or expanded programs are needed.

In this area the Commission has three recommendations.

A. Such current themes as People's Capitalism, The Family of Man, Free Elections, Atoms for Peace, and United States culture have proved effective. They should be continued and extended to areas where they have not as yet achieved full impact.

B. The program for the teaching of English should be given special attention both as an immediate project and as a part of the long-range activity.

The Commission believes worldwide interest in the English language is one of our greatest assets. Demands for the teaching of "American English" far exceed the supply. The Agency should give this top priority as an independent activity and in cooperation with other countries through Binational Centers.

In addition to the work of the Department of State which has primary responsibility, the Agency, when feasible, should encourage and support American schools which have been established abroad.

C. In light of recent events, the Commission recommends to the Agency that special consideration be given to the possibility inherent in two new themes:

First, an increased emphasis on news of science, research, and technical achievement by the United States and the free world. Particular weight should be given to the way the free world has used science to improve health, welfare and living standards of all people.

In addition, the Soviets have borrowed heavily from the free world's ideas of competition, rewards for excellence, and the spirit of free inquiry in developing their physical sciences. They could now be challenged publicly as to why they had not carried the same free world ideas into the social sciences—human relations, economics, government—where they would be of benefit to the Soviet peoples.

3. *Step up personnel improvement*

The Agency should start planning now to meet the personnel needs required for a long-range program. This will call for careful selection, planning, and activity in many areas of personnel recruitment and relations. The Commission wishes to call attention to four specific suggestions:

A. The necessity for a career service in attracting and holding high caliber people. This has been discussed earlier in this report.

B. Higher priority of foreign language training. While the Agency has recognized the importance of this, the Commission has observed that other considerations are often given priority over language training.

C. Improvement and speed-up in re-assignment of people returning from the field. Currently many personnel returning to the United States are either misassigned or remain unassigned for far too long a time. This can be corrected by better, longer range planning of personnel assignments.

D. Greater attention to Cultural Affairs Officers (CAOs). The Commission recognizes the importance of the status and duties of the CAO. The Agency's Advisory Committee on Cultural Information, composed of outstanding leaders in American cultural activities, has been most helpful in the cultural programs.

This Committee, and the Commission, agree that Cultural Affairs Officers can and should be key men in the long-range program of the Agency. The Agency should pay greater attention to them, their qualifications, and their careers than it has in the past.

4. ***Plan for increased East-West exchanges***

The Agency should make advance preparation to take advantage of any further lifting of the Iron Curtain. It should be ready for new opportunities for East-West contacts and exchanges of information.

In addition, it should be noted that the U. S. S. R. is opening new areas to tourist travel. The United States Congress has relaxed some of the McCarran Act restrictions. In this atmosphere of encouragement to international travel, the Commission recommends that the Agency, together with the Department of State and other Government agencies and private groups, develop and promote a positive program encouraging tourism to the United States.

5. ***Improve cooperation with private enterprise***

The Commission has observed that the Agency has excellent cooperative relationships with the publishing in-

dustry, the movie industry and the broadcasting industry.

Special tribute should be given to the Broadcast Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee on Cultural Information. The members, distinguished representatives of American industry, professions, and academic life have given generously of their time and have been most helpful.

Relations with some of the wire services have been less than satisfactory. The Agency should do all it can to improve these relations and to establish the principle of "cooperation—not competition."

In addition, the Agency should continue and expand its efforts to be of service to the People-to-People movement and to other private groups and organizations, both at home and abroad, which are actively seeking to improve our international relations.

Budgetary Action

The Commission has neither the responsibility nor the wish to advise on the size of the USIA budget.

The Commission, however, has discussed with top officers of the Agency the budget of fiscal year 1959.

The members agree with the Agency's recommendation for action on the budget to:

1. Provide increases needed to cover higher costs due to inflationary trends abroad.
2. Provide funds to re-institute some of the programs given up to meet 1958 budget requirements, which a year's experience has shown were important to the overall United States program.
3. Provide increases to cover the cost of new or expanded programs called for by the present world situation.
4. Provide for adequate representation funds.

In addition, the Commission believes that the USIA budget should contain provisions for a contingency fund. Such a

fund would be for use by the Director for emergencies and for unexpected events which may occur in the rapidly changing international scene. The fund could not be used for ordinary expenses. It would be left unused if circumstances justifying its use did not occur.

The Commission also suggests that budgetary considerations should be an important facet of the development of its long-term character by USIA.

Such long-term planning will help avoid the budgetary ups and downs that have occurred in the past.

Conclusion

In summary, this Thirteenth Report to the Congress of the United States expresses the concern of the Commission in three main areas.

1. The challenges and opportunities that face the free world, and the need for a sound active international information program to meet the challenges—and to take advantage of the opportunities.
2. The need for a long-term information Agency—one that is planned, organized, and equipped not only to meet immediate short-term demands, but to develop and carry on a consistent program in the years to come.

   There is also the necessity that such an organization and program be:

   —non-partisan
   —closely responsive to Congress
   —an independent agency of government
   —offer a career service
   —meet other basic principles to be established by the Agency and agreed to by Congress.
3. Appraisal of the USIA shows many valuable areas of strength. The Commission however is more concerned with the still existing areas of weakness. Examination of these leads to the belief that they can be corrected. Every effort should be made to do so as quickly and efficiently as possible.

The Commission has discussed its views on the United States international information program with the new

Director of the Agency. The members of the Commission are in accord with his approach to this assignment.

The Commission also believes that under the guidance of the new Director—with the advice and help of Congress—it is possible for the United States to develop the kind of Information Agency that will in the long run build toward United States leadership in the constantly increasing ideological struggle between Communism and the free world.

Respectfully submitted

Mark A. May

MARK A. MAY,
Chairman

Erwin D. Canham

ERWIN D. CANHAM

Sigurd S. Larmon

SIGURD S. LARMON

Philip D. Reed

PHILIP D. REED

NOTE: Because of illness at the time of preparation of this report, Mr. Douglas has not been able to review it in full or to make his suggestions to other members of the Commission. For this reason, his signature does not appear above. His disposition, however, is to agree with most of the major points made by the Commission, especially the need for an Information Agency that will enjoy important status.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958

U. S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C.

REpublic 7-8340
Extension 4576 or 4577

ADVANCE RELEASE: FOR THURSDAY MORNING PAPERS, MARCH 6, 1958

Ten years of experience in counselling the United States foreign information program has led the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information to highlight in its 13th report to Congress the urgent need for long-range planning in foreign information work. "This is essential," affirms the Commission, "if we are to wrest the initiative from the well planned, long-range, lavishly-financed Communist propaganda effort."

The Commission said that recent Communist propaganda successes following the launching of their earth satellites coupled with the call for ideological competition that was enunciated by Khrushchev in 1957, represented a double-barrelled challenge and threat to the free world.

The report points out that the Soviet propaganda challenge which has existed for 40 years, has been intensified in the past 15 years and reached a peak with the launching of Sputnik and other Soviet advances. But, the report emphasizes, matching this challenge are "some very real opportunities for U.S. information activity."

It believes that there is a chance to turn Sputnik to the free world's advantage. The Soviet Sputniks and the challenge they represent can serve to reunite and rearm the free world, just as the Soviet attack on Korea helped to this end.

The report also saw in Khrushchev's challenge of "Let us compete" a slight lifting of the Iron Curtain and a chance for increased communications between the Soviets and the free world.

Another opportunity is seen in the increased demand for news from and about the United States. The Commission pointed out in its report that the Soviet's scientific advances have been news around the world and have whetted the appetite of the world for more news about what this country is doing and for more information about the United States and its people. This

demand, it believes, can be met only partly by private news services and offers an opportunity for the USIA to help clear up misunderstanding and ignorance of the United States. Reports from the field indicate an aroused receptivity for books, pamphlets, exhibits and motion pictures and has disclosed a greater curiosity about the scientific and economic strength of the United States than in the past.

A further opportunity mentioned in this report is the need for information activity in Africa, much of which it says remains a "wide open field." It believes there is today a real opportunity, especially in the central areas, to reach the people with long-range information programs that will be of real help to the people of that continent.

Cautioning that it would be a costly error to assume that the Communist threat is only a scientific one, the Commission's report states that "science to dominate the world...and ideology to win the minds of men are both essential elements in the Soviet plan of conquest...both are the products of carefully developed long-range plans. The Soviet activities in both fields have been persistent, continuous, aimed at specific long-range targets."

To successfully meet the Soviet Communist long-range ideological propaganda challenge, the Commission calls upon the U. S. Government to close further the 30-year competitive gap between the level of Communist propaganda and that of the U. S. foreign information effort.

Based on the lessons of the past ten years, the Commission recommends eight principles which the United States information program should adopt:

1. The foreign information program and organization must be non-partisan in the hope that this will encourage continuity in leadership and more efficient planning and operations.

2. Relations with Congress must be closer and continuous, including frequent consultations and discussions.

3. The international information organization should continue to be an independent agency. After observing the operations of the U. S. foreign information program both in the Department of State and as an independent agency, the Commission concludes that an information program operates more effectively when it is independent.

4. A permanent career system is urgently needed in order to attract and retain competent personnel.

5. These personnel must be supplied with adequate representation funds which have been denied to them year after year.

6. The program should continually clarify its objectives.

7. It should make available its specialized knowledge at the policy-making levels of government.

8. Finally, the USIA should assist the U. S. Government in taking the leadership in world-wide information programs.

The Commission's 13th report to Congress also examines the present strengths and weaknesses of USIA and concludes by making specific suggestions for prompt action in order that the Agency may be equipped to meet the long-range challenge of Communist propaganda and ideology. These include:

a) An appraisal of the Agency's major themes and programs. The Commission recommends the vigorous programming of People's Capitalism, Family of Man, Free Elections, Atoms for Peace, and a projection of United States cultural attainments. It urges the Agency to grant the teaching of English a high priority.

   The Commission also calls the Agency's attention to two possible new themes. One would be based on the free world's use of science to improve health, welfare and living standards of all people.

   The second, the Commission points out, would stem from the fact that "the Soviets have borrowed heavily from the free world's idea of competition, rewards for excellence and spirit of free inquiry in developing their physical sciences. They could now be challenged publicly as to why they have not carried the same free world ideas into the social sciences... human relations, economics, government... where they would be of benefit to the Soviet peoples."

b) Step-up personnel improvement by obtaining a career service, giving foreign language training high priority, improve and speed up the reassignment of personnel returning from the field, and give greater weight to the

role of the Cultural Affairs Officers in the Agency's total program.

c) Plan for increased East-West exchanges and cooperate with other government agencies to promote and develop a program of tourism to the United States.

d) Improve cooperation and continue to avoid competition with private enterprise.

This 13th report to Congress marks the tenth year of the Commission's existence. Three of the original members of the Commission, Chairman Mark A. May, Director, Institute of Human Relations, Yale University; Mr. Erwin D. Canham, Editor, Christian Science Monitor, and Mr. Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the Board, General Electric Company, have served continuously during the past decade. Mr. Sigurd S. Larmon, President, Young & Rubicam, has served on the Commission since January, 1954, and Mr. Lewis W. Douglas since January, 1956. Because of a recent illness, Mr. Douglas was unable to participate in the preparation of this report and for this reason has not signed it. He has, however, expressed agreement with most of the major points made by the Commission.

Copies of the Commission's report may be obtained from the Commission's staff at the Walker-Johnson Building, 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

****

Olsen, Elizabeth

March 13, 1959

Dear Mrs. Olsen:

Thank you for your letter of March 2nd.

Thanks too, for sending me the news clip. I am flattered.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth Olsen
11506 S. W. Military Rd.
Portland, Oregon

MRS. ELIZABETH OLSEN
11506 S. W. MILITARY ROAD
PORTLAND 19, OREGON

Inf

March 2, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed find a clipping that may interest you. A little explanation is called for, though. Early in the year, when you and some of the other CBS commentators reviewed the year 1958 and its significance on TV and radio, a letter signed "B. Brambeus" appeared in the "B-Mike" column of the Oregon Journal. It derided the text, the clothing of the speakers and termed it a smug, Wall Street atmosphere, or words to that effect.

It aroused my resentment and I replied. When I had given up the idea they were going to publish it I one day, Feb. 17th to be exact, received a phone call from Senator Neuberger's local secretary; she had gotten a big bang out of the letter, which she had just seen, and said she was sending a clipping to the Senator. A number of other people seemed to think it called for applause. Anyway, here it is.

You will be greatly missed at your spot on my radio dial when you leave in July; your broadcast has become a pleasant habit and I look forward each day to your analysis of the news. Have also read what you had to say about television in the New Republic. Change is always good for one and I hope you will enjoy yourself and return refreshed and renewed. Bon voyage!

Cordially,

Elizabeth Olsen

My husband and I are in our 80's. Our motto: Toujours gai! (Thanks to Mehitabel.)

Oregon Journal TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1959

★ ★ ★

MOYES: The diatribe against Ed Murrow et al seems to call for an answer. In fact, it appears to emphasize the very need they indicated. This American complacency with the status quo, the ostrich with his beak in the grassroots, is responsible for the backwardness we are just waking up to.

Sneering at "eggheads" and contemptuous referenceby carefree students to "a brain" is a danger we can't afford to make jokes about in this race for survival.

★ ★ ★

TRUE, I was not at the disadvantage of watching the speakers on TV and so was not distracted by $200 suits and vests (and possibly Brooks Bros. shirts concealed thereunder); I just listened on the radio to what they said in those clear, modulated voices, and the Wall Street tint, if any, that annoyed B. Brambeus was spared me. Next time perhaps he should try it.

★ ★ ★

I HAVE come to grips with Mr. Murrow in the past, but I respect his brains, as I do those of Sevareid and the others. And I deeply lament the passing of the late Elmer Davis. It cannot be denied, however, that these men are extremely well informed in their fields, have to be keen students and appraisers of the kaleidoscopic world events.

It is a Yankee privilege to give them an argument, but let us not discount their intelligence, their intellectuality or the recommendations based upon them. — ELIZABETH OLSEN.

Olsen, O. W.

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

March 17, 1959

Dear Mrs. Olsen:

Your wonderful son has dispatched to me the covers for my golf clubs. If my game were as good as the covers, I would be a professional.

I write to thank you very much indeed, and to tell you that every time I play golf in the future, the covers will remind me of the warm friendship and affection I have for your son.

Thank you, again.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. O. W. Olsen
730 Doty Street
Klamath Falls
Oregon

ERM/hl

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

March 17, 1959

Dear Ole:

The golf club covers are magnificent. I am writing your mother today. You will please write me and tell me something I can send to her as an expression of my appreciation.

I am off to London, Paris and Berlin for a quick trip the end of this week. Should be back in about ten days.

About the restaurant, I am going to be without income for the next year starting July 1, but would still like to have a small part of anything you undertake.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold Olsen
c/o Mrs. O. W. Olsen
730 Doty Street
Klamath Falls
Oregon

ERM/hl

Mrs. O. W. Olsen

730 Doty St., Klamath Falls, Oregon

FEB. 28, 1959

DEAR ED:

I CAME OVER TO KLAMATH FALLS YESTERDAY TO SEE MY MOTHER AND SHE HAD YOUR GOLF COVERS COMPLETED.

THE WOOL IN THESE COVERS WAS MANUFACTURED IN YOUR NATIVE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AT THE CHATHAM WOOLEN MILLS, ELKIN N.C. (IN THE HEART OF THE YADKIN VALLEY AND THE LAND OF THE HUSH PUPPIES) THE KNITTING WAS DONE BY A NATIVE OF NORWAY WHO SETTLED IN YOUR ADOPTED STATE OF WASHINGTON AND NOW LIVES HERE. THE DESIGN AND PROMOTION WAS DONE BY THREE OF A KIND OLSON, NOTORIOUS ROGUE RIVER RAT AND PARTNER OF THE NOTED GOLF DUO OF MURROW AND OLSON WHO SOUNDLY DEFEATED THE HOGAN-STODDARD TEAM FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST TITLE LAST JULY.

HOPE YOU WILL LIKE THEM.

SINCERELY.

Hurel "Ole" Olson

Olson, Harold.

Medford, Oregon
February 24, 1959

Dear Ed:

It was quite a surprise to hear of your taking a years leave of absence, but if anyone needs a rest you certainly do. You will probably end up working harder than ever.

Our good friend Tom's passing was quite a severe shock, but he went out without suffering--just the way he wanted to. Cathryn is getting along as well as can be expected, but the two kids are going to give her some anxious moments without Tom around.

I am living in Medford now and am endeavoring to find a good location to open an eating establishment or a combination restaurant and lounge. If I should find the right spot would you still be interested in investing some money as you indicated to me last July? If so, how much would you feel like investing?

I would rather start small and build the business up and expand when profits warrant it. In order to protect you I would incorporate, take a salary for operating and would put the profits back into the corporation.

I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience Ed, and give my best regards to Janet and Case. What are you planning on doing from July 1st on?

Sincerely,

Harold Olson

35 Vancouver Avenue
Medford, Oregon

Olson, Harold.
(Ole)

July 31, 1958

Mr. Harold Olson
547 N.E. Laurelhurst Place
Portland, Oregon

Dear Ole:

For God's sake, don't get yourself too well known, else your fame will spread to the East and the odds will be reduced. I am delighted with the good news and I am sure that next year, one way or another, we will meet up again.

As ever yours,

EHM:skh

Olsen, Harold

July 21, 1958

Mr. Harold Olsen
547 N.E. Laurelhurst Place
Portland, Oregon

Dear Ole:

Many thanks for your note. Casey and I are still reminiscing about the trip, and I shall long remember our golf match in which we humbled the proud and arrogant.

The knee is fine, and for the last few days I have been handling a bulldozer with rather more skill than I did my putter.

May be off to the Middle East some time in the next couple of weeks, but will make arrangements about the Scotch being forwarded.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Fields CHEVROLET CO.

107 S. E. GRAND AVENUE - PORTLAND 14, OREGON

PHONE BELMONT 2-0181

July 16, 1958

Dear Ed:

The news about the Middle East situation may make it necessary for my boat partner to fly over and get those boys straightened out, so I better get this letter out before you leave.

Ed, I want to thank you for the wonderful time we had on our trip down the Rogue River and our great victory over those two S.B.'s who were so sure they were going to give us such a Royal yensing. Old Stod is still talking about that golf match.

Another thing that impressed me on the trip was the way Casey molded himself into the situation. An intelligent, courteous and well schooled boy exposed to characters of all types, as he was, and being able to adjust himself quickly -- is a gift which will be of great value to him during his lifetime.

Your generous offer to help me on some type of business venture is deeply appreciated. When it does come about, I will guarantee you that I will put out all the honest effort within me to make a success of it for all concerned.

Monday, I sent the book on Sauvies Island to Casey, and it should be in his hands by now. Give Casey and Janet my warmest regards and the best to you.

Sincerely,

Ole

P.S. No hurry but when you order your next shipment of that famous Scotch, send me a half or whole case collect or I'll reimburse you by check.

Did your knee recover yet from the bruises I so generously inflicted?

Home address: 547 N. E. Laurelhurst Pl.
Portland, Oregon

Business : c/o Fields Chevrolet Co.
107 S. E. Grand Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Olson Scores Ace

Harold Olson, Portland, picked up his second ace in two weeks Wednesday when he scored a hole-in-one on the Portland Golf Club's 17th hole. Dan Kienow and Jim McDowell, both of Portland, witnessed the 118-yard drive with a nine iron. Olson picked up his first ace last July 16 on the 139-yard No. 4 hole of the Portland course.

Fields CHEVROLET CO.

107 S. E. GRAND AVENUE - PORTLAND 14, OREGON

PHONE BELMONT 2-0181

547 NE Haywood Place
P.

July 24, 1958

Dear Ed:

Your being my favorite golf partner makes it necessary that I inform you about my good fortune on the golf links the past week.

On Wednesday, July 16, I hit a soft 7 iron ten feet past the hole on Portland Golf Clubs 4th hole. Before my opponents could say "Lovely shot Ole", the ball drew back into the hole for an ace, the first one of my life. Than to add a little frosting to the cake, I went out yesterday and hit an 8 iron two feet in front of the stick on the 17th hole and in proceeded to roll in for another hole in one. Boy, are those squareheads lucky.

The irony of it was that neither Stoddard or Hogan were along to pay me 10 points at the coughed price.

I have my oversized Levi's, red timber faller suspenders, worn out sandals, checkered shirt and wide brim straw hat all packed and ready to travel in a moments notice. (In case Stoddard should wander by, I took the precaution of packing my gear in a leak proof duffel bag) Murrow we are now ready for those pigeons at Pine Valley, Burning Tree, Winged Foot etc. Be sure an specify that the backwood boys of the Pacific Northwest collect 10 points on holes in one.

Stod has been very busy catching up on back work and last week end his close friend and back door neighbor, Crosby Owen, had a fatal heart attack and Tom was burdened with arranging for the services and countless other details. Needless to say, Old Stod looked a little fagged out when I saw him yesterday.

I hope Janet's mother is recovering from her accident and your health is good. Extend my best to Janet and Casey and keep your putter warmed up.

Sincerely,

Ole

Olson, Harold E

Fields CHEVROLET CO.

107 S. E. GRAND AVENUE - PORTLAND 14, OREGON

PHONE BELMONT 2-0181

July 18, 1958

Dear Tom:

The trip down the Rogue River with the Stoddard-Murrow group will live in my memory as one of the most pleasant experiences in my life. I deeply appreciate your thoughtfullness in asking me to go along.

Both Murrow and I were somewhat embarrassed for the one sided pasting we gave you and Hogan in the 18 hole golf match. In order to protect yourself in any future golf matches or any other form of competition including snooker, I want to let you in on a secret known only to a few people.

The founders of that great college fraternity. Kappa Sigma, set up the greatest moral and character building program in the history of the world. The training is so intense and exacting that it stays with one throught life enabling us to hurdle any obstacle before us. This is what you and Hogan were up against— you were beat before you started. Murrow and I, both being Kappa Sigs, are also good sports and would therefore allow you and any partner you choose, to challenge us any time you feel up to it.

Sincerely,

Honest Harold Olson

Olyanova, Nadya

NADYA OLYANOVA
HANDWRITING ANALYST

17 February, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You have probably received many such requests as I am about to make, although I prefer to believe that mine is in a class by itself. For this reason, I hope you will show the kindness I know you to be capable of, which I have seen in your face, in your actions, and am sure will be revealed in your handwriting.

Briefly: I need a specimen of your handwriting; a few lines in ink on unruled paper with your signature, for my book which is contracted to come out this Fall. (It will be my 3rd.) In return for it, I shall be glad to prepare an analysis of it. It would be for me like going forth on an exciting adventure.

So that you will know whoI am, what I have done, and something about my art (although I'm sure you must know something about it)-- I am enclosing my folder. I hope you will find time, in your very busy life, to read it. True, it was designed for commercial purposes but it tells the story, nevertheless, and I need not explain to you the necessity for impinging on the commercial world. Many of my clients are businessmen, bankers, industrialists, although my greater interest is in working with psychiatrists on emotionally disturbed patients. But the object in my writing you is not to tell you about my interests, except to emphasize my great interest in you as a person who has made many valuable contributions toward making the world a better place in which to live. In this, a great majority of people will concur so it is not designed to flatter.

I shall look forward to getting your handwriting specimen and want you to know how grateful I shall be for it,

Most sincerely yours,

Nadya Olyanova

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
New York City

78 HORATIO STREET. NEW YORK 14. N. Y.

Handwriting Reveals —

CHARACTER

PERSONALITY

TEMPERAMENT

HIDDEN TALENTS

HEALTH SYMPTOMS

EMOTIONAL CONFLICTS

FUTURE POTENTIALITIES

VOCATIONAL APTITUDES

NADYA OLYANOVA

Handwriting Analyst

78 Horatio Street New York 14, N. Y.

What Is Graphology?

. . . "the art or science of deducing character, disposition or aptitudes from handwriting . . ."

Every gesture a human being makes gives a clue to his character; the way he walks, talks, laughs—and *writes*. He writes unconsciously, without sensing the formation of letters or the words he makes, concentrating on the text. And he, therefore, reveals more about himself this way than in any other single gesture. His handwriting represents *congealed integrated behavior*. It can also be called *mind-writing* since it is a composite picture of the way his mind works.

It takes the practiced eye of the trained graphologist to interpret these graphic elements accurately. Such an expert will take into consideration every stroke made with the pen; whether it be the single dotting of an "i", pen pressure, upper and lower loops, "t" crossings, size of writing, margins, spacing, slant, rhythm, base line, connecting strokes, small letters, capitals, finals, or the entire specimen as a unit.

The reason a person's handwriting lends itself so well to psycho-diagnosis is: (1) It is permanent. (2) It is portable and can be examined in a laboratory. (3) It cannot be consistently dissimulated. (4) It has the very important advantage of affording a possibility of leisurely and detailed examination without the necessity of the writer's presence. (5) It definitely represents the particular method with which an individual makes his approach to his fellow men. As one famous psychologist said: "Handwriting symbolizes the way from me to you." (6) It is the only personality clue that affords an opportunity of investigating the development and evolution of the personality over a period of time.

Self-knowledge is as important as knowledge of our employees. And because a graphological report can reveal our basic personality and abilities on a scientific basis, it should become invaluable to every thinking man and woman as an objective index to character.

Nadya Olyanova

Who Is Nadya Olyanova?

TIME Magazine, in its inimitable style, called her: "U. S. No. 1 Graphologist, author of *Handwriting Tells* . . . radiorator and analyst for Philip Morris (and others), one-time personnel adviser to Standard Oil of California (and others), psycho-diagnostician of New York's Community Church Mental Clinic . . ."

N. Y. WORLD-TELEGRAM feature writer Earl Sparling said of Olyanova: (headline) "MAGNATES LEAN ON HER IN HIRING EMPLOYEES."

ESQUIRE Magazine, in its Manhattan Round-up feature wrote: "Olyanova's no slouch on employment problems. She has on her roster of clients many large firms who have used her talents to decide whether or not a man should be employed. With devastating accuracy she will produce a picture of the man that might dismay him, did he but know. Even executives who were reluctant, at first, to believe in her system were brought to the conclusion that she had something.

"Nadya Olyanova, with the inmost hidden secrets of humanity at her fingertips, is not the Delphic Oracle type . . . She studied with Dr. Alfred Adler, and it was through the science of personality that Olyanova finally entered into the realms of graphology, occupational advice, and surveys through handwriting into the psychiatric field . . ."

Dr. Alfred Adler once said of her: "Nadya Olyanova is to the field of graphology what Michaelangelo was to art . . ."

Olyanova's book, *Handwriting Tells,* is used as a textbook. She is currently writing another one soon to be published.

. . . She worked for Northwestern University, selecting eligibles for scholarships from handwritings.

. . She has been published in national magazines including Cosomopolitan; helped countless numbers of people through her radio broadcasts.

. . . Olyanova has done extensive research on psychiatric problems, with special emphasis on alcoholism; written articles on the subject, attended seminars at Yale University, worked with problem drinkers.

Potential brides submit their own and prospective husband's handwritings to learn whether they are compatible.

College students are guided vocationally by her graphological findings.

Psychiatrists use her analysis as an aid in diagnosing mental patients.

Many bankers and top executives do not hire a man for a job without first submitting his handwriting for analysis to Olyanova.

Reduced Facsimiles of Bankers' Signatures

From a series of articles by Olyanova in *The Southern Banker.*

"Your past contributions on the anaylsis of handwriting from the signatures of prominent bankers created more frequent and favorable comment than anything we have tried . . . It was surprising and in many cases uncanny how you depicted a man's character from such a meager specimen of his handwriting . . ."

Haynes McFadden, Publisher
The Southern Banker
Atlanta, Ga.

"Your analysis of the applications which we have forwarded to you in the past have proven to be a very valuable aid in the selection of new people for positions in our bank . . . We find that your analysis has been so accurate in those which we have employed that we have decided to forward you for analysis future applications before making any commitments."

David L. Brumback, President
Van Wert National Bank
Van Wert, Ohio

"The mechanics of your profession is still a major mystery to me but the results have been so eminently satisfactory that I am no longer concerned with the means. In reviewing present personnel or prospective employees, your counsel is most helpful and the only serious mistake I have made in this field was when I did not wait for your analysis to come . . . My advice to those who have personnel problems (and who does not?) is to put a few cases through your mill. They will be convinced."

L. A. Tobie, President
Meriden Savings Bank
Meriden, Conn.

"Although originally doubtful of the value of your services in connection with personnel work, I have had some experience with you along these lines which removed any doubts. Judging from these results I am satisfied you can be of great help."

Herman F. Hahn, President
Union Bank & Trust Co.
Los Angeles, Calif.

"Your keen-sighted and sound character analyses have amazed us, especially in those cases where we have asked you to analyze the writing of older employees whom we knew intimately . . . It is absolutely uncanny how accurately you pointed out the quirks, frailties, good points and bad . . ."

Hugo E. Birkner, Vice Pres.
Davey Tree Expert Co.
Kent, Ohio

"Your analyses and advice have been of tremendous help to us, and I cannot imagine any busy executive doing without them.

P. H. Kuyper, President
Rolscreen Company
Pella, Iowa

A Superior of a Franciscan Monastery says:

"In advising those who have sought pastoral guidance from me, it has often been necessary to assess fundamental characteristics and hidden aptitudes . . . and in this connection your analyses have proved most valuable."

Father Joseph, O.S.F.
Little Portion, Mt. Sinai, L. I.

From New York City—a Psychiatrist:

"The analyses you have made on my patients have been so good and so charged with insight and understanding that I do not hesitate for one moment to say that you are the master of a technique which is eminently suitable not only for the understanding of human nature, but for its therapeutic influence."

W. B. Wolfe, M.D.

From Canada—a Consulting Engineer:

"Your keen analyses and advice have been of tremendous aid to me and I do not hesitate to recommend your services to those with problems."

Arthur Surveyor

From Cleveland, Ohio—Another Banker:

"You have aided us immeasurably and at crucial times . . . Your insight has been little short of supernatural . . . utterly astounding. You are, no doubt, a great source of encouragement in the lives of others as you have been in mine.

Robert J. Izant

Oman, E.C.

September 9, 1959

Mr. Everett C. Oman
Boscobel, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Oman,

In reply to your recent letter to Mr. Murrow, I much regret that he will be unable to give you a list of mortal dangers, as he is out of the country and does not plan to return until July of 1960.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

E. C. Oman
Boscobel, Wis.

Edward Murrow

Dear Sir:

Our Carnegie club is holding a discussion on a statement attributed to yourself regarding our nation being in mortal danger.

The subject of the discussion is, "What are the mortal dangers referred to." You can imagine how inspiring it would be to have a statement from yourself as to those dangers.

Our meeting will be on the 16th of this month. Would you have time to drop me a line stating briefly a list of dangers? The subject was my suggestion, therefore I am writing.

Yours very truly
Everett C. Oman
E C Oman

Ommerle.

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

HARRY G. OMMERLE
Vice President
Network Programs

June 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I can't tell you how much your phone call of last week meant to me except to say that coming from you, it meant a helluva lot.

Thanks, Ed.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harry

HARRY G. OMMERLE

HGO:ejp

Ommerle, Harry G.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ed Murrow

from: Mr. Harry Ommerle

October 15, 1958

The good wishes expressed in the attached wire are late, but nevertheless sincere.

I had heard you were going to be at your New York apartment address this past weekend, so sent the wire there only to learn later that I had been misinformed.

However, now I can add to my wire by saying I thought the show was great. The forthcoming season holds great promise.

HARRY G. OMMERLE

HGO:ejp

F. 295-3/54

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR OR AIR MAIL** would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via **REGULAR MAIL** addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via **AIR MAIL** to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for **WBBM** and **KNX** are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" **ONLY** if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE OCTOBER 12, 1958

TO BE DELIVERED SUNDAY, OCT. 12
BY 5:00 PM

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. 202 (Div.) 41 (Dept.)

MR. ED MURROW
580 PARK AVENUE
APARTMENT 10D
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR ED:

YOU ALREADY KNOW HOW TREMENDOUSLY ENTHUSED I AM ABOUT "SMALL WORLD" SO ALL I CAN SAY IS GOOD LUCK.

REGARDS,

HARRY G. OMMERLE

One World Council

April 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Ferrand:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of March 18th. I was away from the city for about three weeks.

I note the names of the candidates for the main One World Award, 1957 and would like to cast my vote in favor of Dr. Jonas Salk.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jacques F. Ferrand
Executive Secretary
One World Council, Inc.
147 West 42 Street
New York 36, New York

mac

One World Council, inc.

147 WEST 42ND STREET • SUITE 210 • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • OXFORD 5-2488

March 18,1958

Edward R.Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York City
Room 1701

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here are the names of candidates for the main ONE WORLD AWARD,1957

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
HAROLD STASSEN
CHESTER BOWLES
ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE
DR. JONAS SALK
JAWAHARIAL NEHRU
LESTER PEARSON

These nominations have been received from various organizations and important personalities, in the order listed above.

As a ONE WORLD AWARD RECIPIENT, you have the right to vote for the candidate of your choice. I hope that you will exercise this privilege and will look forward to an early reply.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Jacques F. Ferrand
Executive Secretary

PS-Enclosed you will find some material about our planned ONE WORLD FORUM in Monte Carlo,1958. I would appreciate it, if you would make some comments and recommendations.

ONE WORLD AWARD RECIPIENTS

Oswaldo Aranha	1949
Roger Baldwin	1950
Dr. Ralph Bunche	1949
Dr. Ben Cohen	1950
Kent Cooper	1945
Norman Corwin	1946
Ted Cott	1952
Bartley C. Crum	1949
Justice William O. Douglas	1951
Albert Einstein	1948
Dr. Herbert Evatt	1949
Fiorella La Guardia	1947
Edouard Herriot	1951
Ira A. Hirschmann	1949
John Huston	1949
Stanely Kramer	1951
Mary Margaret McBride	1950
Frederic March	1947
Edward R. Murrow	1950
Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	1952
Quentin Reynolds	1950
Carlos P. Romulo	1950
David Sarnoff	1945
Dore Schary	1948
Dr. Albert Schweitzer	1952
Eric Sevareid	1951
Count Carlo Sforza	1949
Moshe Sharett	1949
William L. Shirer	1948
Arturo Toscanini	1947
Fritz von Unruh	1952
Lazar Wechsler	1952
William Wyler	1950
Darryl F. Zanuck	1945

Honorary Life Member
Herbert H. Lehman

Chairman
Hon. Emanuel Cellar

Vice Chairmen
Edouard L. Cournand
Dr. Richard E. Evans

Executive Secretary
Jacques F. Ferrand

Treasurer
Heinz A. L. Hellmond

Major Harry Brodsky
Ibrahim Chowdry
Mrs. Louis S. Gimbel, Jr.
Mrs. Florence Perna Gregg
Dr. David Horowitz
Leo Louison
Reba Monness
Dr. Julius G. Neumann
Hertha Pauli
Mrs. Mildah Polia
Richard Roffman
Dr. Sholom Shakin
Mrs. Ninon Tallon
Henry Torres

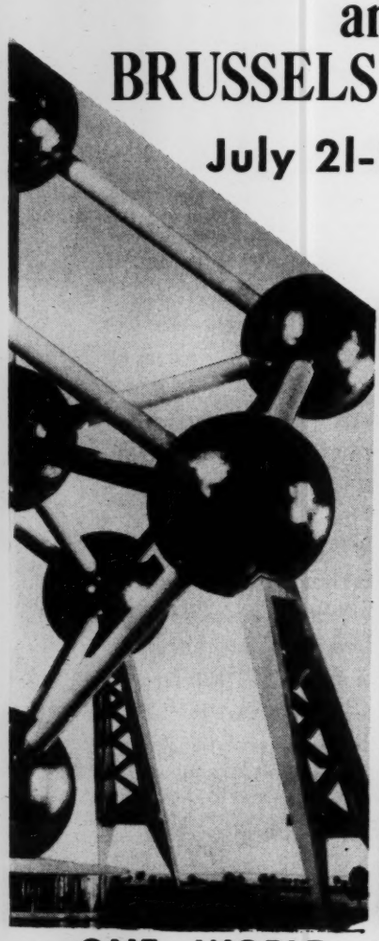
KLM
ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

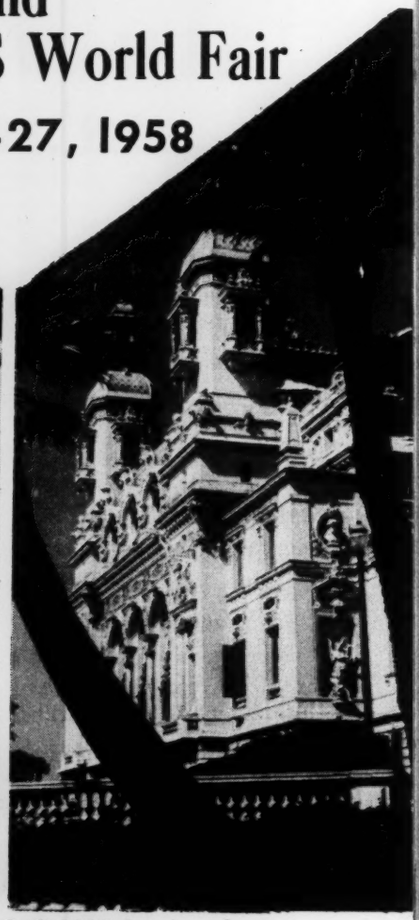
You Are Cordially Invited To Attend

ONE WORLD FORUM

MONTE CARLO
and
BRUSSELS World Fair

July 21-27, 1958





ONE WORLD COUNCIL, Inc.
147 West 42 St., Rm 210,
OXford 5 2488

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to participate in the coming One World Forum of lay citizens, to be held in Monte Carlo, July 22-26, 1958.

THIS MEETING, called by the One World Council, Inc., is planned as a battle in the crucial struggle FOR MEN'S MINDS. This is the war we must wage today if mankind as we know it is to live tomorrow.

THE MONTE CARLO FORUM will be a call to arms in the fight against humanity's arch foes: FEAR, HATRED, PREJUDICE, VIOLENCE, CRUELTY, IGNORANCE, POVERTY, DISEASE and what Alfred Nobel called "Mankind's enemy number one – stupidity!"

YOU MAY COME as a delegate or as an observer – or both.

You will become familiar with the global network of One-World activities already at work; you will help adapt them to new situations in different locales, advance suggestions based upon current trends, and establish a basis for exchange of correspondence and information between your own and overseas groups. Conscious of the urgency of our times, you will have opportunities to participate in any or all activities consistent with the "One-World" Plan for amelioriating conditions that breed wars of violence.

THIS WILL BE THE SECOND great international meeting of its kind. The San Remo "One-World" meeting of 1950 was hailed in many countries as the "hope of the world." It is time now for a second meeting ... at Monte Carlo ... where a royal welcome awaits us ... and a visit to the International 1958 World Fair in Brussels. For participation, mail the enclosed application – now!

Sincerely yours,

Emanuel Celler

Chairman

PROGRAM of the Monte Carlo Meeting
July 1958

TOPICS

WHAT CAN THEY DO FOR PEACE?

1st day – SCIENCE AND EDUCATION
2nd day – WOMEN AND YOUTH
3rd day – ART, THEATRE, RADIO, TELEVISION, MOVIES
4th day – INDUSTRY AND LABOR – TOWN AFFILIATIONS
5th day – RELIGION, HUMANITY, AND IMMIGRATION

SPEAKERS who have agreed to appear:
Prior to Feb. 15, 1958

the Nobel Laureates, Prof. Paul W. Hess, Dr. R. Rucika, Dr. Otto Loewi, Prof. Werner Heisenberg, and Congressman Celler Barry Gray, Norman Thomas, Herta Pauli, F.V. Unruh, Dr. Richard E. Evans, etc.

ORGANIZATION LEADERS who have agreed to participate: **Prior to Feb. 15, 1958**

Mrs. James Sparkman – *Operation Town Affiliation*
Dr. Joseph Lichten – *Anti-Defamation League*
Rabbi Sam Silver – *Union American Hebrew Congregation*
Dr. Saul Collin – *Dramatic Workshop*
Colonel Howard E. Cox – *President, Military Orders or Foreign Wars*
Mrs. Louis S. Gimbel Jr. – *Trustee, New School of Social Research*
Ninon Tallon – *Societe Des Autaurs, Paris*
Mrs. Florence Pema Gregg – *President, Republican Business Women's Club of Connecticut*
Mrs. Mildah Polia – *President, Circle Artistic Francais, New York*
David Horowitz – *United Nations Correspondence Fellowship*
Marion L. Courtney – *New Jersey Department of Education*

East West Institute
American Nobel Anniversary Committee
Interfaith Committee for Peace in the Holy Land
African Cultural Society
Labor Temple Fellowship
French-American Congress for Democracy

What Will Happen At The ONE WORLD FORUM – 1958

As a DELEGATE from your group (we assume that it is non-political, and not committed to any totalitarian ideology), you will help determine the program and procedure of the One World Forum at the Agenda and Organization Meetings held before departure for Monte Carlo, in New York and, together with delegations from other countries, in Brussels. Suggestions and proposals for the Meeting are requested now, and should be submitted to Committee headquarters before May 26, 1958.

DELEGATES will enjoy the many informal get-togethers – international social gatherings, group excursions and trips, seminars, etc. to encourage the exchange of views and experiences between people from different countries and backgrounds. Representatives of U.S. nationality groups will function as "One World Interpreters" between American and foreign delegations, and furnish convincing evidence, by their very presence, of the possibility of building one world from many peoples.

At the Agenda Meetings, every Delegate will be assigned to one or several working committees, – on mutual aid, cultural exchange and human relations projects, inter-group cooperation and many other areas of one world achievement. At the ONE WORLD FORUM itself, each Delegate should

1) become acquainted with the global network of one world activities as developed here and abroad, studying particularly those projects which may be of interest and benefit to his own group and community.

2) help develop, on the basis of the experience gained in his own group and community experiments, projects which may be adapted to the needs of communities abroad.

3) Establish a basis for exchange of correspondence and information between his own and foreign groups.

RESULTS of the ONE WORLD MEETING will include

a) permanent working committees on correspondence, information and projects on which organizations in different countries will cooperate

b) reports of each delegate to his groups and own community – a continuing process of one world education

c) further impetus for this "world neighborhood project," which should develop into a round-the-year and round-the-globe effort to promote the "grass-roots" basis of One World.

OBSERVERS as well as DELEGATES will also attend the GALA EVENTS

ONE WORLD COUNCIL, INC.

Chairman
Hon. Emanuel Celler

Executive Secretary
Jacques F. Ferrand

Vice Chairmen
Edouard L. Coumand
Dr. Richard E. Evans

Treasurer
Heinz A. A. Hellmond

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John Huston	1949
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Quentin Reynolds	1950
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Count Carlo Sforza	1949
Moshe Sharett	1949
William L. Shirer	1948
Arturo Toscanini	1947
Fritz von Unruh	1952
Lazar Wechsler	1952
William Wyler	1950
Darryl F. Zanuck	1945

HONORARY LIFE MEMBER
Herbert H. Lehman

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
ONE WORLD FORUM in MONTE CARLO

I herewith make application for membership in the One World Council Tour to Monte Carlo to attend as a delegate____ or observer_____ in the One World Forum, July 22-26, 1958.

I understand that a deposit of $100 must accompany this application to hold reservations for me, also that this deposit is returnable up to eight weeks prior to departure.

Name(s)_____

_____

Address_____ Telephone_____

Date and Place of Birth _____

Organization_____

Address_____

Title_____

I wish to make arrangements for an extension trip before_____ after_____ Monte Carlo Forum for 1 wk._____ 2 wks._____ 3 wks._____ 4 wks.

Please mail applications to the following members of my organization_____

_____

_____

_____

Checks are payable to: ONE WORLD COUNCIL, INC.

Send applications, checks or queries to:

ONE WORLD COUNCIL, INC.
147 West 42 Street, Rm. 210, New York 36, N. Y.
OXford 5-2488

THE ONE WORLD COUNCIL
was founded to help in forming and cultivating a climate of opinion in which men of good will can work together for ONE WORLD in the spirit of Woodrow Wilson, Wendell Willkie, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, It continues the work begun by the One World Committee founded in 1944. It is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

THE ONE WORLD COUNCIL
repudiates the theory that mankind must submit to the forces which seem to consign it to doom. We believe that we can find ways to defeat these forces by mobilizing the moral and intellectual resources of men and calling to our service the historic and social forces which are on our side.

We accept neither the doctrine of inevitability nor the solution by tyrannical power. Our heritage has its roots deep in Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence. We are dedicated to the principles of the Bill of Rights. Our belief is that free men by patient thought and moral insight can find a way to a ONE WORLD community in which individual independence and national integrity can be preserved.

To find this way we must confer. All men, and all kinds of men, must confer across all national and racial boundaries. We must search each other's minds and candidly examine each other's views. Out of the counsels of many there can emerge the concept and form of the system of law and order in which a free One World community may thrive.

- Never was there an hour when humanity needed more a rediscovery of the vision and faith of the sages, seers and prophets who across the ages have kept bright the vision of the brotherhood of man, the ideal of peace, and the power of reason and good will to create the great community.
- It is an hour for the voice of ONE WORLD TO MAKE ITSELF HEARD. We invite you to Monte Carlo in the belief that there this voice will have a powerful sounding board.

THE ONE WORLD COUNCIL
is organizing the Monte Carlo Forum, July 22-26, 1958, to serve these purposes by providing an opportunity for men and women of good will from all countries to meet and share their thinking.

This meeting bids fair to outshine even the success of its predecessor meeting held in San Remo in 1950. At that meeting the Alfred Nobel Park and Alfred Nobel Avenue were officially opened and dedicated along with the beautiful villa in which Alfred Nobel spent his declining years. A visit to these shrines will be among the thrilling experiences of those attending the International Monte Carlo Forum. American ONE WORLD visitors may avail themselves of special travel arrangements and rates provided by the ONE WORLD Council.

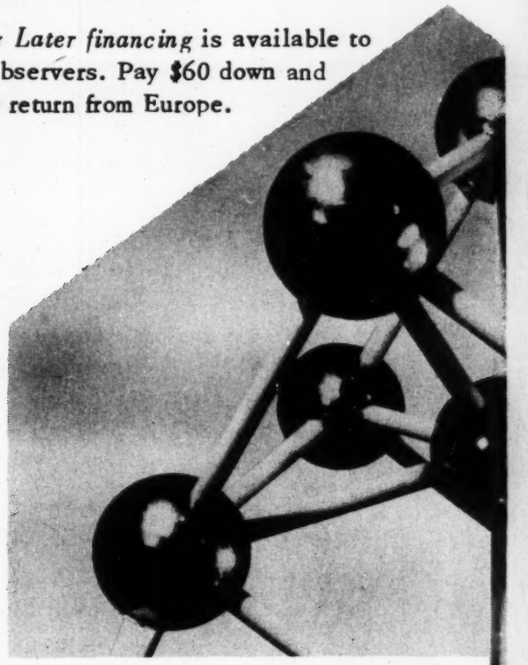
ONE WORLD FORUM
TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

The One World Council, Inc., has made special arrangements for bringing delegates and observers to Monto Carlo to attend the One World Forum via K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines.

A popular *one week tour*, from New York to Monte Carlo and return, will provide roundtrip air transportation, hotel accommodations and meals, receptions and Forum program, **for the exclusive One World rate of $595.00**

The One World Council has also arranged to provide special travel service for delegates and observers at the Monte Carlo Forum who may desire 1, 2, 3 or 4 week *extended trips* to Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, Scandinavia, or Holylands, etc., before or after the Forum.

Go Now – Pay Later financing is available to delegates and observers. Pay $60 down and balance on your return from Europe.



NOTE:

All arrangements for transportation and land tours are made by Embassy Tours Inc. and/or its agents. The various airlines and/or steamship lines are not to be held responsible for any act, omission or event during the time passengers are not on board their planes, ships or conveyance. The usual passage contract in use by the airlines or steamship companies concerned when issued shall constitute the sole contract between such airline or steamship line and the purchase of this tour and/or the passenger.

The airlines which may be used in these tours are: KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Trans World Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Alitalia, Scandinavian Airlines, Swissair, Sabena, British European Airlines, B.O.A.C., Air France, ELAL, M.E.A., etc.

OPERATION STATEHOOD
ANCHORAGE CHAPTER
P. O. BOX 407
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

7

May 6th

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The people of Alaska are staging a giant Statehood Jubilee May 24th for the purpose of bringing attention to our cause of Statehood. There will be hundreds of Alaskans present, all with one purpose in mind; that of acheiving immediate Statehood. This, of course, is an extremely important event to us.

It is also important for the Alaskan citizenry to know there are people like yourself, Mr. Murrow, who stand behind our gigantic effort. We need an occasional boost in morale. A telegram from you, to be read that night to the assembled guests will provide that necessary boost. Will you help?

If you will send your telegram to Mrs. Sewell F. Faulkner, 1121 7th Ave. Anchorage, Alaska, in advance of the above mentioned date, it will reap great rewards in friendship from the people who so urgently need your help.

Thank you so much for your interest,
Sincerely,

Robert W. Retherford

Robert W. Retherford, Pres.
OPERATION STATEHOOD

A Non-Partisan Association Devoted to Immediate Statehood for Alaska

June 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

Mr. Murrow has been kind enough to send along your contribution to the Harold Taylor Fund and I am writing to express my gratitude to you for your help to the cause of good education.

With very best wishes.

Harold Taylor

HT:hl

Mr. Kurt H. Oppenheimer
33-73 163rd Street
Flushing 58, New York

Oppenheimer

June 8, 1959

Mr. Kurt Oppenheimer
33-73 163rd Street
Flushing 58, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

I write to thank you for your thoughtful letter of May 27 and for your check drawn to the Harold Taylor Fund, which I have forwarded to him.

I am disposed to agree with the main line of your contention regarding the Russian economy. However, I see no possibility of the Russians permitting the operation of a "Buy Now, Pay Later" system, unless they should deny their own dogma and doctrine. By that I mean their political and economic objectives. There is no doubt that the Russian people would like more of the good things of life if their government is in a position to dole out these good things sparingly while devoting the major portion of their gross national product to purposes that serve the national interest rather than the welfare of the individual.

Thank you again for your stimulating letter.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
580 Park Ave.
New York, N Y

May 27, 59

Dear Sir,

Please permit me the following remarks a-propos your news broadcast of tonight. In your discussion of the new british-russian trade agreement and the clues it permits us concerning the changing evolution of the russian economy, I missed one line of argument. The reasons for being for or against this agreement, as listed by you did not include one, which I find to be the most compelling of all, namely that, in my opinion, it is possible, that the best hope for preventing the next war may well be a rising standard of living in the Soviet Union. We in America pride ourselves on the fact , that we are a nonagressive nation. But this has not always been so. Examples should not be hard to find. The indians, the british empire, Spain, Mexico etc have all felt our expansionary aims at times. It seems to me, that our agressiveness as a nation disappeared mostly after we had reached our higher living standards. To put it into a real Madison Ave Type slogan, I believe the way to prevent the next world war is to introduce BUY NOW, PAY LATER into the russian economy. What you and others have lately decried as american flabbiness, would, I think, result as surely in Russia if this type of economy got started there. Already, we think Mr. Kruthchev has at times been forced to make concessions to the educated elite of civil servants, scientists and managers in Russia

Here in America we just go a little further and make concessions to that much larger group, the american consumer. I would refer you to our war effort during the second world war, which certainly was quite sufficient to win the war, but still was way below our real capacity. Why? As a concession to the american people in their capacity as consumers only. A bigger war effort might have saved some american lives and could conceivably have been sold to the public on that basis. But it would certainly have meant many concessions by the consumers generally and politicians being what they are believe in the art of the Possible.

I am most willing to be convinced , that I am wrong in this my theory, but have so far not found a good enough argument to drop this one. A further supporting argumnet could be made out of the behavior of the germans before and after the second world war. Hitler happened during a period in Germany, when unemployment was higher than ever. These same people today in western Germany are much more intrigued with production and consumption and conquering world markets and not too happy about having an army again. While the people in the eastern half are still much more militant and desirous of obtaining the western standard of living.

My wife and I caught you and some of your friends on a taped radio broadcast of the dinner in honor of Dr. Harold Taylor. Never before have we heard such pure enjoyment in your familiar voice. Enclosed please find check for $ 5.00 for the Harold Taylor fund, it might buy a book.

With best regards Kurt H Greenhain

Oppenheim, Kurt H.

April 8, 1959

Dear Kurt:

Many thanks for your nice note of March 24th, which I found awaiting me upon my return from a brief trip to Europe.

I greatly appreciate your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kurt H. Oppenheim
33-73 163 Street
Flushing 58, New York

mcc

March 24 1959
33-73 163 st.
Flushing 58 N Y

Dear Sir,

Having read in the newspapers about your plans for yourself for the next year, I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for trying to open some doors at CBS for my suggestion concerning an educational show with scholarships as prices last year. Now I understand the obstacles better.

I further would like to say, that I felt it as both a pleasure and a privilege to have worked with you for some years on both " See It Now " and " Person to Person ". When you return and can again use a good engineer, it would please me, if you would call on me, no matter where my services might be useful.

Hoping your next year fulfills all your expectations, I am with best regards Kurt.

Kurt H Gerlach

PHONE TURNER 3-8121

D. LINCOLN ORLOW
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1106 BROADWAY
GARY, INDIANA

Orlow, D. Lincoln

January 29,1958

Sir:

I trust this letter will deserve your attention.

I have in mind erroneous references on the part of the press, radio, television, speakers and literature in general, pertaining to the former empire--Russia, reconstituted as as Union of Soviet Socialist Socialist Republics, also formally and officially referred to as Soviet Union, as the result of the Russian Revolution of 1917. To refer to that country as Russia or even Soviet Russia is a misnomer, unless reference is made to what is geographically called Russia proper, officially designated as Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, one of the largest Soviet Republics, a component part of the union of fifteen separate socialist republics, each republic being linguistically, geographically, culturally and governmentally distinct, and being only politically and ideologically associated with each other in maintaining a structure of society based upon Socialism as taught by Marx, Engels and Lenin, hence the connotation Socialist, subject, of course, to modification as progress and modern conditions may require, with the ultimate goal--Communism.

Incidentally, it must be stated that in official statements, documents or diplomatic communications or utterances that take place, no where and at no time, in referring to the Soviet Union by its government or by any other government, including, of course, that of the United States of America, the name Russia is being used, because Russia as such, that is, as an entity no longer exists.

Again, incidentally, besides USSR as a whole, there are two of the fifteen Soviet Republics, namely, the Ukrainian and Belorussian are members of the United Nations, albeit members republics comprising the Soviet Union.

I trust it is not too immodest on my part to say that I have, by the foregoing, factually, contributed to clarify the frequently misconceived important facts in relation to the matter in question.

Respectfully yours,

D. Lincoln Orlow

Gary Author Is About To Have Another Authentic Thriller Published.

SEVERAL BIG PUBLISHERS ARE VYING FOR THE RIGHTS TO PUBLISH IT.

Rewardingly jubilant with success of his sensational book "Red Wedding," D. Lincoln Orlow, Gary author-lawyer, under the nom de plume of Damon Orlow, is readying his new literary effort, a sequel to "Red Wedding," tentatively titled "White Wedding, Et Cetera."

Orlow has reason to hopefully predict that his new book, in scope, range and cognition, will surpass "Red Wedding," which, it will be recalled, was, several years ago, published by Great Books Foundation publishing house, and at the time was its best seller. It was warmly received, acclaimed and praised by literary critics, reviewers, and the press here and abroad. "Red Wedding" is variously, but in the same vein, glowingly described as: work of art, three-dimensional, breathtaking, excellent, delightful, fascinating . . .

Parenthetically, Orlow, being a Hoosier and Garyite, will have, incorporated in his new book a chapter or so, depicting some noteworthy local episodes and incidents.

Reverting to "Red Wedding," it will not be amiss to requote typical, fragmentary comments:

New York Times—"Damon Orlow's 'Red Wedding' is like an operatic drama . . . It is a cavalcade in in words so alive that the reader is swept into the emotion of the characters . . . is a ripened, mellowed work of art, like Gorky's 'Childhood' and Tolstoy's 'Resurrection' . . . Twenty years seems a long time to spend on a book . . . But when you savor the quality of 'Red Wedding' you feel that even a lifetime is not too long to bring forth the folk soul . . . Every reader of 'Red Wedding' will rejoice in the friendship that inspired this book."

Chicago Tribune—"It has been left to a praticing attorney in Gary to answer that vitally important question: What sort of people are those Russians? . . . a frank, delightfully readable book . . . excellent story."

Henry Beston, renowned author—" . . . an honest holding of the mirror to a peasant community . . . and characters—they are three-dimensional."

In Orlow's home town, Gary, Indiana, the editor of the Gary Post-Tribune, H. B. Snyder, in whose paper "Red Wedding" was highly reviewed, in a personal letter to the author, wrote: " . . . with maturity, you have been able to see the humor and the tragedies in perspective . . . gay and interesting . . . informative and fascinating reading."

Professor Volodymir Batchynsky, coincidentally, author's co-native, praisingly calls "Red Wedding," "breathtaking . . . adding, " . . . I bow my head before you . . . "

At the invitation of book stores, beginning with Gary Book Store, the author spent weeks autographing his book at Marshall Field, Carson Pirie, Brentano's, The Fair, in Chicago and other places.

At a lavish autographing party in the Field Building, Chicago, author Orlow was greeted by a host of press representatives, and interviewed on major radio stations from coast to coast.

To the author's awesome surprise, he was feted by literary personalities in Conrad Hilton Hotel and the fabulous Pump Room, Ambassador Hotel in Chicago.

Incidentally, "Red Wedding" so moved Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller, affectionately called "Bobo," that she telephoned the author long distance, and wrote a personal, congratulatory letter, expressing a desire to meet him.

Famous Dr. George W. Crane, writer of the widely read syndicated column, "The Worry Clinic," not to mention his other works, wrote: "The city of Gary should be proud to know it has a distinguished author."

One disappointing element of "Red Wedding" is that publishers regretfully informed Orlow that a great mail-order house reconsidered a tentative order for sixty thousand copies of "Red Wedding," just because the book contains episodes involving sex, and although the author treats the inevitable subject euphemistically and with tenderness, the ghost of Anthony Comstock prevailed, a lamentable sign that some people in high places in this age should suffer from intellectual immaturity, if not bigotry, ignorance, and superstition.

• • •

Ormerod, C. B

By Hand

British Information Services,
45 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

January 29, 1959

Personal and Private

My dear Brother Ed,

Your words of praise for B.I.S. after the luncheon for Dr. Charles Hill were deeply appreciated. So too was the last paragraph of your letter of January 7th.

You know, without my telling you, how much your words of commendation mean to me, but I cannot refrain, nevertheless, from thanking you for them once again.

Yours as ever,

Brother Bill

C. B. Ormerod

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Ormerod, Major C.B

January 7, 1959

Major C.B. Ormerod
British Information Services
45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Brother Bill:

Your documents were indeed helpful to both Collingwood and Schoenbrun, and I say you my thanks for your generous comments.

It was a curious coincidence but, while you were talking to Bob Dixon, Collingwood and I were discussing you and your activities. We were agreed that no representative of any foreign country has ever done as good a job over here.

As ever yours,

EBM:skh

British Information Services,
45 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

December 30th
1958.

My dear Rhodes Jd.

I should have written to you long ago to thank you for your great kindness in sending me your "I Can Hear It Now" recording of Winston Churchill's Wartime Speeches, and for giving B.I.S. permission to make use of this outstanding material. My colleague, Rodney Chalk, Director of our Radio & TV Division, has already written to express his appreciation & gratitude.

One reason why I delayed writing was to enable me to hear your "Years of Crisis" broadcast, & to listen to you & your Superb CBS team at the D.P.C. today, before dropping you this note. I listened, & watched, last Sunday the CBS, NBC & ABC year-end shows &, with no disrespect to the opposition, whose shows were excellent, I must say that yours was far & away the best — as it always

has been true since I can remember. Congratulations!
Ed, for & for all.

Bob Dixon & I were talking about you at lunch today & I want to tell you what I told him about you, namely, that there is no man on either side of the Atlantic for whom I have a greater respect & affection than I have for you. Bob said something similar himself. And also told me what fun he had shooting with you at Quaker Hill.

Wishing you, dear Casey a Happy, Healthy & Hope, a Peaceful New Year,

Yours, as ever

Brother Bill

P.S. I thought Charles Collingwood & David Schoenbrun were very good on the Common Market & Free Trade Area & hope my little billet-doux came in useful. Developments over the weekend were very encouraging — one of the few days of light in a dark world!

Ormerod, Major C.B.

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
45 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Sent by hand

Dec. 11, 1958.

My dear Brother Ed.

The CBS radio show, "Birthday Tribute to Sir Winston Churchill", on November 29, 1954, was narrated and presented by your good self. This was one of the finest pieces of radio research and presentation on Sir Winston that I can remember. For various reasons, it is difficult for us to obtain this material from either the C.O.I. or the BBC, although I understand that CBS obtained a good deal of the material originally from the BBC.

I wonder if you would be so kind as to give us your permission to use the Churchill voice portions and, possibly, part or all of your own commentary for our public service programmes. This would, of course, entail the loan, or gift of a tape or recording. I realize that this is asking a great deal but we are badly in need of good Churchill material and your programme is so good that I just couldn't resist asking this favour of you.

I hope your Anglo-American shooting week-end goes off well and that the bag is a big one!

With best wishes,

Yours as ever,

Bill.

C. R. Ormerod (Major)
Director, Public Relations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Ormerod, Wm.
Major

November 7, 1958

F.

Major William Ormerod
British Information Service
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

Dear Major Ormerod:

At Mr. Murrow's request, I am enclosing a copy of the letter which was sent to Sir Harold Caccia recently.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

Ormerod, C.B.

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
45 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

April 25, 1958.

My dear Ed,

What a splendid broadcast you made on the birth of the new West Indies Federation!

Congratulations also, on your new "Emmies" -- you must have an entire barn full of your trophies by now!

I hope the Prime Minister's TV programme is working out satisfactorily.

Yours, as ever,

Bill

C.B. Ormerod (Major)
Director, Public Relations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Ormerod, Major Bell

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Minutes.

Enter B58/3/110

Copy

Would you please express to Mr. Murrow our deepest thanks for sending over the Columbia Masterworks record of the Churchill programme ... and for giving us permission to use it for the BIS Radio Series. The research, writing and production done by Mr. Murrow and his staff add up to a superb piece of work. We shall consider it a privilege to be able to use it.

We will probably use the material in a 15 minute, a half hour, and a full hour version. Stations which carry the BIS programmes will be able to use which ever of the three time-lengths they wish. For the 15 minute version, of course much cutting will have to be done, and a new narrator's voice will have to be added. (in part)

I shall give you copies of the tapes we issue, as well as finished scripts. I shall also forward a "rough transcript" of the record within a few days.

What I will send you, RC

Major Ormerod

Rachel Child

18 Dec., 1958
Films & T.V.
Division

Dear Brother Ed,

This speaks for itself. Thanks a million.

Brother Bill

9/1/59

F.O.P.

Orr, Leonard

1333 MEDFORD ROAD
WYNNEWOOD, PENNSYLVANIA

January 3, 1959

Dear Ed,

On Tuesday night at the Academy of Music I shall be the proudest and most pleased of the sponsors.

Since three of our four children, plus a new daughter-in law, will also attend the program, I recently showed them some pictures taken at the I. S. S. Conference at Brno, Czechoslovakia, in 1932. The first thing they noticed was that you had a cigarette in your

land. I had to confess to them that in those days I thought you were too rationalistic. I now realize, of course, that your thinking was more mature than mine so that you balanced idealism with realism before I did. Although my intellect is not comparable with yours, my sincere and active interest in politics and world affairs has been sustained consistently throughout these many years. (Besides, I did have the good sense to vote for you for President of NSFA.)

Jack Everett, the President

1333 MEDFORD ROAD
WYNNEWOOD, PENNSYLVANIA

of Hollins College, tells me he spent a pleasant evening with you and your wife last year. I wish you and Jack could get to know each other better, because I believe there would be mutual agreement, respect, and admiration.

I had a relatively long letter from Walter Hatcherig just before he took off as U. S. Observer at the African Economic Commission in Ethiopia.

Please don't bother to acknowledge this. After all, it is just another fan letter.

Sincerely,

Leonora Alexander Orr

Orr, Robert
f

January 30, 1959

Mr. Robert Orr
Friendly Hills Farm
Plymouth, N.H.

Dear Mr. Orr:

As Mr. Murrow is away from the office today, I am answering your recent letter on his behalf. We have no copies of the CBC program here, but I think you would be able to obtain a transcript by writing to the producer, Harry Boyle, at the CBC in Toronto. Thank you so much for writing. Mr. Murrow was very pleased that you had enjoyed the program so much.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

ROBERT ORR
FRIENDLY HILLS FARM
PLYMOUTH - NEW HAMPSHIRE

Harry Boyle
CBC

JANUARY 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
The CBS, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Is it possible to obtain a transcript of your talk with Tony (his last name escapes me now) in which you discuss the Britons, Canadians, and us---and Sir Winston. It came over the CBC Trans-Canada this afternoon, but may have been a replay of an earlier program. I found it deeply moving, and important to every thoughtful person.

I should appreciate a copy, or the loan of one. May your Light continue to grow in the world.

Sincerely,

Robert Orr

Osborn, Chase

May 20, 1959

Dear Mrs. Osborn:

Thank you for your letter of May 16th and the enclosures.

I appreciate your suggestion of a film interview with Lester Pearson, and will certainly consider it for next year.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Chase Osborn
International Movement for
Atlantic Union
2700 Ontario Road, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

mec

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR ATLANTIC UNION
MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNION ATLANTIQUE

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European Headquarters:
39, BD. DU CDT. CHARCOT, NEUILLY s/SEINE (PARIS)
Phone: MAIllot 10-10

North American Headquarters:
2700 ONTARIO RD. N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.
Phone: ADams 4-2211 *Cables:* FEDUNION

May 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

NC Will consider it next year

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed, from the Montreal Star, may have escaped your notice. We will all be watching and waiting for your future plans.

This is a strange and frightening world. Chaos is our name?

Has it occurred to you that everyone is willing to talk about the possible extinction of mankind, or the possible extinction of human freedom, but leaders who command a press audience back away from discussion of the immense benefits that would accrue to freedom and the West through federation for NATO? Even from exploration of the idea? Every orchid on the breasts of all the D. A. R.'s shouts the sanctity of national sovereignty . And yet look at the mangled sovereignty of Canada in the NORAD defense setup, etc. We lose sleep over insufficient defense mechanisms on the one side, and about runaway inflation on the other; but who will consider for a moment the relief that may be possible financially and economically by pooling the defense needs and plans of the fifteen pulling-and-hauling sovereignties under the cloak of a "unified" NATO?

May I suggest a filmed talk featuring Nobel Prize Winner Lester Pearson who knows a lot about NORAD and the UN and NATO--and about the pigeon-holing of Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty which Canada originated and still, sadly, asks to have implemented. You might ask a leading D.A.R. to participate--in fairness, or for comic relief. If something isn't done soon, through worship of the sacred cow of national sovereignty human freedom may die.

Please consider this seriously. Right now, when the Kremlin is playing with us at Geneva, under the false colors of the term "a free Berlin," something big should be done for individual freedom and the crying need for the tightest possible unity of those who value it.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Chase S. Osborn
Secretary for North America

Montreal Star 4-30-59

Television and Radio

Murrow Triumphs With Montgomery

By PAT PEARCE

Ed Murrow is a man with a comfortable, if rare, conviction that the TV audience has a brain in its head, and occasionally likes to use it.

He's also a man of principle, apt to dig in his heels stubbornly over what might seem unimportant details, like commercials, but which to him are the first breach in the dam of editorial integrity.

The combination has not necessarily enhanced his popularity with all his associates, but has provided the TV audience with some of its more memorable viewing. We will miss him sorely next year.

This week Murrow presented the second in what is presumably a series of filmed talks with key contemporary figures. His first was with Truman, and a masterpiece in any terms. This week's was with Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, always a controversial figure and the more so in the U.S. since publication of his provocative war history.

Talking with a controversial figure is a lot more rewarding than ambling along with a safe one. And even if Monty occassionally seemed to be talking through his hat, it was enormously refreshing to find a public figure going full speed ahead, and damn the torpedoes.

Monty went, too, lashing into the Battle of the Bulge, military chiefs taking to politics, the operation of NATO, sick men governing countries and anything else that came to mind. This isn't the place to comment on his views, except to say that whatever he said he said with great vigor, commendable simplicity and that combination of historical acumen and schoolboy relish we associate with that other British TV general, Brian Horrocks.

Viewers could get wry amusement, too, from co-interviewer Charles Collingwood. Unlike Murrow who remains endlessly unperturbed, Collingwood sat obviously, and painfully, tamping down a chauvinistic explosion, contenting himself with nailing Monty to the wall with one thin-lipped, penetrating question. This was, indeed, a striking demonstration of how to conduct an interview — not an inquisition —nor a discussion but a shrewd prodding to self-revelation.

Which is another good reason why we'll miss Murrow. He has the happy knack of stimulating viewers, then letting them figure out their own answers, and form their own opinions.

ome of his views may not
ıny more popular there
here," said Murrow of
's Moscow visit. "He
ot care. His concern is
seek popularity but to
eople think."
pretty good description
himself.

Week on BBC

ns in the U.K. will
ıt of old home week
when the BBC will
thorough-going cross-
of CBC radio pro-
ng.
vs include recordings of
ts by Montreal's Neil
m and orchestra, To-
's Nimmons 'n Nine group
the CBC Symphony conducted by Geoffrey Waddington. For the occasion Wayne and Shuster will do their first radio program since 1955 (to be heard here May 18); drama contribute Mitchell's "The Devil's Instrument" broadcast on "CBC Stage" last Sunday, and "Trans-Canada Matinee" a 60-minute selection of excerpts from its best shows. There will also be a talks program including a discussion of nationalism in Canadian history by Donald Creighton, and a radio link joining panelists in Canadian cities with a chairman in London.

Date of Canada Week on the BBC is May 30 to June 6.

Network Notes

Latest word on Ed Sullivan's Moscow jaunt is August 3 to 24, when he will take a troupe of performers to the Moscow Trades Fair. A 90-minute show taped in Moscow, and another in Italy, are among Ed's plans for fall showing.

CBM goes all out for jazz Saturday, with a salute to Duke Ellington slated for 11 a.m. to noon; a salute to Benny Goodman filling in for blacked-out baseball 1.30 p.m. to 3. The Duke is 60 this week. Time does fly to be sure.

A promised treat on "Folio" next week: Emlyn Williams reading from the stories of Dylan Thomas. At least Welsh ex-patriates won't be able to complain about false or lost lilt of their singing speech.

Goodbyes have been well handled on TV of late—"Your Hit Parade" paying a cosy and chummy tribute to its TV crew; Arthur Godfrey saying a pleasant, forthright farewell and thanks on his last show before entering hospital.

James Whitmore gets a double exposure tonight on Ch. 3, starring in "Zane Grey Theatre" at 9, in "Playhouse 90 at 9.30.

Just a reminder, Ed Murrow's symposium on higher education for women will be heard on WCAX radio at 9.05 tonight; a special on the Salvation Army on CFCF's "Assignment" at 8.30.

P.S. that blackout in "Ah Wilderness's" famous facts-of-life scene Tuesday wasn't CBC censorship—just a wrong button pushed by NBC supervisory Personnel busy coping with a technicians' strike over foreign-made video tape.

Tonight's Television

2—CBFT—Montreal
3—WCAX—Burlington
5—WPTZ—Plattsburg
6—CBMT—Montreal
7—CHLT—Sherbrooke
8—WMTW—Poland Spring

5:00 P.M.
3: Chuckwagon Tales
5: Match the Music
6: Whistleton
7: Rin Tin Tin
8: Engine House 8

5:30 P.M.
2, 7: Sang et Or
5: Mickey Mouse Club
6: Woody Woodpecker
8: Walt Disney Presents

6:00 P.M.
2: Premieres Armes
5: Dick Ford
6: Metro
7: Ti-Blanc Richard
8: News, Sports

6:15 P.M.
3: Sports, Weather, News
5: Weather, Sports
6: So This Is Hollywood
8: Early Show

6:30 P.M.
2: Ce Soir
5: Looney Tunes
7: Tele Bulletin, Sports

6:45 P.M.
2: Carrefour
3: Douglas Edwards
6: News, Sports

7:00 P.M.
3: Huckleberry Hound
5: Air Force Story
6: Tabloid
7: Pile ou Face

7:15 P.M.
2: Tele-Journal
5: Conservation Club
7: Telephone Sonne

7:30 P.M.
2: Cinefeuilleton
3: State Trooper
5: U.S. Marshall
6: Highway Patrol
7: Qu'en pensez-vous?
8: 26 Men

Pages Partly Illegible

TODAY we of the Western world have shown, in NATO and in other ways, our belief in collective defense for the pr servation of peace. As a consequence, we have accepted in principle, though only partially in practice, that national sovereignty must now be limited by the requirements of interdependence.

Indeed we in the free world are becoming more and more intertwined, more and more tied to each other. It is not surprising that at timew the ties chafe as well as bind. Nor is it surprising also, that, in the process of adapting ourselves to this essential and inevitable mixing process, our thinking should at times and on occasions become somewhat muddled. Much of our difficulty is due to the fact that the old political concept of absolute sovereignty and the old military concept of war as a matter of bullets and battalions tend to linger on and to confuse us in a nuclear age which has made these ideas as out-of-date as the Macedonian phalanx.

What, then, is the best way in present conditions to ensure our security --indeed our survival--by collective defense? Security has not in the past and cannot in the future be guaranteed by arms alone; lasting peace can be gained only through international friendship and understanding.

There are two principles that must govern the search for the answer to the strictly military question. First, defense must be genuinely collective, for national action alone will not be adequate. Second, only the United States has now the resources to give the power and leadership that is essential for such collective defense. This leadership, however, must be based on partnership, on the common participation of allies in risks and decisions. Indeed on no other basis can an association of free, democratic states be maintained. Partnership means cooperation. But that cooperation in defense will be prejudiced and perhaps destroyed by conflict in economic policies. . . .

Lester B. Pearson, From "A Measured Defense for the West," in Orbis, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 428, January 1958

Two of the chief architects of the western policy of massive nuclear deterrence, and old friends, Sir John Slessor (left), former Marshal of the RAF, and Thomas K. Finletter (right), former secretary of the USAF, seen here with CBC correspondent Stanley Burke.

the program moves back to Canada where B Fraser, Ottawa editor of Maclean's Magaz sounds out Canadian opinion. What are alternatives for Canada? Is there a distinct which Canada can and should play in West defence, militarily, economically, or politica Are we free to plan our own defence policy, does the missile age mean that defence integrat with the United States will gradually erode sovereignty and diminish our freedom to choo

The program will be assembled "live" Ottawa when Charles Lynch, bureau chief Southam News Services, joins with the other th to present their joint findings.

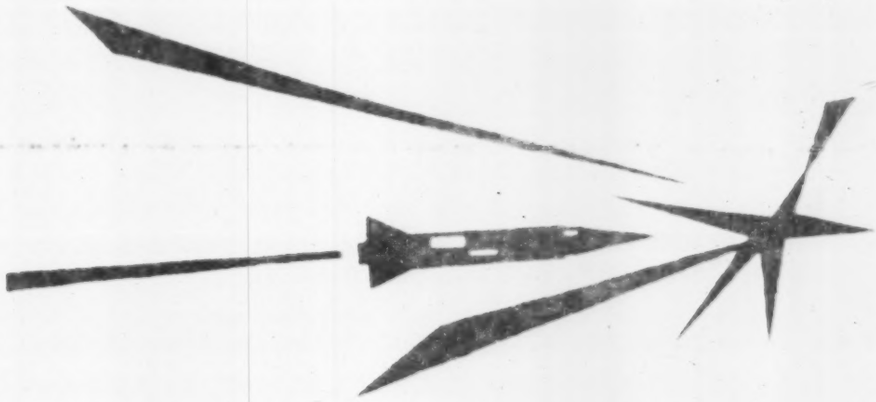
Defence against Tomorrow is a controver program of authoritative comment and opinion the most crucial decisions of defence wh Canada has had to make since the Second Wo War.

Is Canadian sovereignty the price we pay integration with the U.S. in North Americ defence? A week after *Defence against Tomorro* on March 29th, the four commentators will m again in Ottawa to assess the conclusions of program on *Citizens' Forum*. Fraser, Lyn Minifie and Burke have sharply contrast opinions on the alternatives facing Canada in decisions on defence and sovereignty.

Edited versions of the sound-track of b programs will be broadcast in CBC Tra Canada's *Citizens' Forum* periods on March 2 and April 2nd, 1959.

(Check local station listings for radio and te vision broadcast times in your region)

DEFENCE against Tomorrow



THE Government's decision to abandon the Avro Arrow has been described as Canada's recognition that we are now in the missile age. The threats which the CF-105 was designed to combat have been superseded by massive developments in Soviet missile technology.

What do these developments mean? Now that the Arrow is dead, what new contribution can Canada make to the defence of the West?

These are just some of the questions asked by four of Canada's top reporters as they prepare *Defence against Tomorrow* — a one-hour CBC television documentary on the implications of the missile age for Canada's defence policies, to be presented starting at 3.00 p.m. EST on Sunday, March 22nd.

The obsolescence of military equipment such as the Arrow is only one of the many problems which Canada faces in the search for defences today to combat the weapons of tomorrow. Is Canada being forced to play a military role in the missile age in which our national sovereignty and independence is threatened; a role beyond our economic capacity, a role alien to our political and moral principles as a nation?

To examine the broader issues behind the Arrow decision, Charles Lynch, Blair Fraser, James M. Minifie, and Stanley Burke have been questioning some of the top military and political thinkers in the United States and Canada. Their opinions, in specially filmed interviews, form the basis of this enquiry into Canada's next big decision in defence — if not the Arrow, then what?

Defence against Tomorrow begins in Washington where CBC correspondent James M. Minifie examines where we stand now in our defence preparedness. The U.S. deputy secretary of defence, Donald A. Quarles, explains Canada's integration with the United States in the defence of North America through NORAD. Film released from the Pentagon shows U.S. missile development and the striking power of the Strategic Air Command — the threat of massive nuclear retaliation on which our strategy of deterrence is based. Other Washington interviews involve members of the Senate Armed Services, Preparedness and Foreign Relations committees. Canadian film from the Department of National Defence shows Canada's present contribution to Western defence.

From this view of present Western defence in Washington, the program moves to New York for an assessment of the threats of tomorrow. CBC correspondent Stanley Burke asks the question, "Have we armed for the wrong kind of war?" Several leading authorities on Soviet strategy challenge the present assumptions of defence planners. They suggest that we are not prepared to meet the real threats posed by the Soviets. Soviet ground forces and submarines, the dangers of brush-fire war and non-military aggression are some of these threats.

With this background of informat

Among those contributing

Donald A. Quarles, *U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence.*

General Matthew B. Ridgway, *former U.N. Commander in Korea.*

Dr. Henry Kissinger, *Director of Defence Studies, Harvard University.*

General James L. McCormack, *Vice-President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and former Director of Research and Development, U.S. Air Force.*

Senator George D. Aiken, *Chairman of Canada-U.S. Sub-Committee, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.*

Sir John Slessor, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force.*

Sir Robert Watson-Watt, *inventor of radar.*

Thomas K. Finletter, *former Secretary of the U.S. Air Force.*

Lt.-Gen. Guy Simonds, *former Canadian Army Chief of Staff.*

Dr. O. M. Solandt, *Vice-President (Research) CNR, and former chairman of the Defence Research Board of Canada.*

Writer . . . Del MacKenzie

Producer . . . Michael Hind-Smith

THE DANGER IS SO GREAT

JOHN FOSTER DULLES (NYTimes 11-6-57): It's obvious that the easiest way, in theory at least, to have (military) unity is through a politicalcombination. That was the conclusion to which we came here in the early days when, after an experiment with the Confederation, an alliance between the thirteen States, we decided it didn't work and therefore there was created the United States of America as a Federal political body in order, as the Preamble of the Constitution says, to provide for the common defense. . / . The question really comes down to whether nations are willing voluntarily to accept a measure of control over their forces by persons of another nationality in time of peace. They do it in time of war. They can do it in time of peace. The only question is whether they think that the danger is so great that they need to make what is not regarded as a normal peace-time sacrifice.

Now, I think that we do face a situation where the danger is so great, where the consequences of not combining are so serious both in terms of military effectiveness and in terms of the cost of sustaining a military establishment, that there will be increasing acceptance of that point of view. It is quite possible.

INCREASING ACCEPTANCE

LYNDON B. JOHNSON (NYTimes 11-6-57): Timid minds will not produce bold programs.... The Russians handed us both a technological defeat and a propaganda defeat. The times call for bold leadership by strong men and a feeble denial of the facts of life will not strengthen us.

PRIME MINISTER MACMILLAN (NYTimes 11-6-57): I say without hesitation, and without excuse, that this is a real turning point in history. (He appealed to the nations of the West to make further surrenders of sovereignty and to coordinate their political and military capacities.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR (Neal Stanford 11-5-57): The need for a rallying of the NATO countries, for a revival of free-world unity, is so great in the light of Moscow's missile successes that President Eis enhower, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and their colleagues have no choice but to start down that path of interdependence--whose end they may not yet clearly see or understand.

GENERAL GRUENTHER (Washington Star 2-7-58): Military supremacy alone, even if this country attains it, will not bring security. The economic and political-psychological fields are even more important in this country's struggle with the Soviet Union. "Whether we like it or not, our security and that of our partners are inextricably interwoven." It is imperative that we solve the problem of closer economic and political ties with other free countries.

C. L. SULZBERGER (NYTimes 4-14-58): Milit ary experts believe the alliance cannot indefinitely survive as a loose military confederation. It must give more authority... over all vital means of defense... The terrible system upon which the West relies for its existence must work pe rfectly the first time it is used--if it is ever used at all. ... This problem...is very much in allied minds...general s...civilian bosses...various governments. ... Inevitably public opinion must ponder its intricacies.

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK (Boston Herald 9-27-58): ...last night called on the United States and the Unit ed Kingdom to join in a firme r union of all the forces of the Western nations; ... warned the Ame rican people "your youthful strength may yet blind you to the truth, but it will sooner or later be brought home to all. I only hope that it will not be too late."

CANADA'S EFFORT TO OBTAIN IMPLEMENTATION OF NATO'S ARTICLE 2

Canada Proposed Article II of the North Atlantic Pact: "The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them." April, 1949

Canada Took First Official Action: by passing Senate Resolution advocating Atlantic Exploratory Convention, June 29, 1950. The Canadian Senate, four days after aggression came in Korea, passed a Resolution favoring Canada's participation in an Atlantic Exploratory Convention if one should be called. Senator W. D. Euler, introducing this, said, "This motion concerns itself with the most important issue in the world. ...Alliances never prevent wars. ...The nations that believe in freedom must unite in order to survive."

Canada established the first NATO Parliamentary Association, without about 100 members of the Canadian Federal Parliament.

Canada led, by means of the Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association, in the creation of the NATO Parliamentary Conference; which, at its third annual meeting in Paris in November 1957, recommended the Atlantic Congress (London, June 5-9, 1959) and also an Atlantic exploratory conference.

The first official and authoritative proposal to explore the possibilities of establishing a measure of common government among the nations of the North Atlantic area was made in February 1954 at Bonn by former Prime Minister St. Laurent of Canada: "It has become increasingly clear I think to all members of NATO and to those many countries who are associated with us throughout the free world that our very survival and our continued development in freedom and in peace depends upon our ability to look beyond national barriers and to make them somewhat less artificial and more satisfactory...Many of us believe the people living about the great basin of the Atlantic Ocean might well seek the solution to their problems of economic betterment, political stability and self-defense in this closer integration of their national resources and of their machinery of government."

Former Secretary of State for External Affairs Lester Pearson as early as 1950 was discussing the possibility of "an economic and political commonwealth of the western world: In this jet-propelled atomic age, no plan less than this will be adequate, no vision less than this will do." In November, 1958, at Boston, he told the Atlantic Assembly that the time had come for the strengthening of NATO into a supra-national organization where a common foreign policy could be debated for the entire Atlantic community, and expressed the sentiments of the European delegates that the leadership must come from the United States. He urged boldness and speed.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker was vice-president of the Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association and a signer of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity, which suggests support of the calling of a conference of leading NATO citizens to explore all means of obtaining closer Atlantic unity.

The late Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. Sidney Smith was a signer of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity and favored exploration of the possibility of Atlantic federation.

Former Canadian Ambassador to NATO, L. D. Wilgress: "I am not surprised to learn (after reading Mr. Spaak's "The West in Disarray" in January 1957 'Foreign Affairs') that some time ago he endorsed the proposal for an Atlantic Exploratory Convention as a hopeful means of moving forward. . . "This proposal ...I am sure will have the sympathy of all those who have the welfare and future of NATO at heart."

Canadian Senator Wishart McL. Robertson (former Speaker, first president of the NATO Parliamentary Conference, founder of the Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association, vice-president of International Movement for Atlantic Union) (Montreal Star 4-30-59) said it was "tragic" that article two of NATO...had not been implemented...Russia had declared economic war. Western defence was something like France's ill-fated Maginot Line.

(Headline is not the important point)

Canada, U.S. 'Drift' To Economic Union

Montreal Star 4-30-59

Wrong headline!

Canadian Press

OTTAWA, April 30—Canada appears to be drifting toward economic union with the United States, Senator Wishart Robertson said yesterday.

The alternative was economic co-operation with all NATO countries.

Economic union among countries seems to be the "order of the day," the Liberal Senator from Nova Scotia said in a Senate speech, deploring the lack of action to make use of NATO as an economic alliance as well as a military one.

It was "tragic" that article two of NATO — written in at Canada's insistence and containing the framework for Atlantic community economic co-operation — had not been implemented.

Blow to Canada

Senator Robertson, prominent in NATO parliamentary associations, said competition from the six-country European Common Market is going to hit Canada and the U.S. hard. It appeared there was no market where Canada would enjoy an advantage in a year or two — and this included the Commonwealth.

He doubted the United Kingdom could remain outside such economic groupings for long. What chance did Canada have with her smaller population?

"I'd say we're drifting—not rapidly—toward economic union with the U.S." That course would mean an economic curtain "right down the middle of the Atlantic."

He said the weight of defence spending in both North American countries is a chief contributor to inflation.

Meanwhile, Russia had declared economic war. Western defence was something like France's ill-fated Maginot Line. If Russia outflanked that defence by economic means, the West would be in a precarious position to retaliate.

Both Canada and the U.S. had "grossly aggravated" wage scales that made them vulnerable to competition from the European Common Market and other possible economic alliances.

APRIL 29, 1959 THE WASHINGTON DAILY

Budget Director Fears Taxes Will Rise

Stans Paints a Dark Picture

The Administration's chief budget officer said today higher taxes will be needed to avoid inflation and balance the budget if "we can't get government spending under control."

Budget Director Maurice H. Stans called on Congress and the public to hold the line on Federal spending. This posture, he said, would prevent "inflationary deficits" not only in the 1960 fiscal year but in succeeding years.

'MOMENTUM'

Mr. Stans made the appeal to 3000 delegates attending the 47th annual meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He said congressional appropriations this year would affect not only the $77 billion balanced budget President Eisenhower has proposed for fiscal 1960 but also Government finances in subsequent years.

"There is enough built in momentum in laws already enacted and programs budgeted to raise total expenditures in 1961 by two or three billion dollars" even if Congress does not exceed the President's recommendations for 1960, he said.

"The trend of rising spending on civilian programs will accelerate unless we take firm steps to bring it into check," Mr. Stans said. "Right now there are bills in Congress that, if enacted, would add $30 billion a year to spending and reduce revenues by $10 billion.

$7100-$2970

He foresaw rising outlays for interest on the national debt, farm supports, water resources, education, space projects and aviation.

Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, financial writer and commentator for Hearst Newspapers, told the delegates a family of four would need a money income of $7100 today in order to have buying power equal to $2970 of income 20 years ago.

He said "current witch hunts" were trying "to pin the blame for inflation on prices arbitrarily administered by industry." (UPI)

Brundage Sees Way to Save $10 Billion

By Berlin Howard News Staff

U. S. expenditures for defense could be pared by as much as $10 billion within two or three years after the nation joined in a Federal union with other free Western democracies.

That is the opinion of a man who knows the U. S. financial picture from inside the government — former U. S. Budget Director Percival Brundage.

Mr. Brundage, partner in the big accounting firm of Price & Waterhouse and former president of the American Institute of Accountants, spoke at a one-day meeting of the board of governors of the Atlantic Union Committee here.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

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Anderson's Mail

A great deal of mail has come to Treasury Secretary Anderson in response to his stout fight to balance the federal budget and halt inflation.

Two of these letters tell the inflation story eloquently.

"I will have to retire in a couple of years," wrote a man from St. Louis. *"I tried to be patriotic and bought Liberty Bonds to be spent in my old age. I still have them and I purchased them with dollars worth a dollar. Today, 47 cents. I have been informed that the next four years it will be only 25 cents . . ."*

And from New York: *"As a young man I was employed in the Hamburg, Germany, office of a large American export house. I witnessed the disastrous inflation in Germany in 1923-24 and never have forgotten it."*

He enclosed a five-million mark note with the comment that, in those days this sum, once representing a large fortune, was enough to buy one glass of beer. Shortly thereafter it wouldn't buy anything.

The St. Louis letter deals with inflation in its relatively early stages—with its 50 per cent tax on savings.

The New York letter hints what we have to look forward to, if monetary inflation is permitted to run its course.

The demagogues who argue a little more inflation won't hurt are asking us to risk the same kind of financial disaster which overtook the Germans.

"Give Legislators the People Will Find Their Own Way"

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1959

Atlantic Union Can Save $10 Billion On Our Defense Bill, Says Brundage

By Louis Fischer (Scripps-Howard)

WASHINGTON — U. S. expenditures for defense could be pared by as much as $10 billion within two or three years after this nation joined in a federal union with other free Western democracies.

That is the opinion of a man who knows the U. S. financial picture from inside the government — former U. S. Budget Director Percival Brundage.

Mr. Brundage, partner in the big accounting firm of Price & Waterhouse and former president of the American Institute of Accountants, spoke at a one-day meeting of the board of governors of the Atlantic Union Committee here.

Mr. Brundage called the balanced budget of "paramount importance" and noted that the "greatest obstacle to keeping it in balance is the necessity for spending well over half of our tax receipts in defense."

"Fantastic" and rising defense costs are now taking a $40 billion annual bite out of tax revenues as we vie with the Russians for military superiority, he noted.

'Only Solution'

Said Mr. Brundage: "A federal union of the NATO countries is about the only solution I can see that would allow us to balance the budget with the expected defense cost increases, unless there's some break in Soviet policy.

"Once we united our common defense forces, we would immediately gain.

"1. A single, master plan for the most effective defense of our countries, instead of a dozen plans.

"2. The most efficient use of the production facilities of each country for the common needs.

"3. Uniform standards for equipment, ammunitions, planes and missiles, which would effect great savings.

"4. Similar training programs for all the forces.

"5. Reduction of rivalries between the services and a minimizing of national differences.

"6. More efficient weapons research and development.

"7. Common bases which would allow the elimination of considerable duplication and simplified strategic planning.

"8. More effective allocation of equipment and placement of weapons where they are needed.

"9. Elimination of doubt about our being able to retain our forward bases.

"10. Coordination of our radar defenses, which would simplify the problem of advance warning of attack and make our 24-hour alert more effective.

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE

Could Reduce Spending

"Within two or three years we could reduce our own expenses for defense by as much as $10 billion and have greater protection than we do today.

"When united we would be strong enough to open up our trade with the Communist nations and remove the restrictions we've thought it necessary to impose.

This, Mr. Brundage said, would produce a "greater likelihood of cracks in the Iron Curtain."

About U. S. income taxes he said: "I believe they are too high but I see no hope for their being reduced unless there is an Atlantic Union.

He said he "strongly supports" the bill now pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee calling for a convention of citizens from the NATO countries to explore exhaustively ways in which the countries could effect economic unity, particularly in economic and political affairs.

The Sponsors

This is the resolution cosponsored by Sens. Kefauver (Dem., Tenn.), John Sherman Cooper (Rep., Ky.), Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) and Clifford Case (Rep., N. J.).

An Atlantic Union, Mr. Brundage predicted, would spark an "economic boom" in the U. S. which is facing increasing economic competition from abroad, especially from the European common market.

Mr. Brundage served in the Eisenhower administration from April 2, 1956 to March 17, 1957, first as deputy director and then director of the Budget Bureau.

THE ECONOMICS OF DEFENSE

(An address by former U.S. Budget Director, Hon. Percival F. Brundage, delivered at a luncheon sponsored by the Atlantic Union Committee at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1959)

Since World War II, our nation's foreign policy and its economic and military assistance programs to the free world, have been far ahead of our isolationist policies after World War I. We have been going definitely in the right direction but not nearly fast enough. We have long needed to adopt something like the proposals of Clarence Streit for an Atlantic Union, and a constitutional convention is a logical start.

There are a good many reasons for our proceeding with "union now." The psychological effect throughout the free world and also behind the Iron Curtain is very important, but its effects on our economy would be equally significant. I have been asked to outline my reasons for favoring an Atlantic Union that are budgetary in character.

First let me say that I believe in a balanced federal budget. It is just as important for a government to live within its income as for a family to do so. It may be necessary to depart temporarily from this objective when revenues fall off abruptly as they have in the current fiscal year, but the experience of history has shown the dangers of continuing to operate at a deficit. We are experiencing right now a serious difficulty in refinancing the maturing national debt and our foreign neighbors have been repatriating some of their gold balances. An unbalanced budget contributes materially to the inflationary factors, such as the wage-price spiral, expanded credit gadgets to augment installment selling. The effects of inflation are damaging to everyone in the long run, however pleasant the initial steps seem to certain segments of the economy. It is therefore of paramount importance to explore all possible ways of obtaining and maintaining a budget balance.

While I am deeply concerned by our agriculture problems, veterans benefits, interest requirements and many other budget difficulties, the greatest obstacle in the way of keeping our budget balanced is the necessity for spending today over half of our total federal tax receipts on defense. I have, therefore, given a lot of thought to ways of trying to reduce this burden without lessening our protection. We have embarked on a competitive armaments race without fully intending to do so or to measure the consequences. Competition in conventional armaments would be bad enough without the terrific cost of our research and development program, the procurement of jet planes, of missiles of various kinds and uses, and of nuclear weapons; and they become obsolete over night. I firmly believe that the Russians are just as concerned as we are with this problem and would like to find a way out if they could do so without losing face.

From a geographic point of view the Communists have a more central position than we, and their forces are united into only two large groups - the Russians and the Chinese - while we are divided in many respects. They have the efficiency of operating under dictatorships and can change the direction of their policies with great rapidity and safety. They can spotlight production needs, and put pressure anywhere it seems to be most needed. However, they have their difficulties too. They are very vulnerable from our bases situated around their borders and a dictator is always afraid of his life. Bullet-proof vests and concrete bunkers are no protection today.

Their transportation system also is very vulnerable. The National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. has just completed a study of transportation in the Soviet Union which makes a comparison of the freight carried there with that in the United States. There is relatively little Soviet freight traffic moved by any other means than rail for any distance. For 1957, 1209 billion metric ton-kilometers were moved by rail out of a total of 1346 billion. Our own freight movements in that year were twice the Soviet total, but our movements by rail have fallen off since 1950, while all other forms have increased: truck, pipeline and waterways.

The Soviet leaders do not have to maintain a very large or efficient Secret Service to find out about our new discoveries and developments. They are freely described in newspapers and magazines and talked about in Congress - even testimony given in secret hearings is frequently released. They know very well that we could wipe out all their important production and transportation centers in spite of their defense protection. I am not too worried about an outbreak of an atomic war in the near future, but I am concerned about the maintenance of a stable economy during the next few years, if we proceed as we are now going.

What are the possible ways of reducing our defense expenditures?

1. We are, of course, exploring in every way and with great patience and by direct negotiations possible ways to end the testing of nuclear weapons and to limit their production so long as we can rely on some kind of adequate detection program. So far our progress has been slow indeed.

2. Secondly, we could undoubtedly achieve greater unity between our separate U.S. military services. An Act passed last year enables us to have a direct line of authority from the President through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Field Commanders, but we still have four different services in the United States (including the Marines) and a great deal remains to be done in improving and coordinating their programs and activities.

3. We can have closer military cooperation among the NATO forces. Here, also, many improvements have been made in the last few years - a single Commander-in-Chief has been appointed for each area and we have made some progress in agreement on the production and use of common weapons and ammunition among our separate forces. But there is much more that could and should be done.

4. We could adopt compulsory military training or universal service which I prefer. I have long believed that our young people at age 18 or when graduated from high school should give a year to their country - both boys and girls.

5. We can take action to show our firm belief in use of law rather than force. Repeal the Connally Amendment and make greater use of the World Court.

6. We can seek to strengthen our own economic position and that of our Allies by closer economic cooperation, freer trade, reduction of tariffs, elimination of escape clauses, and perhaps by trying to join in some way the European trade agreements.

7. We could have more effective planning within NATO and the foreign offices of the several countries in formulating and outlining similar foreign policies. We could certainly have much less partisanship in this area and less embarrassing statements made both by business leaders and within the Congress. Those of us who have travelled abroad during the last few years remember how the papers in every country will headline the attacks on each other's policy and the way disagreements between our countries are played up while little attention is given to the many points of agreement on common aims and principles.

But all of these proposals, even if taken together, would do relatively little to meet our principal budgetary problem. A Federal Union of the NATO countries is about the only solution that I can see that would enable us to balance our budget with the inevitable increase in cost of defense services that lies ahead, unless an unexpected break should occur in the whole Soviet attitude.

Furthermore, by such a Union we would secure greater safety and a psychological advantage that of itself might well bring about a radical change in Soviet policy.

I am not minimizing the difficulties to be encountered. Think of the troubles our Forefathers had. But we are going to find that our present difficulties will be multiplied in the years ahead if we fail to unite.

Once we united our common defense forces, we would immediately gain:

(1) A single master plan for the most effective defense of all of our countries instead of a dozen different plans;

(2) The most efficient use of the production facilities in each of the countries for our common needs, taking full advantage of location, labor supply and transportation problems;

(3) Uniform standards of equipment, ammunition, planes, missiles and other weapons (a great savings is possible here);

(4) Similar training programs for the forces;

(5) Reduction of rivalry between the services. Although there would still be national differences, they would have to be minimized and the pride in the different regional units would tend to cut across service lines. The substitution of a larger for a limited loyalty is often the best way to end local disputes;

(6) More efficient research and development; we are having great difficulty ourselves in consolidating the efforts of the different military services and civilian agencies. An Atlantic Union would really bring them to realization of the need for full interchange of information;

(7) Common bases would enable the elimination of considerable duplication and strategic planning would be greatly simplified. Think of the effect of including Australia, Singapore, Gibraltar, Malta;

(8) More effective allocation of present equipment and concentration of newer weapons and developments where they would be most needed;

(9) Elimination of doubt as to our being able to retain our forward bases would make it unnecessary to plan alternative bases as we are now doing. This would also remove part of the fears of our Spanish friends;

(10) Coordination of radar and other warning devices would simplify advance notice problems and make our 24-hour alert much more effective.

I have made a great many computations to arrive at the possible monetary savings from an Atlantic Union. I realize all too well that anticipated gains from mergers and improvements in operation are always offset in part by increasing costs and other obstacles such as the difficulty of reducing personnel and closing installations; I came to realize these during my government service. But here we had such a tremendous potential gain and <u>I can see no commensurate opportunity in any other possible alternative</u>.

All in all, I have come to the conclusion that within two or three years we could reduce our own expenditures for defense by as much as 10 billion dollars in addition to the savings of our Allies, and at the same time gain increased production.

Of course we should proceed as well with the other steps I have outlined, many of which would automatically be accomplished, and the others would become much easier to put through once we have decided to unite the nations of the free world.

When united we would be strong enough to open up our trade with the Communist nations and remove the restrictions we have thought it necessary to impose. I have always thought we were rather short sighted in helping to build up the "iron curtain" as we have certainly done. We have made it possible for them to exclude Western ideas and keep us from learning about their advances and also their mistakes. By a freer exchange of goods and services there would be inevitably a freer exchange of ideas and a much greater likelihood of cracks appearing in the Soviet monolith.

I'd like to make one last point before closing.

I believe that our income tax rates are too high but I can see little likelihood of our being able to balance the budget and reduce taxes during the period immediately ahead without a breakthrough such as that which would be achieved by an Atlantic Union.

I strongly support the Atlantic Exploratory Convention Resolution (S. Con. Res. 17), as I have its predecessor resolutions.

(Emphasis added)

Osborn, Curt

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Osborn:

Many thanks for your letter enclosing your article from the Kalamazoo College Alumni Bulletin.

I appreciate your kind thought in this matter.

Sincerely,

Mr. Curt Osborn
County of Los Angeles
1501 W. Washington Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

mcc

KARL HOLTON
PROBATION OFFICER
HAROLD R. MUNTZ
CHIEF DEPUTY

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

PROBATION DEPARTMENT
PLACEMENT OFFICE
1501 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
LOS ANGELES 7, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE
RICHMOND 86561

REFERS TO: Article by Dr. Arnold Mulder 14 January 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As I read the enclosed article in our Kalamazoo College Alumni Bulletin, I thought of your interest in press reporting of governmental activities. It's just possible that this is a particular tid-bit of English history that has escaped you,--tho with your long stay in London and thorough familiarity with English history, that's rather doubtful.

At any rate it seemed worth while to invest a 4¢ stamp in it and send it along. I'll be glad if you find it of any interest. I was intrigued with the extent to which imagination was accepted as fact--tho I suppose we are not entirely free of this problem in the 20th Century either...

I've been enthusiastic about your programs such as the "Who Killed Michael Farmer" piece, and am looking forward to "The Business of Sex" next Monday. Keep it up!

You've probably long since forgotten about the lieutenant in special service on board the Queen Elizabeth in 1943, but I'm the guy.

I think your program I liked most of all was the round table with all the CBS overseas men at the end of the year. With the exception of Charles Collingwood, whom I met in your office in London, I had never seen the faces of these men, many of whom I had known as voices for years... It was quite an experience to see them at last.

Sincerely,

Curt Osborn

CIVIL WAR

(Continued from Page 12)

icance of the chapel attendance of 23.

> Wednesday, April 24. [Some of the boys] have backed out. Botany class did not recite. Prof. said we would not recite again until Friday . . . . Saw Light Guards train from window. Physiology did not recite. Prof. Palmer only one at Chapel. Spoke as if he thought the boys would not be accepted.
>
> Friday, April 26. . . . News came that Captain May's company was accepted. Looks doubtful about the school going on.
>
> Saturday, April 27. Nine students in all in Rhetorical Exercises; 3 Profs. — Anderson, Palmer, & Holden . . . Went down town . . . . News came they [May's company] will start April 30. Sunday, April 28. . . . Not as much excitement here as last Sabbath.
>
> Monday, April 29. . . . Prayer & conference meeting in Chapel. All of the students that are going to go as soldiers gave us a farewell speech. Kilpatrick said that he was not afraid that he would die, but if he did he was prepared.
>
> Tuesday, April 30. . . . Went down town 10:30 to bid my brother students goodbye & see them start. Received a letter from home asking me to come home. (Going.)
>
> Wednesday, May 1. Got excused before Chapel from Prof. Anderson & after Chapter from Prof. Olney. Did not like to have me go . . . . Went down town 9:30 — saw old men march. Fisher carried a musket.

The following day Lewis Taft left for his home at West Barre, near Wauseon, Ohio. He did not return to Kalamazoo College, but for several months worked on his father's farm. In continuing diary entries he several times expressed his desire to enlist — a desire that he fulfilled in the summer of 1862, when he was stationed with the 85th Ohio Regiment at Camp Chase, near Columbus.

Acknowledgment: For some of the information included in explanatory notes, I am indebted to the Reference Department of Mandelle Library and the Office of the Registrar at Kalamazoo College, to the Reverend Erwin B. Taft, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and to Goodsell and Dunbar's *Centennial History of Kalamazoo College* (Kalamazoo, 1933). K. B. T.

SPEAKING OF BOOKS

By Dr. Arnold Mulder

When the President of the United States holds a news conference and gives respectful attention to the questions of the reporters, few, even of those who take part, may remember that this state of affairs is the result of more than two centuries of the newspapers' battle for the right of the people to know. In our day the Supreme Court is almost the only institution in government that looks down its nose at the press; the executive and legislative departments provide every facility they can think of to make reporting easy for representatives of the papers.

As late as in the middle of the eighteenth century, not much more than 200 years ago, British statesmen regarded the newspapers as a nuisance, and Parliament held that the press had no rights whatsoever.

In a book called *Johnson's England,* a description of English institutions in the eighteenth century, I came across a curious attack on the press. Parliament, by formal resolution, declared that all reports should be excluded from the public sessions and that any paper that printed reports of the parliamentary debates should be severely punished.

In the quaint diction of the eighteenth century, Parliament decreed:

> "It is a high indignity to and a notorious breach of the privileges of this House, for any News-Writer, in Letters, or other Papers (as Minutes, or under any other denomination), or for any Printer or Publisher of any printed News-Paper of any denomination, to presume to insert in the said Letters or Papers, or to give therein any account of the Debates or other Proceedings, of this House, or any Committee thereof, as well during the recess, as the Sitting of Parliament; and that this House will proceed with utmost severity against such offenders."

In twentieth century English, any newspaper that published a report of what was said or done at any session of Parliament would be fined and its editor would be placed behind the bars or put in the pillory. Daniel Defoe, of *Robinson Crusoe* fame, an early editor, was in fact both placed in the pillory and put in prison.

The newspapers fought this early denial of the people's right to know from the very start. When reporters were not allowed in the gallery of Parliament as reporters, the papers hired writers with good memories to attend the sessions. They were not permitted to take notes, but they committed to memory the points made by the politicians in the debates. Then they would go to the office and write the speeches as best they could from memory.

Samuel Johnson, the great eighteenth century writer whose books today's college students read reverently as British classics, carried the process a step further. He did not even attend the Parliamentary sessions or listen to the speeches he reported. As a super-"ghost"-writer he was centuries ahead of those who write the speeches of the statesmen of today. In his book, *The Achievement of Samuel Johnson,* Professor Walter Jackson Bates describes Johnson's technique:

> "The proceedings of the Commons were not at this time recorded or allowed to be reported. Abridged accounts, however, were occasionally published when the House was in recess. In time, the *Gentleman's Magazine* began publishing what were assumed to be rather full reports. For two years (1741-43) Johnson was their sole author, with hardly any information given him except the subject of the debate, the names of the speakers, the order in which they appeared, and an indication of the arguments used. Yet these debates, 'the mere coinage of his own imagination,' were written with astonishing speed — three printed columns in an hour, according to John Nichols, and 'faster than most persons could have transcribed that quantity.' Many years later, the reports were still generally accepted as true."

Some of the major statesmen of Johnson's time live today in the history of British eloquence largely because a newspaper writer of genius attributed speeches to them that they were too unskilled to write themselves. In view of the growing sytem of "ghost" writing, some twentieth century statesmen are doubtless winning reputations in oral *belles-lettres* in a similar way.

Osborne, Lithgow

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

51 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 2-2562

UNITED STATES SPONSORS
Will L. Clayton
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Hans Christian Sonne

Walden Moore
Project Director

June 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your note of April 8. Of course we appreciate your position.

We thought you would be interested in the enclosed list of your fellow signers of the Declaration who did sign the Petition, which will be formally presented to the Atlantic Congress on June 5.

Yours very sincerely,

Lithgow Osborne

Lithgow Osborne

LO:ew
Encs.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

(Sponsors in italics)

UNITED STATES

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SEN. Et. de la Vallée Poussin
Auguste de Schryver
Paul Van Zeeland

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Sjur Lindebraekke
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Henning Rohde
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Eigil Steinmetz
Peder Tabor
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Nicolo Di Bernardo
Giuseppe Bettiol
Giuseppe Codacci Pisanelli
Guido Conella
Gaetano Martino
Alberto Pirelli
Quinto Quintiero

ICELAND

Bjarni Benediktsson
DR. Gylfi Gislason
Haraldur Gudmundsson
Jóhann Hafstein
DR. *Alexander Jóhannesson*
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Karl Blessing
Franz Etzel, M.D.B.
Graefin Eva Finckenstein
Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, M.D.B.
Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, M.D.B.
Dr. Paul Martini
DR. *Hans Schlange-Schoeningen*
Walther Wenck
Hans Wendt

GREECE

Panayotis Pipinellis
(Signatures being collected)

TURKEY

Col. Seyfi Kurtbek
(Signatures being collected)

PORTUGAL, LUXEMBOURG

(Signatures being collected)

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

Petition to the Atlantic Congress

We, the undersigned signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity, *call upon the Atlantic Congress to endorse the following proposals designed to strengthen NATO and to unify the Atlantic Community:*

Political Proposals

1. Endorsement of the unanimous resolution of the Third NATO Parliamentarians' Conference in 1957 that the NATO governments "bring about, in accordance with the constitutional and governmental processes of their countries, a conference composed of leading representative citizens selected on a non-partisan basis and directed to convene as often as necessary in order to examine exhaustively and to recommend how greater cooperation and unity of purpose, as envisioned by the North Atlantic Treaty, within the Atlantic Community may best be developed." (Unanimously approved by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1958.)

2. Meetings of the Heads of the NATO Governments, similar to the one held in December, 1957, should take place annually.

3. The Permanent Representatives on the North Atlantic Council should be given higher status equivalent to that of Cabinet Ministers.

4. To carry out its accepted principle of inter-dependence, the North Atlantic Council should, on certain questions, reach decisions by less than a unanimous vote. Our governments should proceed immediately to negotiate an agreement as to what kind of questions are suitable for such decisions and the weight to be given to the vote of each member country.

5. The North Atlantic Council should appoint a small group of qualified men of wide experience, who would represent the Atlantic Community as a whole instead of their governments, to advise the Council on measures which might advance the common interests of the Atlantic Community.

6. The NATO governments should seek to coordinate their policies within the United Nations and other international agencies on all questions of common concern.

7. The North Atlantic Council should officially recognize the right of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference to advise the Council on political, economic, cultural and social questions and to receive an annual report from the Secretary General.

Economic Proposals

1. The elaboration, pursuant to Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty, of a comprehensive mutual program for lowering tariffs, freeing currencies and eliminating trade restrictions so that there may be established an adequate economic basis for the Atlantic Community and associated nations.

2. The creation of more adequate machinery for economic cooperation such as an Atlantic Economic Council. An alternative means to this end could be the inclusion of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in an Organization for Atlantic Economic Cooperation (OAEC) in which Canada and the United States would be full members.

3. An Atlantic Investment and Development Fund should be established to assist underdeveloped countries, either directly or through other international agencies.

Cultural Proposal

1. The financing and establishment of an Atlantic Institute which would serve as a research center and clearing house for the Atlantic peoples, promote a greater sense of community among them and discover and develop Atlantic leadership adequate to these tasks.

SIGNERS OF THE PETITION

From the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir GEORGE AYLWEN, *Baronet; former Lord Mayor of London*

The Very Reverend Principal, Dr. JOHN BAILLIE, C.H., M.A., D. Litt., D.D., S.T.D., *Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen in Scotland; a President of the World Council of Churches; former Principal of New College, Edinburgh and Dean of its Faculty of Divinity*

DAVID BARTON, *Sponsor,* DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY; *Certified Accountant; Chairman, Federal Union, Ltd.*

Air-Vice Marshal DONALD C. T. BENNETT, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., *Former Liberal Member of Parliament; former Chairman, Executive Committee, United Nations Association*

The EARL of BESSBOROUGH *(formerly Viscount Duncannon), Former President, Council of the Atlantic Treaty Association; President and Chairman, European-Atlantic Group*

Lord BOOTHBY, K.B.E. *A Conservative Member of the House of Commons 1924-58 and for ten years a Member of the Council of Europe; Rector, University of St. Andrews*

Sir ADRIAN C. BOULT, D. Mus., *Chairman Board of Trustees of London Philharmonic Orchestra*

THOMAS CHRISTOPHER BOYD, M.P.

ALAN BULLOCK, *Censor, St. Catherine's Society, Oxford*

Professor A. K. CAIRNCROSS, C.M.G., *Glasgow University; former Economic Advisor, O.E.E.C.*

Mrs. ELMA DANGERFIELD, *Editor, European and Atlantic Digest; Hon. Director, European-Atlantic Group*

The Rt. Hon. CLEMENT DAVIES, P.C., Q.C., M.P., *Former Leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party*

JOHN FOSTER, Q.C., M.P. *Former Under Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office*

The Rt. Hon. Sir OLIVER FRANKS, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., *Chairman, Lloyds Bank; former Ambassador to the United States, etc.*

JOSEPH GRIMOND, M.P. *Leader, Parliamentary Liberal Party*

Professor H. C. HANBURY, D.C.L., *Fellow of All Soul's, Oxford*

ARTHUR HENDERSON, P.C., Q.C., M.P.

Mrs. EVELINE HILL, J.P., M.P.

CHARLES R. HOBSON, M.P.

GRAHAM HUTTON, O.B.E., *Author; Economist*

ERIC S. T. JOHNSON, M.C., M.P.

Sir WILL LAWTHER, J.P., *Former President, National Union of Mineworkers; former Chairman, General Council, Trades Union Congress*

E. H. C. LEATHER, M.P. *Founder Member and Member of Executive Committee, Friends of Atlantic Union*

Sir FREDERICK W. LEITH-ROSS, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Deputy Chairman, National Provincial Bank; former Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government*

Captain B. H. LIDDELL HART, *Former Military Correspondent, Times and Daily Telegraph*

GILBERT LONGDEN, M.B.E., M.P. *Delegate, Council of Europe, Western European Union, United Nations*

R. W. G. MACKAY, M.P., *Author; Delegate, Council of Europe; former Member of Parliament*

STEPHEN McADDEN, M.P.

MARTIN MADDAN, M.P., *Sponsor,* DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

Lord MERTHYR, T.D., *Deputy Speaker, House of Lords*

ISAAC PITMAN, M.A., M.P.

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DONALD WADE, M.A., M.P.

SAM WATSON, C.B.E., D.C.L., D.L., J.P., *Secretary, Durham Miners Association*

Sir THOMAS WILLIAMSON, C.B.E., *General Secretary, National Union of General and Municipal Workers*

From Canada

The Reverend J. M. BELANGER, *Director, School of Political, Economic and Social Sciences, University of Ottawa*

PERCY BENGOUGH, *former President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada*

GEORGE BURT, *Canadian Director, United Automobile Workers, C.I.O.*

J. S. DUNCAN, *Chairman, Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission; Former President, Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Ltd.*

GEORGE FERGUSON, *Editor, Montreal Star*

CHARLES D. GONTHIER, *Canadian Institute of International Affairs*

The Honorable Senator L. M. GOUIN, *Former Chairman, Senate External Relations Committee*

Right Rev. Dr. WASYL KUSHNER, *Winnepeg*

Professor A. R. M. LOWER, *Queens University; Historian*

Dr. N. A. M. MacKENZIE, *President, University of British Columbia*

WILLIAM MAHONEY, *Canadian Director, United Steel Workers of America*

The Honorable PAUL MARTIN, M.P., *Deputy Leader of the Opposition; Minister of National Health and Welfare 1946-57*

PATRICK NICHOLSON, *Sponsor,* DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY; *Political Columnist and Broadcaster*

The Honorable LESTER B. PEARSON, M.P., *Leader of the Opposition; President, Atlantic Treaty Association; Recipient, Nobel Peace Prize 1957; Minister of External Affairs, 1948-57; Member, Committee of Three Foreign Ministers to Recommend Development of NATO on the Non-Military Side, 1956; President, United Nations Assembly 1952-53*

ELMORE PHILPOTT, *Former Member of Parliament (Liberal Party)*

The Honorable Senator WISHART McL. ROBERTSON, P.C., *Lifetime Honorary President, NATO Parliamentarians' Conference; Speaker of the Senate 1953-57; Government Leader of the Senate 1945-53*

ALISTAIR STEWART, *Chartered Accountant; former Member of Parliament and Foreign Affairs Spokesman for Cooperative Commonwealth Federation*

K. R. THOMSON, *President, Thomson Newspapers*

WILLSON WOODSIDE, *National Director, United Nation's Association in Canada; former Editor and Commentator on Foreign Affairs*

From the United States of America

HERBERT AGAR, *Historian and publisher; author "A Time for Greatness", "The Price of Union", etc.*

ELLIOTT V. BELL, *Chairman, Executive Committee, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.*

ROBERT WOODS BLISS, *Ambassador to Argentina 1927-33; Special Assistant and Consultant to Secretary of State 1942-45*

The Honorable CHESTER BOWLES, M.C., *Member, House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee; Ambassador to India 1951-53; Governor of Connecticut 1949-51*

HARRY A. BULLIS, *Chairman of the Board, General Mills, Inc.*

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NORMAN COUSINS, *Editor, Saturday Review of Literature; Honorary President, United World Federalists*

COLGATE W. DARDEN, *President, University of Virginia; Governor of Virginia 1942-46; Member of Congress 1933-41*

MARK ETHRIDGE, *Publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal*

THOMAS K. FINLETTER, *Attorney; Secretary of the Air Force 1950-53*

HENRY C. FLOWER, JR., *Vice Chairman, J. Walter Thompson Co.*

JOHN GARDNER, *President, Carnegie Corporation of New York*

W. ST. JOHN GARWOOD, *Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Texas 1948-58*

JOSEPH C. GREW, *Under Secretary of State 1924-27; Ambassador to Japan 1931-41; Ambassador to Turkey 1927-31*

LEARNED HAND, *Chief Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, 1924-51*

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, *Governor of New York 1955-59; Director, Mutual Security Agency 1951-53; Secretary of Commerce 1946-48; Ambassador to United Kingdom 1946; Ambassador to the Soviet Union 1943-46; Chairman of the Board, Union Pacific Railroad 1932-46*

ALBERT J. HAYES, *International President, International Association of Machinists*

The Rt. Rev. HENRY W. HOBSON, *Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio*

ERNEST M. HOPKINS, *President Emeritus, Dartmouth College*

PALMER HOYT, *Publisher and Editor, The Denver Post*

The Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, *United States Senator from Minnesota; Member, Foreign Relations Committee*

LEROY JOHNSON, *Member of Congress from California 1941-55*

ROBERT L. JOHNSON, *President, Temple University; Chairman, Citizens Commission for Reorganization of the Government (Hoover Commission) 1949-53*

ERIC A. JOHNSTON, *President, Motion Picture Association of America; Chairman, International Development Board*

MEYER KESTNBAUM, *Chairman, Hart, Schaffner and Marx; Chairman, Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 1954-57; former Chairman, Committee for Economic Development*

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *United States Senator from New York 1949-57; Governor of New York 1932-42*

THEODORE R. McKELDIN, *Governor of Maryland 1951-57*

HUGH MOORE, *Sponsor of the* DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY; *former Chairman of the Board, Dixie Cup Company; Member of the Board, St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation*

LITHGOW OSBORNE, *Chairman, American-Scandinavian Foundation; Ambassador to Norway, 1944-46*

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WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *former Under Secretary of State; former Ambassador to Italy, etc.*

PHILIP D. REED, *Chairman of the Board, General Electric Company 1940-57; President, International Chamber of Commerce 1949-51; Sponsor,* DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY *1954-57*

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CLARENCE K. STREIT, *President, International Movement for Atlantic Union; editor, Freedom and Union; author, "Union Now"*

HENRY M. WRISTON, *President, The American Assembly; President, Council on Foreign Relations; President, Brown University 1937-55*

HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States 1945 - 1953

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Professor MAURICE ALLAIS, *Chief Engineer; Professor at the National School of Mines; Economist*

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Dr. EUGEN GERSTENMAIER, *President of the Bundestag since 1954*

Dr. PAUL MARTINI, *Head of Bonn University Clinic*

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Senator ET. DE LA VALLÉE POUSSIN

AUGUSTE de SCHRYVER, *Minister of State; International President, Union of Christian Democrats*

PAUL VAN ZEELAND, *Member of the Board of the "BRUFINA"; Prime Minister 1935-37; Foreign Minister 1949-54*

H. FAYAT, M. P., Rapporteur, Political Committee, NATO Parliamentarians' Conference

From Italy

GIUSEPPE BETTIOL, *Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, Chamber of Deputies*

Cav. Lav. ALBERTO PIRELLI, *Sponsor,* DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY; *Industrialist; Chairman, Institute per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale*

QUINTO QUINTIERO, *Vice-President, Italian Federation of Industry*

From Greece

PANAYOTIS PIPINELIS, *Sponsor,* DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY; *Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1950; Permanent Representative to the NATO Council 1952-56; former Under-Secretary of State; former Ambassador to Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland*

PANAYOTIS YOKAS, *Member of Parliament; Head of Greek Delegation to the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference 1955-58*

From Turkey

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Professor AHMET SUKRU ESMER, *Director, Foreign Relations Institute, University of Ankara*

From Iceland

Dr. ALEXANDER JOHANNESSON, *Sponsor,* DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY; *Rector Emeritus, University of Iceland*

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

Explanatory Notes on Petition to the Atlantic Congress

Political Proposals

1. The Atlantic Congress, comprising 650 members and meeting for only five days, cannot "examine exhaustively" the possibilities of achieving greater unity. The Congress, however, could very effectively bring home to the Atlantic peoples the urgent need for such an examination.

The Conference proposed in this resolution, which would comprise less than 100 members and which would "convene as often as necessary" to complete its task, would be an appropriate and exceedingly valuable follow-up of the Congress. Its endorsement by the Congress might prove to be the most constructive accomplishment of the Congress.

2. The value of such a meeting of Heads of Governments has been evident from the impact of the first one in December 1957 and from the emphasis given it subsequently in NATO publications.

3. Whatever their status, the Permanent Representatives on the Council will still be subject to the instructions of their governments. But the higher their status is, the more scope will be given them in respect to decisions and the more influence their views will have upon their governments. For example, the U. S. Permanent Representative could be accorded the status and the position now possessed by Ambassador Lodge at the United Nations.

4. The principle of inter-dependence has been accepted by the Council, yet every member of the Council still possesses a veto. To implement this principle as regards decisions, it would seem necessary to provide that at least some questions can be decided by less than a unanimous vote.

It is obvious that only certain questions would now be regarded as suitable for any form of weighted majority vote, comparable to that provided for in the new European institutions. What these questions are, and how votes might be weighted, are problems which only governments can decide. Should such a system work successfully on certain types of questions, it seems likely that it would be extended to include other types of questions.

There is wide recognition that any attempt to revise the North Atlantic Treaty at this time would be unwise. Consequently, it is proposed that the member governments should proceed by negotiating an agreement, which could be supplementary to the Treaty.

5. The Permanent Representatives on the Council and all their assistants represent their governments. Today only the Secretary General and the International Staff represent the Atlantic Community as a whole.

This proposal would bring about the creation of a small group of outstanding men, whose function would be only advisory, to represent the interests of the Atlantic Community as a whole. Their advice on problems before the Council could point the way to policies and actions which would be beneficial to this Community and should make it more difficult for any government to block action which would promote the general interest.

6. "Coordinate" is used here because obviously "concerted" policies might in some cases evoke antagonism on the part of friendly governments which are outside NATO.

7. The fourth proposal in the *Declaration* advocated an advisory Atlantic Assembly. In recent years parliamentarians and others have suggested that the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference should be transformed into a formally constituted Consultative Assembly, comparable to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

The Third NATO Parliamentarians' Conference resolved in 1957 that it should receive an annual report from the NATO Secretariat for discussion and that a link should be set up between its Standing Committee and the North Atlantic Council. This proposal is more specific in advocating such an official "link" and reiterates the request for an annual report. It could be implemented simply by a resolution of the Council.

Economic Proposals

1. This text is taken from point 2 of the *Declaration* itself.

2. The Report of the Three Wise Men of 1956 concludes that NATO is not an appropriate agency for administering development programs or even for concerting national economic policies. These tasks can more effectively be carried out in the Atlantic area by some specialized economic agency. This purpose might best be achieved by creation of a new agency, or, if that should not prove practicable, an existing agency should be adapted.

The principal economic agency in Western Europe, or in the entire Atlantic area, is OEEC, which includes Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Eire as well as the European members of NATO. The United States and Canada have been associate members of OEEC since 1950. This organization has a Council as well as a highly qualified Secretariat and has during the last decade developed efficient teamwork.

At this time OEEC needs a wider field of activity. Since European and Atlantic economic cooperation involves so many interlocking problems, a practical way of providing adequate Atlantic machinery for economic cooperation appears to be the inclusion of OEEC in a larger framework as proposed. This would allow OEEC to continue to deal with European problems yet make its machinery and qualified personnel available for economic cooperation on an Atlantic basis.

3. This proposal has considerable support in NATO and OEEC circles. While uncommitted countries might be reluctant to seek aid from such a Fund if it were either a part of NATO or were representative primarily of "colonial" powers, such reluctance is less likely if the countries participating in the Fund include a large proportion of "non-colonial" nations. This would be the case if they comprised the members of an OAEC, in which the "non-colonial" majority would be about two-thirds.

One advantage of such a Fund would be to demonstrate to the uncommitted nations that the peoples of the Atlantic Community have a real and tangible interest in their welfare. This would be evident regardless of whether actual aid were furnished directly or indirectly.

As compared with United States assistance of the same type, such a Fund would have a further advantage. It could employ a large proportion of qualified European personnel instead of Americans, thereby diminishing the overhead costs of assistance and avoiding antagonisms which American personnel have created in some under-developed countries, due to inability to speak languages and disproportionately high living standards.

Cultural Proposal

1. An Atlantic Institute would do, for the entire Atlantic Community, what such bodies as the Royal Institute for International Affairs, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangère do for their respective countries. Sub-committee A-3 of the Atlantic Congress will deal specifically with this question.

Osborne, Lithgow

April 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Osborne:

I have your letter of April 6th and regret to have to tell you that I have made it my policy not to sign petitions and, therefore, cannot do as you ask.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lithgow Osborne
Declaration of Atlantic Unity
51 East 42 Street
New York, New York

mmc

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

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V.C.
I do not sign petitions

April 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enclose a copy of a letter and attachments that I sent you on March 11.

While we do appreciate how busy you are we hope you will take a few minutes to read the enclosed petition and to fill out and mail the enclosed card.

We hope, of course, that you will allow us to add your name to the petition. The names of those Declaration signers who have already agreed to do so are checked on the back of this letterhead. Your name would, of course, add great weight to the petition.

But even if you do not agree to sign we hope you will return the enclosed card. In that case it would be very helpful to us if you listed on the card the numbers of the proposals which you cannot accept. We will keep this information confidential.

The situation we are seeking to improve is described as follows by NATO Secretary General Spaak in his article "New Tests for NATO" in Foreign Affairs for April, 1959.

"Common-sense solutions seem to be running head on into stubborn forces of nationalism and individualism within the Alliance. Despite what I should have thought was the dazzlingly clear lesson of history, the governments of the free peoples are not yet ready to seek security and salvation through integration...Here we are faced with the real weakness of the Atlantic Alliance in every sphere - the lack of unity. This is the problem which we are up against whether we are dealing with scientific research, armaments production, aid to underdeveloped countries, military organization or the conduct of diplomacy. We still jealously guard our individuality. I fully appreciate the very genuine values which this encompasses; yet I realize too what it is costing us in duplicated effort, both intellectual and financial, what it means in terms of wasted energy and how difficult it makes it for us to get results...

"This would imply, of course, the conviction that there exists today a real community of interest among the members of the Alliance which must be served with the same energy, love and pride that for centuries have been put at the service of each individual country."

May we look forward to hearing from you?

Yours very sincerely,

Lithgow Osborne

Lithgow Osborne

Encs.

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Osborne, Lithgow

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7.

March 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As promised in my letter to you of February 19, I enclose herewith a petition (with explanatory notes) addressed to the Atlantic Congress of 650 leading citizens and parliamentarians from NATO countries to be held in London in June of this year. The petition is the result of an initiative by the British Sponsors of the Declaration, and the final draft may be regarded as a joint British-American product.

This petition has been endorsed by the Sponsors of the Declaration in the United Kingdom, United States, France, Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Iceland and Greece. (Our Danish and Turkish Sponsors have reservations on some of the political proposals. We have as yet no Sponsors in Portugal and Luxembourg.)

We are mailing the petition to all signers of the Declaration (listed on the reverse of this letterhead), and when the replies are in we shall try to get it, with attached signatures, into the hands of all delegates to the Atlantic Congress. We shall also try to arrange with the Atlantic Congress managers for a formal presentation of the petition at a plenary session of the Congress.

We believe the proposals in the petition are a logical implementation of the original Declaration that you signed in 1954, and we hope you will be willing to agree with it. Your distinguished public record as the leading commentator in this country would make your adherence especially significant and helpful.

Please be good enough to check and sign the enclosed card and mail it in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope.

I feel sure that in general the petition accords with your views, but only the names of those who accept the petition as a whole will be included among the signatories, as to specify individual reservations might well prove too complicated.

With all best wishes for greater Atlantic Unity in these grave times, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Lithgow Osborne

Lithgow Osborne

Encs.

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DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

Petition to the Atlantic Congress

We, the undersigned signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity, *call upon the Atlantic Congress to endorse the following proposals designed to strengthen NATO and to unify the Atlantic Community:*

Political Proposals

1. Endorsement of the unanimous resolution of the Third NATO Parliamentarians' Conference in 1957 that the NATO governments "bring about, in accordance with the constitutional and governmental processes of their countries, a conference composed of leading representative citizens selected on a non-partisan basis and directed to convene as often as necessary in order to examine exhaustively and to recommend how greater cooperation and unity of purpose, as envisioned by the North Atlantic Treaty, within the Atlantic Community may best be developed." (Unanimously approved by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1958.)

2. Meetings of the Heads of the NATO Governments, similar to the one held in December, 1957, should take place annually.

3. The Permanent Representatives on the North Atlantic Council should be given higher status equivalent to that of Cabinet Ministers.

4. To carry out its accepted principle of inter-dependence, the North Atlantic Council should, on certain questions, reach decisions by less than a unanimous vote. Our governments should proceed immediately to negotiate an agreement as to what kind of questions are suitable for such decisions and the weight to be given to the vote of each member country.

5. The North Atlantic Council should appoint a small group of qualified men of wide experience, who would represent the Atlantic Community as a whole instead of their governments, to advise the Council on measures which might advance the common interests of the Atlantic Community.

6. The NATO governments should seek to coordinate their policies within the United Nations and other international agencies on all questions of common concern.

7. The North Atlantic Council should officially recognize the right of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference to advise the Council on political, economic, cultural and social questions and to receive an annual report from the Secretary General.

Economic Proposals

1. The elaboration, pursuant to Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty, of a comprehensive mutual program for lowering tariffs, freeing currencies and eliminating trade restrictions so that there may be established an adequate economic basis for the Atlantic Community and associated nations.

2. The creation of more adequate machinery for economic cooperation such as an Atlantic Economic Council. An alternative means to this end could be the inclusion of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in an Organization for Atlantic Economic Cooperation (OAEC) in which Canada and the United States would be full members.

3. An Atlantic Investment and Development Fund should be established to assist underdeveloped countries, either directly or through other international agencies.

Cultural Proposal

1. The financing and establishment of an Atlantic Institute which would serve as a research center and clearing house for the Atlantic peoples, promote a greater sense of community among them and discover and develop Atlantic leadership adequate to these tasks.

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

Explanatory Notes on Petition to the Atlantic Congress

Political Proposals

1. The Atlantic Congress, comprising 650 members and meeting for only five days, cannot "examine exhaustively" the possibilities of achieving greater unity. The Congress, however, could very effectively bring home to the Atlantic peoples the urgent need for such an examination.

The Conference proposed in this resolution, which would comprise less than 100 members and which would "convene as often as necessary" to complete its task, would be an appropriate and exceedingly valuable follow-up of the Congress. Its endorsement by the Congress might prove to be the most constructive accomplishment of the Congress.

2. The value of such a meeting of Heads of Governments has been evident from the impact of the first one in December 1957 and from the emphasis given it subsequently in NATO publications.

3. Whatever their status, the Permanent Representatives on the Council will still be subject to the instructions of their governments. But the higher their status is, the more scope will be given them in respect to decisions and the more influence their views will have upon their governments. For example, the U. S. Permanent Representative could be accorded the status and the position now possessed by Ambassador Lodge at the United Nations.

4. The principle of inter-dependence has been accepted by the Council, yet every member of the Council still possesses a veto. To implement this principle as regards decisions, it would seem necessary to provide that at least some questions can be decided by less than a unanimous vote.

It is obvious that only certain questions would now be regarded as suitable for any form of weighted majority vote, comparable to that provided for in the new European institutions. What these questions are, and how votes might be weighted, are problems which only governments can decide. Should such a system work successfully on certain types of questions, it seems likely that it would be extended to include other types of questions.

There is wide recognition that any attempt to revise the North Atlantic Treaty at this time would be unwise. Consequently, it is proposed that the member governments should proceed by negotiating an agreement, which could be supplementary to the Treaty.

5. The Permanent Representatives on the Council and all their assistants represent their governments. Today only the Secretary General and the International Staff represent the Atlantic Community as a whole.

This proposal would bring about the creation of a small group of outstanding men, whose function would be only advisory, to represent the interests of the Atlantic Community as a whole. Their advice on problems before the Council could point the way to policies and actions which would be beneficial to this Community and should make it more difficult for any government to block action which would promote the general interest.

6. "Coordinate" is used here because obviously "concerted" policies might in some cases evoke antagonism on the part of friendly governments which are outside NATO.

7. The fourth proposal in the *Declaration* advocated an advisory Atlantic Assembly. In recent years parliamentarians and others have suggested that the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference should be transformed into a formally constituted Consultative Assembly, comparable to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

The Third NATO Parliamentarians' Conference resolved in 1957 that it should receive an annual report from the NATO Secretariat for discussion and that a link should be set up between its Standing Committee and the North Atlantic Council. This proposal is more specific in advocating such an official "link" and reiterates the request for an annual report. It could be implemented simply by a resolution of the Council.

Economic Proposals

1. This text is taken from point 2 of the *Declaration* itself.

2. The Report of the Three Wise Men of 1956 concludes that NATO is not an appropriate agency for administering development programs or even for concerting national economic policies. These tasks can more effectively be carried out in the Atlantic area by some specialized economic agency. This purpose might best be achieved by creation of a new agency, or, if that should not prove practicable, an existing agency should be adapted.

The principal economic agency in Western Europe, or in the entire Atlantic area, is OEEC, which includes Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Eire as well as the European members of NATO. The United States and Canada have been associate members of OEEC since 1950. This organization has a Council as well as a highly qualified Secretariat and has during the last decade developed efficient teamwork.

At this time OEEC needs a wider field of activity. Since European and Atlantic economic cooperation involves so many interlocking problems, a practical way of providing adequate Atlantic machinery for economic cooperation appears to be the inclusion of OEEC in a larger framework as proposed. This would allow OEEC to continue to deal with European problems yet make its machinery and qualified personnel available for economic cooperation on an Atlantic basis.

3. This proposal has considerable support in NATO and OEEC circles. While uncommitted countries might be reluctant to seek aid from such a Fund if it were either a part of NATO or were representative primarily of "colonial" powers, such reluctance is less likely if the countries participating in the Fund include a large proportion of "non-colonial" nations. This would be the case if they comprised the members of an OAEC, in which the "non-colonial" majority would be about two-thirds.

One advantage of such a Fund would be to demonstrate to the uncommitted nations that the peoples of the Atlantic Community have a real and tangible interest in their welfare. This would be evident regardless of whether actual aid were furnished directly or indirectly.

As compared with United States assistance of the same type, such a Fund would have a further advantage. It could employ a large proportion of qualified European personnel instead of Americans, thereby diminishing the overhead costs of assistance and avoiding antagonisms which American personnel have created in some under-developed countries, due to inability to speak languages and disproportionately high living standards.

Cultural Proposal

1. An Atlantic Institute would do, for the entire Atlantic Community, what such bodies as the Royal Institute for International Affairs, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangère do for their respective countries. Sub-committee A-3 of the Atlantic Congress will deal specifically with this question.

Osborne, Lithgow

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

51 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 2-2562

UNITED STATES SPONSORS
Will L. Clayton
William H. Draper, Jr.
Hugh Moore
Lithgow Osborne
Hans Christian Sonne

Walden Moore
Project Director

February 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a signer of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity I think you will be interested in the enclosed summary of what we have done in the past and what we hope to do in 1959.

I believe your experience in international affairs will indicate that nothing worthwhile "just happens" - somebody has to make it happen. We think the record will show that over the past five years the Declaration and its signers have played a key (and in some cases a decisive) part in such important advances as the formation and strengthening of the NATO Parliamentary Conference, the appointment of the Committee of Three Wise Men and the acceptance of their report, the decision to hold a NATO Summit Conference in 1957 and the decision to have an Atlantic Congress in 1959. That is why Chris Herter and others in government have spoken so highly of our activities.

The proposed Atlantic Congress, to be opened by Queen Elizabeth on June 5 in London and attended by 650 delegates from the NATO countries, offers a particularly favorable opportunity to carry on our endeavors. Many of the delegates to the Congress from all countries will be signers of the Declaration, and we are hoping that they will work together in London to have the Congress (the first such meeting ever to be held in history) promote objectives of the Declaration which are still unimplemented or not yet adopted by our governments.

I don't think it is any exaggeration to say that the Declaration Sponsors and signers are the only international group which is actively engaged in assisting the NATO governments to build NATO into what President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles and others have called for, i.e. "to develop NATO into the totality of its meaning" and bring about "that unity of free nations that is our only hope of survival".

Early in March we hope to send for your approval a set of proposals to the Atlantic Congress endorsed by the Sponsors of the Declaration in fourteen NATO countries.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION LISTED ON REVERSE SIDE

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

(Sponsors in italics)

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Herbert Agar
Elliott V. Bell
Robert Woods Bliss
Chester Bowles
Sevellon Brown
Harry A. Bullis
Ellsworth Bunker
Vannevar Bush
James F. Byrnes
Will L. Clayton
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Norman Cousins
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Panayotis Pipinellis
(Signatures being collected)

TURKEY

Col. Seyfi Kurtbek
(Signatures being collected)

PORTUGAL

LUXEMBOURG

(Signatures being collected)

We hope you will read these carefully and that you will find it possible to agree to them and add your signature to them.

Many of the signers of the Declaration have made annual financial contributions to the Declaration since 1954 when we got started and I enclose a list of all those who have contributed.

We have never received any contribution from you but we hope that this year you will want to contribute.

Donations are tax deductible. Checks should be made out to The Hugh Moore Fund but mailed to me.

Yours very sincerely,

Lithgow Osborne

Lithgow Osborne

P.S. Under separate cover we are sending you a little tenth anniversary NATO desk calendar. We hope you will find it informative as well as useful and that it will serve as a daily reminder of the vital importance of Atlantic unity.

L.O.

Enc: 1. Program for 1959
2. Summary for 1958
3. Summary for 1954-57
4. Text of Declaration
5. List of Contributors

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

PROGRAM FOR 1959

Atlantic Congress

1. Assist in every way possible preparations for the Atlantic Congress of 650 leading citizens from all NATO countries to be held in London in June 1959.

2. In cooperation with the Sponsors in all NATO countries prepare brief and specific proposals to be submitted to the Congress in behalf of those signers of the Declaration who assent to them.

3. Seek to secure the implementation of these proposals (and other proposals by the Congress along Declaration lines) by NATO governments and/or the NATO Parliamentary Conference and private groups.

Atlantic Institute

4. Work with other groups in the Atlantic field for the financing and establishment of an Atlantic Institute which would serve as a research center and clearing house for the Atlantic peoples, promote a sense of community among them and discover and develop Atlantic leadership adequate to these tasks.

NATO Council

5. Continue to urge the raising by all governments of the status and powers of their Ambassadors to NATO (Permanent Representatives) as suggested by President Eisenhower and others.

6. Continue to work for the implementation by all NATO governments of the 1956 Committee of Three Report to the North Atlantic Council.

Inter NATO Disputes

7. Use the Declaration machinery of informal personal contacts to the end of securing an agreed settlement of disputes between NATO countries.

Rounding Out NATO

8. Use our influence with NATO governments to meet the Soviet economic offensive by a comprehensive mutual program of economic cooperation as envisaged in Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty.

9. Suggest to official and unofficial bodies means of strengthening NATO on the political, military, economic and cultural side.

10. Continue frequent correspondence and close personal contacts with Sponsors and signers of the Declaration in all NATO countries to promote these objectives.

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

SUMMARY FOR 1958

January - April. Director visited Ottawa once and Washington three times to confer with leading legislators and officials. The Declaration concentrated on getting support for S. Con. Res. 62 (endorsing the NATO Parliamentarians' call for an Atlantic Exploratory Conference) and to this end wrote or saw all U.S. signers - some of them several times. The Declaration was the only private group supporting this Resolution.

(On April 22 the Resolution was unanimously reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. However, despite the best efforts of the Declaration, it was never brought to a vote before Congress adjourned.)

At the same time the Declaration worked to get the Atlantic Exploratory Conference proposal endorsed by the NATO Ministerial Council. Due to our efforts the Canadian Minister of External Affairs was pledged to bring it up at the May meeting of the Council and some other ministers were pledged to support it. Due to a misunderstanding (for which the Declaration was not responsible) this failed to eventuate.

May 5. Lithgow Osborne gave a dinner to Under Secretary of State Herter for an off-the-record discussion of Atlantic affairs. This dinner was attended by 45 leading citizens - many of them heads of large corporations. In the course of his remarks Mr. Herter had the following to say about the Declaration: "Along with 78 other Americans I signed the Declaration of Atlantic Unity in 1954 and I have always been glad I did so. It has been a very effective instrument from the point of view of our foreign policy. One of the reasons the Declaration of Atlantic Unity has been so successful is that it brought together intelligent and practical leaders from all NATO countries on a specific program. Of its five recommendations three have been actually put in practice and the other two are still highly desirable."

May 23 - 31. The Director flew to Zurich (via London and Paris) for a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference on Atlantic Community (Bruges Conference). This meeting published a Declaration and Program of Atlantic Activities including a recommendation for setting up an Atlantic Institute. (Director's expenses on this trip were paid by the Conference.)

July 7 - 14. Director flew to Paris to attend meeting of Advisory Council of the Atlantic Congress which made basic plans for the Congress in June 1959. (Director's expenses on this trip were paid by the NATO Parliamentary Conference.)

September 23. Director helped organize and attended the first meeting of the Board of the U.S. Committee for the Atlantic Congress. (Lithgow Osborne and William H. Draper, Jr. are also members of this Board.)

October - November. The Director visited the capitols of the following NATO countries - Iceland, Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Germany, France. During these visits he talked with the Sponsors and leading legislators and foreign office officials on Atlantic matters including the Icelandic fisheries dispute, an Atlantic Free Trade Area and the 1959 Atlantic Congress. In each country he also talked either with the U.S. Ambassador or Charge d'Affairs.

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In Paris in November the Director attended the second meeting of the Atlantic Congress Advisory Council and the Fourth NATO Parliamentary Conference. At the latter he had talks with some 50 or 60 members from all 15 delegations and with members of the NATO staff and entertained (or was entertained by) some 20 of them at dinner or lunch. As at previous conferences the Director had an official observer's card entitling him to attend private as well as public sessions.

December 9. The third meeting of the Board of the U.S. Committee for the Atlantic Congress appointed the Director to have charge of U.S. preparations for the sub-committee on an Atlantic Institute and to establish liaison with the Canadian committee on the Atlantic Congress.

(In all these activities the counsel, cooperation and participation of the Declaration Sponsors in all countries were invaluable.)

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

Accomplishments May 1954 - December 1957

Summary

(NATO, governmental and legislative action in parentheses)

1954

May-Sept. Declaration drafted, sponsors and 244 signers secured in nine NATO countries.

Oct. 4. Text of Declaration and list of signers released to press.

Nov. 17. U.S. Sponsors gave dinner to leading legislators of nine NATO countries who agreed on plan to call a NATO Parliamentary Conference. The Declaration was the only private group that worked for the establishment of such a body.

Dec. 16. International delegation representing the signers presented the Declaration formally to NATO Council.

1955

March Pamphlet published - 8,000 copies distributed. French Sponsors publish and distribute a French edition.

April-July Director visited Washington, Ottawa, London, Paris, Brussels, Bonn, The Hague, Copenhagen and Oslo to help insure delegations to the NATO Parliamentary Conference. He explained the idea to the press in a number of countries and to the Conference on the Western Community at Oslo.

July Director attended first NATO Parliamentary Conference in Paris. (All NATO members were represented by 200 legislators. Conference decided to meet each year and set up a permanent organization.)

December (NATO Ministerial Council instructed Permanent Council to study increased non-military cooperation).

1956

April (Secretary Dulles called for development of NATO into "the totality of its meaning".)

May (NATO Ministerial Council set up the Committee of Three "to advise the Council on ways and means to improve and extend NATO cooperation in non-military fields.")

July (U.S. Congress passed legislation making it a permanent member of NPC and providing for a delegation of 18 members each year.)

July-Sept. Declaration Sponsors prepared 20 recommendations for implementation of the Declaration which were submitted by a delegation to the Committee of Three. Thirteen of these adopted in whole or in part in their report.

Nov.-Dec. Following Suez crisis Director visited London, Paris, Bonn and The Hague. Attended Second NATO Parliamentary Conference. (Leaders of the U.S. Senate were present at this Conference which debated methods of improving political consultation and military, economic and cultural cooperation among the Atlantic allies. Committees were

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appointed to study these subjects further). Sponsors and signers of the Declaration were added in Iceland and Germany.

December (NATO Ministerial Council adopted the Committee of Three Report but governments lagged in its implementation.)

1957

June Circular Letter sent to all signers calling for support of the Committee of Three Report, the NATO Parliamentary Conference and a citizens' conference "to explore all means of obtaining closer unity."

August U.S. Sponsors sent letter to President calling for: 1) settlement of NATO issues within NATO; 2) a major speech devoted to NATO; 3) a meeting of heads of NATO governments. Similar letters sent to the Prime Ministers of other NATO countries.

The Declaration was the only private group to work for such a meeting.

September U.S. Sponsors conferred with State Department on these questions.

Aug.-Nov. Director visited Iceland, Britain, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, France, conferring with Foreign Ministers, foreign office officials, and legislators in support of above proposals. He was Chairman of the Committee on Institutional Framework at the Bruges Conference on the Atlantic Community and helped secure the support of Lord Ismay and Mr. Spaak, past and present Secretary Generals of NATO, for a meeting of heads of governments.

Oct. 25. (Eisenhower-Macmillan "Declaration of Common Purpose and Interdependence" calls for meeting of heads of NATO governments in Paris in December.)

Nov. 11-16 (Third NATO Parliamentary Conference meets.) Director assisted in preparation of resolutions endorsing 1) an Atlantic Exploratory Conference; 2) an Atlantic Citizens' Congress; 3) an Atlantic Institute. Passed unanimously. He participated in European-American Committee meeting in Paris to set up Atlantic Institute. (Conference also passed important resolutions on scientific and technical, economic and political cooperation.)

Nov. 14. Second Circular Letter sent to signers of Declaration urging them to take initiative with their respective governments prior to the NATO "summit" conference December 16 - 18. Sponsors and signers of the Declaration added in Greece, Turkey and Luxembourg -- all NATO countries except Portugal.

Nov.-Dec. American, French, Canadian and other Sponsors submitted specific proposals for the "summit" meeting to their respective heads of governments. These proposals, and those of the NATO Parliamentary Conference, sent to the Sponsors in all countries with the request they take similar action.

Dec. 16-19 (The NATO heads of government met and issued a communique including the following significant statement: "Our Alliance cannot therefore be concerned only with the North Atlantic area or only with military defence. It must also organise its political and economic strength on the principle of interdependence, and must take account of developments outside its own area.")

Declaration of Atlantic Unity

We 271 citizens of Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Germany, address this APPEAL FOR ATLANTIC UNITY to our fellow citizens and to our governments which are represented on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

President Eisenhower has warned that "unity among free nations is our only hope of survival" and has declared that "NATO symbolizes the unity of free men in an age of peril." This is our conviction also. We must never forget that we are all bound together by our common belief in freedom under law.

The fourteen members of NATO have mutually guaranteed each other against armed aggression and merged under one command parts of their land, sea and air forces to make their pledge effective. NATO has succeeded in vastly reducing the danger of direct military attack in Europe. This success has caused the enemies of freedom to divert their military aggression to other areas and to concentrate on diplomatic manoeuvres to disrupt the unity of the NATO nations. Their efforts have been aided by voices of isolationism in each of our countries and by mutual recrimination. Thus, our peril from disunity has increased.

This is no time for half-hearted measures. While welcoming the progress made towards European union, we believe that nothing less than an effectively integrated Atlantic Community, which would include German defense forces, will in the end adequately meet the challenge of the times. Defense in today's terms extends beyond military requirements and into the political, economic and cultural aspects of our lives.

Yet NATO is still basically a military alliance. It is as long ago as 25 April, 1953, that the NATO Council of Ministers stated in their communique: "Convinced that in unity lies their greatest strength, they are resolved to broaden cooperation in every field, economic, political and social, as well as military, and so make the Atlantic Community a lasting reality." But little has since been done.

We call upon our governments to proceed now to redeem that pledge by initiating the following measures for which there is already authority under the North Atlantic Treaty:

1. The development of NATO as a central agency to coordinate the political, trade and defense policies of the member nations.
2. The elaboration, pursuant to Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty, of a comprehensive mutual program for lowering tariffs, freeing currencies and eliminating trade restrictions so that there may be established an adequate economic basis for the Atlantic Community and associated nations. Common economic action will give us not only better defense at less cost, but also the benefits of an expanding and thriving economy, thus raising the standards of living for the Atlantic Community and the whole free world.
3. The establishment by each of our legislatures of a parliamentary committee or association for NATO to further understanding in each member country of its progress and potentialities.
4. The creation of an advisory Atlantic Assembly, representative of the legislatures of the member nations, which would meet periodically to discuss matters of common concern. Observers could be invited from associated states.
5. The establishment by NATO of an Economic Advisory Council comprising representatives of employers and employees to advise the Council and other NATO bodies on the effect of their policies on the standard of living in the NATO countries, especially upon the working population.

We endorse the words of the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, spoken at Bonn on February 10, 1954:

> "Perhaps the time has now come to consider whether some of the steps toward closer integration which we must take if our concept of civilization is not to perish, should be taken within the larger framework of the North Atlantic Community . . . many of us believe the peoples living about the great basin of the Atlantic Ocean might well seek the solution of their problems of economic betterment, political stability and self-defense in this closer integration of their national resources and of their machinery of government."

We remind our governments that NATO, in the words of its Secretary-General, "is something new and exciting and revolutionary, the most challenging and constructive experiment in international relations ever attempted."

We ask our fellow citizens to urge our respective governments to make this experiment succeed. We are convinced that in our ability to do so lies the well-being of us all.

First Issued OCTOBER 4, 1954

January 1, 1959

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

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Mrs. Ellen Garwood
H. Nugent Head
W.R. Herod
Junius Morgan
Frederick Osborn
Whitelaw Reid
A.W. Schmidt
Ronald Tree

FOUNDATIONS AND CORPORATIONS

Anonymous
Burroughs Foundation
Ford Motor Company Fund
International Business Machines
Hugh Moore Fund
Republic Aviation Corporation
General Electric Co.

Osborne, Stanley de J.

April 20, 1959

Dear Stanley:

Thanks for yours of April 14. I understand entirely.

The powers that be have finally scheduled the program from 7:30-8:30 p.m. on April 28. Hope you will have a chance to see it.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Stanley de J. Osborne
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
460 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
460 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

STANLEY de J. OSBORNE
PRESIDENT

April 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As you have probably heard from Columbia Broadcasting, we have considered the "Hour with Montgomery" at great length and I wish I could tell you that our decision about sponsoring it was a positive one.

Unfortunately, we have decided to pass this one up, not the least reason being our inability at this short notice to do a proper job without any prior preparation in presenting Olin Mathieson. It also just does not fit into the time sequence of our overall television and print program.

I think your program is going to be a magnificent one and one which people should see and understand.

I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Stanley

Oshlag, Dorothy

February 9, 1959

Dear Miss Oshlag:

Thank you for your nice letter of January 20th and your kind comments on THE BUSINESS OF SEX.

The program brought forth a considerable volume of mail, most of it favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Dorothy Oshlag
Manager
Center for Mass Communication
of Columbia University Press
1125 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, New York

mec

Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press

1125 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 25 UNiversity 5-2000

January 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Please accept my enthusiastic congratulations for last night's fine documentary, "The Business of Sex". The program had the undivided attention of several friends who listened with me and sparked a discussion that lasted until well after midnight.

Thank you for lifting radio to a level of mature, reasonable inquiry---with a point of view---which it reaches all too seldom.

I only hope that you receive enough favorable mail to encourage further investigation into the moral implications of our sad expense-account economy.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Oshlag

Dorothy Oshlag
Manager, CMC

DSO:me

Oster, Gilbert

July 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Oster:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of May 24.

I regret the delay in answering, but the truth is that letters sent to my home address do not always receive the prompt attention they deserve.

I greatly appreciate your kind words concerning my work and that of my colleagues and, like you, I must confess some concern about the men who will take over our task when that day (still somewhat in the future I trust!) comes. I feel that although some of us apparently seem rather ancient to you, we are of the age of fifty - regarded in our profession at least, as being in the prime of life.

I must point out to you that I am no longer a vice-president of CBS, having given up that post 11 years ago, when I elected to return to active broadcasting. Since that time, I have not been responsible for the hiring of CBS correspondents, and in that case, the responsibility must rest with the proper authority.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gilbert Oster
131 Jackson Crescent
Huntington, New York

mcc

131 Jackson Crescent
Huntington, New York
May 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing you at what I believe to be your home address. This is simply because I wish to address you as a person rather than as a vice-president.

It is my impression that the reportorial staff of CBS was largely assembleda at your direction shortly after the invasion of Poland. The only purpose of this letter is to congratulate you for your selections.

Through the years, I have appreciated the accuracy and dispassionate attitude of yourself and your colleagues. I refer specifically to Smith, LaSeur, Shoenbrun, and Collingswood. The lack of affective language in both this group and yourself does credit to human intelligence and reminds me greatly of some penetrating analyses which I heard at college.

As a former history teacher, fired for expressing my views on the current state of American education, I am happy to report that the CBS news programs and the New York Times were the sole sources of news which I recommended to my students.

I am rather younger than you, and I have a request. It is just that I hope you will, before another decade is past, replace some of your retiring colleagues with the same excellent caliber of intellect. The information and analysis expressed in these broadcasts is, in my opinion, the best widespread political education available to the public today. I hope you will be able to find the same qualities in the younger generation.

There have been afew times when I disagree with the results of the analysis byeither yourself or one of yourn colleagues, but even in disagreement, I can only concur with the method of your presentation.

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert M. Oster

Gilbert M. Oster

P.S. Please forgive the omission of Lerwerid

Ostroff, Isidor

February 4, 1959

Dear Isidor:

Thank you for your note of January 28th enclosing the editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer. It amused me!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Isidor Ostroff
1913 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

mcc

LAW OFFICES
ISIDOR OSTROFF
1913 WALNUT STREET
off Rittenhouse Square
PHILADELPHIA 3, PENN.

RITTENHOUSE 6-0680

January 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The editorial enclosed herewith, out of the Philadelphia Inquirer, January 23, 1958 is the height of gall.

Look who's pointing!

[redacted]

Edward R. Murrow's attempt, in a radio program earlier this week, to link business in general with the use of prostitutes to stimulate sales and clinch financial deals, was an exercise in both bad taste and bad judgment.

Through the fragmentary "confessions" of alleged participants in the sordid trade, all of whom have been kept carefully anonymous, Murrow sought to give the impression of the widespread employment of call girls in New York by business firms which hire them as "bait" for prospective customers.

For someone who carries on as though he were the journalistic Atlas of the world, this degrading type of broadcast is singularly low-level performance. Its implications are as false as its subject matter is tasteless. It should not be necessary to stoop this low to obtain a radio audience.

Mr. Murrow gains no distinction for himself by producing a "documentary" that is merely de[redacted]

Yours,

Isidor Ostroff (R)

Isidor Ostroff

Outlaw, Darcelles

April 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Outlaw:

I have your letter of March 12th.

To answer your question, I shall be traveling only with my family. If, for some reason, I decide that I need someone from my staff, I will take my Executive Assistant along, who is quite capable.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Darcelles Outlaw
5410 Chancellor Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

5410 Chancellor St.
Phila. 39, Penna.
March 12, 1959

APP

Mr. Edmond R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I understand you going to take a leave of absence. I would appreciate if you would take me on as a movie photographer. I have had nine years of experience. Anything you do would be appreciated.

If necessary I can give you recommendations

Yours truly,
Mr. Darcles Outlaw

P.S. I am a negro.

Pace, Courtney C.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
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EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, ILL.
JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, MD.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

December 18, 1958

Dear Ed:

Senator Eastland is at home. In fact, he has been in the hospital at Ruleville for the past week. He seems to have the "flu" bug and it is nothing serious.

I am transmitting the nice honorarium to him and I know he will appreciate it. If his illness has not intervened, I am sure by this time he has written you to express his appreciation for the opportunity to appear on your program.

Personally, I have enjoyed working with Mr. Jones and Mr. Mack.

My twelve year old Casey and I wish you and your Casey a Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

Courtney C. Pace,
Administrative Assistant

Honorable Edward R. Murrow

485 Madison Avenue

New York 22, New York

December 15, 1958 Palker, Reba

Dear Miss Palker:

Thank you for your nice letter.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to grant you the interview you requested, since my very crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews unless it is in connection with my programs. I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Miss Reba Palker
Hillside Junior High School
M 2 Queens
86-21 256 Street
Hillside, Long Island
N. Y.

mce

Hillside J.H. S 172 Queens
86-21 256 Street,
Jamaica, L.I.
November 21, 1958

Dear Mr Murrow:

I am one of many people who enjoy watching your program. Because you are a great fan of the pupils at Hillside, I would like very much to interview you for our school magazine "The Hillside Echo".

I may conveniently see you for a short while. I am available every Saturday.

Please send your reply to Mrs Tannenbaum, our advisor at

the above address.

Respectfully yours
Beba Palker

Palmer, Andrew E.

February 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Thank you for your kind letter of February 2. I fear that because of my heavy schedule it will not be possible for me to see Dr. Himmelweit during her brief stay in New York. However, I am glad to know she will be at Berkeley, should we have reason to contact her.

I am familiar with Dr. Himmelweit's book, TELEVISION AND THE CHILD, but unfortunately, for the time being, the subject is outside the area of our program planning.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Andrew E. Palmer
University Press, Inc.
114 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mmc

February 11, 1959

Dear Dr. Himmelweit:

Thank you for your letter of January 28th. I fear that due to my extraordinarily heavy schedule it will be impossible for us to meet during your brief stay in New York. However, I am glad to know that we can contact you in Berkeley.

I am familiar with your book, TELEVISION AND THE CHILD. Unfortunately, there is no immediate basis for our discussing this. Since, for the time being at least, the subject is outside the area of our program planning.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Hilde T. Himmelweit
c/o A. Fried
23 East 86 Street
New York, New York

mcc

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC.
114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: WATKINS 4-1200

February 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Hilde Himmelweit sent the attached letter addressed to you to us for forwarding. We feel that it is quite possible that you may not be able to identify the inquiry she refers to in her first paragraph from what she has said. The research she refers to was on the effects of television upon about 4,000 British children. A book entitled TELEVISION AND THE CHILD which we published here a little over a month ago is a report by Dr. Himmelweit and others on this research. We are sending you a copy of the book that should arrive at the same time as this letter or the latest within about 24 hours after this letter.

It is possible you may know of this research and the book since there has been a great deal of publicity in British newspapers and on British television about it and some publicity here in the United States which included: a news story in Time Magazine, and news stories that were syndicated in numerous newspapers across the United States recently.

The penned correction made in the second paragraph of Dr. Himmelweit's letter was made by the undersigned. This was obviously a slip on Dr. Himmelweit's part since the date she gives for her arrival here is January 12 and she wrote the letter in London on January 28. Her letter to me which enclosed the attached letter to you gave her arrival date here in New York City as February 12. I'm not sure that you will be interested in the following information but I don't believe there can be any harm in including it either. From a photograph that we have here in our office Dr. Himmelweit seems both young and photogenic. From reports that we have from our London office she seems to have given a very good account of herself on several television shows in England.

Her letter gives an address at which she can be reached while she is in New York and of course if we can help in any way we shall be very glad to.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew E. Palmer

Andrew E. Palmer
Manager, Wholesale Department

Palmer, Frank B.

September 29, 1958

Mr. Frank B. Palmer
General Manager
WFBG
1320 11th Avenue
Altoona, Pa.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

I have read your letter of September 22 with great interest, and agree with you that Arkansas' economic development would make both an important and workable theme for a television documentary.

However, as you may know, SEE IT NOW is no longer with us, and I have no way of disposing of air-time in which to undertake such a program. I am grateful to you for the idea and very much regret that I am unable to make use of it.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

WFBG

RADIO AND TELEVISION · 1320 11TH AVENUE · TELEPHONE ALTOONA 4-2031

ALTOONA, PA.

September 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Arkansas integration situation is being attacked on many fronts. It seems that one of the most effective and least known might be the subject of one of your telecasts. I am thinking of the economic development of the Arkansas, specifically Little Rock, area in the past two years.

In the past years, the industrial development groups have sprung up in cities all over the country. I would imagine these existed in the Arkansas area. What has been their progress in the post Faubus era? Is business going there? How are businesses doing that are already organized there, but who sell outside the state? Without an economic growth in the shape of new factories, there are less opportunities for the young people who are graduating from their schools, and this aggressive, enthusiastic group moves off into other areas where there is a market for their talent. It seems that this economic story could make a very interesting television documentary.

Very truly yours,

Frank B. Palmer
General Manager

FBP:jp

Palmer, Lieut. Col. Thos.

April 21, 1959

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Palmer
2 Tudor City Place
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Colonel Palmer:

I enjoyed our conversation the other day very much, but regret to tell you that your project, while interesting and exciting, is of such a vast scope that I cannot undertake personal participation in it.

As I explained to you, I am taking a year's leave, effective July 1, and cannot undertake additional commitments between now and then.

I am returning the documentation by messenger.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

2 Tudor City Place
New York 17 NY
Murray Hill 7-7846
March 25th, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having been suddenly called out of town, as I told your girl, I am sorry I could not meet with you at your suggestion.

However, since the project I wanted to discuss with you has crystalized into an extremely high level mass communications project to help stabilize the nation's wobbly morale, it may more vital to discuss it at this time.

May I drop in one day soon at your earliest convenience?

April 14
4 p.m.

Very cordially,

Thomas A. Palmer
LT COLONEL USAR RET.

MR. EDWARD R MURROW
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
NY NY

ypc.

January 8, 1959

Lt. Col. Thomas A. Palmer
2 Tudor City Place
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Colonel Palmer:

Thank you for your letter of December 30. I have no influence or control over CBS programs other than those in which I participate directly, but I shall be glad to look at your blueprints and perhaps might be able to direct you to someone in this organization who is in a position to do something about them. Perhaps you would be good enough to call my secretary and arrange a convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

2 Tudor City Place
New York 17 NY
Murray Hill 7-7846
December 30th, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If you felt the windows of your office rattle the other morning it was caused by my reaction to your speech at the RTND convention in Chicago.

What you said may be multiplied and applied equally to the press, and all organizations trusted with the informational welfare of this nation. I have completed a national tour which has amply confirmed the appalling inaptitude among the great as to how to communicate with the not so great.

But there is more to this than meets the eye.

Several years ago, I sweat out a concept of a TV mass communications project which would take the sting out communicating inspirational ideas and the shock of stopping to sell something.

I did not know what I had until I showed it to my friend Dr. Ken Welles, President of Freedoms Foundation. He said it was at once, the most lucid and immense concept to cross his desk, and that it was the best exposition of the "cracker-barrel" technique in modern times.

George Denny of Radio Town Hall Meeting fame, said I had stumbled on a technique where I didn't tell people what to think but I provoked thought.

Others, including General Van Fleet approved it as undoubtedly the common denominator of communication we have all been beating our brains out trying to find.

But there was an admonishing finger pointed from various directions: DON'T show it to anybody on Madison Avenue or in the TV business; that is, just yet - or the idea will be crucified.

And so I have waited patiently for the psychological time, and your speech signals both the time and the direction.

I do hope you will set aside a little time for me to show you my blueprints - they are all spelled out, and I can guarantee you will be intrigued both with the idea and the painless "commercials."

Very cordially,

Thomas A. Palmer

Thomas A. Palmer
LT COLONEL USAR

Panitt, Merrill

December 1, 1958

Mr. Merrill Panitt
TV Guide
Box 500
Radnor, Pa.

Dear Mr. Panitt:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning your projected editorial symposium. Much as I should like to participate, I am prevented by my present schedule from doing so.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

TV GUIDE TRIANGLE PUBLICATIONS, INC. • *Television Publications Division*

MERRILL PANITT
Managing Editor

Box 500
Radnor, Pa.
Phone: MUrray 8-7400

November 11, 1958

M

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With the aim of bringing to TV GUIDE's twenty-five million readers the best in current thought on THE STATE OF TELEVISION, we are asking the outstanding representatives in each major category of the medium's programming to present their points of view.

May we therefore invite you to participate in this editorial symposium? It will entail only the production by you of a 1,000-word article concisely presenting your opinion of American television - past, present and future - in general and also with particular reference to your own field of endeavor: News and News Features.

What are television's virtues? What are its defects? What can be done now - by the television industry itself, by the public, by agencies and sponsors, by anyone else - to make the television medium more effective in the service of the American people?

Yours would be the only piece on News and News Features. Others will cover a number of other categories, such as Drama, Playwriting, Direction, Scriptwriting, Cultural shows, Sports, etc.

We are extremely desirous to have you participate in this series of what we hope will be the most important articles ever to appear in TV GUIDE. We would need your manuscript within 10 to 30 days, but if time is a consideration, could extend your particular deadline, inasmuch as the

series will be running for some time. We would appreciate hearing from you about this.

Cordially yours,

Merrill Panitt

MP:jmg

P.S. -- If your busy schedule makes it impossible for you to produce such a piece now, we will be happy to have one of our writers interview you for the substance, and produce the piece for your additions, deletions, corrections, and final okay before printing. A payment of $250 will be made to yourself or directly to your favorite charity.

MP:jmg

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 20, 1959

Last year, you did not make a contribution to the Shakespeare Festival as such, although you spent $50 on benefit tickets. When you were approached about making a contribution last year, you had already left on your summer vacation, so nothing was done about it.

Forget it,

Papp, Joseph

New York Shakespeare Festival

1230 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 29, N. Y.
SACRAMENTO 2 - 4008

$50

JOSEPH PAPP, PRODUCER

December 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last Spring when I talked to you in your office you very generously consented to assist the Festival in raising funds for the free presentations in Central Park. You had to leave town suddenly and it was impossible, therefore, to take advantage of your kind offer.

We are now in the midst of a campaign to raise funds for the summer, and perhaps you can come to our assistance. I am enclosing an invitation form to a benefit performance of Antony and Cleopatra which we are planning at the Heckscher Theater on January 13th. One specific way of helping the Festival raise money is this benefit. While we certainly encourage direct donations to the Festival (tax deductible), the benefit method is an enjoyable way to support Shakespeare in the parks.

I would very much appreciate hearing from you.

With very best wishes for the coming New Year,
I am,

Cordially,

Joseph Papp

Joseph Papp

JP:RS
Enc.

CONTRIBUTORS: *The Doris Duke Foundation, The New York Foundation, The Old Dominion Foundation, The Avalon Foundation, The John Golden Fund, Inc., ANTA — The Greater New York Chapter, Actors' Equity Association, The American Academy of Arts and Letters, Music Corporation of America, Herman Levin, Moss Hart, Julie Andrews, Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse, Gilbert Miller, Ben Marden, Ilka Chase, Julie Harris, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Ezra Stone, Clarence Derwent, Bella Spewack, Faye Emerson, Garry Moore, Henry Morgan, Jayne Meadows, William Cullen, Allen Sherman, Elia Kazan, Mrs. Arthur H. Sulzberger, Mark Van Doren, Griffith and Prince, Robert and Catherine Preston, Rita Allen, Milton E. Cassel, Mrs. Hortense Hirsch, Jean Dalrymple, Mrs. Lucy Lemann, Frances Fuller and Worthington Miner, Mrs. Wendell Davis, Margaret Jane Fischer, Kenneth Banghart, The Escholier Club, Dr. Frank A. Hale, Mrs. Hilary Thomas Masters, Carl Schaeffer, Howard S. Cullman, Gerald Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. David Susskind, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Goldwater, American Academy of Dramatic Art, Judith Anderson and The Rodgers and Hammerstein Foundation, Inc.*
(THIS IS AN INCOMPLETE LIST)

CHARTERED BY THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT — PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE CITY *of* NEW YORK

Papp, Joseph

July 18, 1958

No answer

Mr. Joseph Papp
New York Shakespeare Festival
1230 Fifth Avenue
New York 29, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Papp:

Thank you for your letter of July 17 to Mr. Murrow. Unfortunately, it has arrived at a time when he is away on vacation, and as he will be away until September, I doubt whether he will be able to help you. However, if he does contact the office I will ask him to let you have an answer straight away.

Sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

New York Shakespeare Festival

1230 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 29, N. Y.
SACRAMENTO 2 - 4008

$ 1,000,000 Sustaining Fund Campaign

RALPH BELLAMY — HOWARD S. CULLMAN, CHAIRMEN
JOSEPH PAPP, PRODUCER

July 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
Room 1701
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had a very interesting session with Elmer Roper but it seems that the "fund" is primarily concerned with direct civil liberty issues rather than cultural procedures.

Our need for money is still great and I had hoped to receive from you, before you left, a list of people to contact. We are in rehearsal now for "Twelfth Night", our second production, and unless we receive financial help we may be forced to close down.

I would, therefore, sincerely appreciate your help in raising these seriously needed funds.

Very best wishes,

Joseph Papp

Joseph Papp

JP:RS

CONTRIBUTORS: *The Doris Duke Foundation, The New York Foundation, The Old Dominion Foundation, The Avalon Foundation, The John Golden Fund, Inc., ANTA — The Greater New York Chapter, Actors' Equity Association, The American Academy of Arts and Letters, Music Corporation of America, Herman Levin, Moss Hart, Julie Andrews, Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse, Gilbert Miller, Ben Marden, Ilka Chase, Julie Harris, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Ezra Stone, Clarence Derwent, Bella Spewack, Faye Emerson, Garry Moore, Henry Morgan, Jayne Meadows, William Cullen, Allen Sherman, Elia Kazan, Mrs. Arthur H. Sulzberger, Mark Van Doren, Griffith and Prince, Robert and Catherine Preston, Rita Allen, Milton E. Cassel, Mrs. Hortense Hirsch, Jean Dalrymple, Mrs. Lucy Lemann, Frances Fuller and Worthington Miner, Mrs. Wendell Davis, Margaret Jane Fischer, Kenneth Banghart, The Escholier Club, Dr. Frank A. Hale, Mrs. Hilary Thomas Masters, Carl Schaeffer, Howard S. Cullman, Gerald Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. David Susskind, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Goldwater, American Academy of Dramatic Art, Judith Anderson and The Rodgers and Hammerstein Foundation, Inc.*
(THIS IS AN INCOMPLETE LIST)

CHARTERED BY THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT — PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE CITY *of* NEW YORK

type.

N. Y. Shakespeare Festival
1230 Fifth Avenue
New York 29, N. Y.

What did I give previously?

April 15, 1959

Dear Friend:

In spite of the present impasse with Commissioner Robert Moses (enclosures), we are prepared to go ahead with our program for the summer as soon as public opinion makes it possible. It would be a hollow victory indeed, should we regain the right to present our program in Central Park and find that we lack the funds to implement it. Your financial support, therefore, is mor urgently needed than ever before. I deeply appreciate the unstinting assistance you have given the Festival in the past years and hope you do not find my plea for further help overly presumptuous.

As important as the money is the writing of letters to newspapers, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Commissioner Robert Moses and Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack expressing your feelings about the issue. Telegrams and telephone calls will also be effective.

Gratefully yours,

Joseph Papp

Joseph Papp

JP:RS

From: Merle Debuskey
545 Fifth Avenue
MU 7-5084

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, PLEASE

MOSES DENIES USE OF CENTRAL PARK TO FREE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL
COMMISSIONER INSISTS ON $2.00, $1.00 CHARGE & 10% OF GROSS TO CITY
JOSEPH PAPP, PRODUCER OF FESTIVAL, & BOARD REFUSE TO ACCEPT CONDITIONS

Robert Moses, Commissioner of Parks, informed the N. Y. Shakespeare Festival that unless it abandons its policy of free admissions, it would no longer be permitted to operate in Central Park. In a surprising reversal of park regulations prohibiting the sale of seats in the Belvedere Lake area, he ordered the Festival to initiate a $2.00 and $1.00 charge for its outdoor presentations. He further stated that the Department of Parks would exact 10% of the gross revenue derived from admissions. A plea for a meeting to discuss the problem with him was summarily rejected by the Commissioner.

Joseph Papp, producer of the Festival, speaking for the Board, "It is impossible for us to meet these unexpected demands by the Commissioner. First of all, it is economically unfeasible. The net result would be that we would have to raise almost as much money - even if we played at capacity - as we would under our old policy of free admissions. The Commissioner made his demands, set a price, without even examining the costs.

"Indeed, it is perplexing and ironic that the man whose job it is to maintain and expand facilities for recreation and enjoyment in the public parks, would, instead, wipe out a project that has proven its worth through three successive Summers without tapping the public coffers.....Commissioner Moses' dictum would remove the productions from the reach of those whom it serves best.

"Commissioner Moses points out that by attracting people into an otherwise unused area of the Park, we were creating an erosion problem, and that this problem could only be solved by paving, a cost the operation must ultimately pay for. Erosion? Do people sitting and watching a play create

more of an erosion problem than football, softball, soccer and similar sports encouraged by the Parks at no cost to the players? Perhaps the Park situation would be improved by more "soil erosion" caused by the gathering of two thousand people each night in an area where three years ago only squirrels dared to congregate?

"The situation of the Festival at this moment is best expressed by Hamlet, 'Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune or to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing, end them.' I hope that the people of the City of New York will use their influence to persuade the Commissioner to adjust his stand."

****

STATEMENT FROM JOSEPH PAPP, PRODUCER, N.Y. SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

Commissioner Moses has denied the N. Y. Shakespeare Festival the right to continue presenting its productions in Central Park free of charge. In a complete turnabout from his previous position, the Commissioner now states flatly that the Festival must enter into a commercial concessionaire's agreement with the Department of Parks, and must charge two dollars and one dollar for the two thousand seats in the Belvedere Tower area of Central Park. He also demands that ten percent (10%) of the gross receipts derived from the ticket sale be turned over to his department.

It is difficult for me to believe that Mr. Moses is deliberately trying to oust the Festival from Central Park. In the past, he has evidenced his awareness of the great need for cultural activities in our community. We can only assume that his actions on this occasion are ill-considered and that Mr. Moses himself is uninformed.

Indeed, it is perplexing and ironic that the man whose job it is to maintain and expand facilities for recreation and enjoyment in the public parks, would, instead, in effect, wipe out a project that has proven its worth through three successive summers without tapping the public coffers.

For the past three years, the N.Y. Shakespeare Festival itself has raised the necessary funds to present its productions to the public at no charge. Mr. Moses, a city official, now takes it upon himself to insist that the public must pay for something it has been accustomed to getting for nothing. Odd that a public servant should chop down perhaps the only existing hedge against inflationary prices in the Theatre.

Since informing us of his decision, Mr. Moses has refused to discuss it, and has thus ignored the many reasons for our policy of "no admission charge".

In the past three years of our operation, the Festival has had occasion to hoist distress signals, prompting well intentioned persons to ask, "Why not charge admissions as

a solution to your financial problems?" Perhaps Mr. Moses has already asked himself the same question. If so, he's abandoning the ship before any leak has sprung. (At the time of Mr. Moses' letter, the Festival had over $15,000 on hand and promises of another $10,000 and is on the agenda of three Foundations who had previously given grants totalling over $35,000). Worse, he answered a question rightfully directed to us. These are the answers I would have given had he listened.

Were we to concede that charging admission was desirable, we would have had to conclude that it was economically unfeasible. Whereas we formerly mounted our productions for about $12,000 and operated each week for about $3,000. Commissioner Moses' plan of admissions would more than triple these figures.

One simple example. During the past three seasons, the Festival did not spend one penny for advertising. A comparable commercial production in New York City might easily spend $5,000 pre-opening and $2,000 per week of operating. On a three week run of our first production we would necessarily be spending $10,000 for advertising alone. This sum represents the entire cost of playing for three and a half weeks under our previous no admission charge basis.

On a free admission basis, operating as a public service, all the Theatrical Unions have cooperated and made concessions even beyond those accorded an off-Broadway operation. The Commissioner has set our weekly capacity at $18,000. Certainly, no Union could be expected to make such concessions to an operation that has such a potential. Further, under such conditions, I would be the first to demand a living wage for all those concerned with the operation. Why should an actor work for $40 a week? Why should a press agent contribute his services?

There is no point to itemizing the budget here. Suffice it to note that in addition to more than doubling the existing salaries, "The charge or get out" policy of the

Commissioner would necessitate additional salaries, a sum that in itself would exceed our former weekly operating cost. Also, Mr. Moses proposes to take away 10% of what comes in before we begin paying our costs. In sum, (providing Mr. Moses can keep the rains from falling) playing at capacity, we would still have to raise money from outside sources to cover costs.

Without appointing myself an expert on the economy of Broadway, I think it safe to state that the average Broadway play can break even at anywhere from 40% to 60% of capacity - and that at $6.90 to $9.00 top. Mr. Shakespeare wrote his plays with no consideration for the economy that would prevail here some 350 years later. His plays require exceedingly large casts and a considerable number of costumes and props. For these and other reasons, Shakespeare is not deemed "commercial" today. The American Shakespeare Festival in Connecticut, for example, charging a $4. top during its most successful season was forced to supplement its box-office intake with thousands of dollars in contributions. The City Center operations continually lose money, yet the City wisely continues to grant them the use of their building rent free. No request for ten percent of the gross here. Even charging Mr. Moses' prices, the Shakespeare Festival would most assuredly lose its hair shirt.

Quite simply, the only reason we were able to survive in the past was because of our low cost of operation.

I have only lightly touched on the economy imposed by Mr. Moses' paying formula. I hope, nevertheless that from an economic standpoint it answers the question, "Why not charge to get in?"

Beyond this, there is another even more basic reason for our not wishing to charge admission. The precept upon which the Festival was founded is that there existed a gaping void in the cultural life of our city. Despite the tremendous accomplishments of the Broadway Theatre, the

overwhelming majority of New Yorkers have rarely been exposed to live Theatre and seldom, if ever, to the incomparable magic of Shakespeare. Our intent was to create a beginning in this void. I do not think it immodest to claim that the Festival has indeed made such a beginning.

Commissioner Moses' arbitrary dictum would remove the productions from the reach of those whom it best serves. Further, we have found that even if those of our audience who could pay, did so, the financial problems still remain.

There exists in our lives today educational and cultural institutions which are considered so essential to our well-being that their very existence is recognized as a public responsibility -- schools, museums and libraries. I do not think a responsible public official would suggest charging for the use of these as a source of revenue. Why eliminate a Shakespeare Company that does not even use taxpayers money to operate?

In his letter to the Festival advising us that we must agree "to charge admission and to enter into a regular concession agreement with the Department of Parks", Commissioner Moses points out that by attracting people into an otherwise unused area of the Park, we were creating an erosion problem, and that this problem could only be solved by paving, a cost the operation must ultimately pay for. Erosion? Do people sitting and watching a play create more of an erosion problem than football, softball, soccor and similar sports encouraged by the Parks at no cost to the players?

The situation of the Festival at this moment is best expressed by Hamlet, "Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune or to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing, end them". Perhaps the Park situation would be improved by more "soil erosion" caused by the gathering of two thousand people each night in an area where three years ago only squirrels dared to congregate?

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

OUTLINE HISTORY OF NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL AND RELATIONSHIP WITH CITY OF NEW YORK AND DEPARTMENT OF PARKS

(The New York Shakespeare Festival is the result of operating as a Shakespeare Workshop at the Emanuel Church on East 6th Street in Manhattan from 1954-56)

1. February 24, 1956 - The Department of Parks issues a Permit to the Shakespeare Festival to present a series of plays written by Shakespeare in the Amphitheatre, East River Drive & Grand Street

* The permit was issued after the Company agreed to abide by Park Department regulations such as: the plays be open to all without restrictions; no tickets to be issued and no charges to be made.

Two productions were presented ("Julius Caesar" and "Taming Of The Shrew")

All persons involved contributed their services without financial remuneration. $1,000 was spent to mount and operate the two productions. $750. was donated by Herman Levin and $250 supplied by the Shakespeare Workshop.

On March 28, 1956, the Department of Parks issued a Press Release announcing the forthcoming Season at the Amphitheatre saying, "The Shakespearean Workshop is an educational, non-profit organization chartered by the State Education Department. Its purpose is to encourage and cultivate interest in poetic drama with emphasis on Shakespeare".

Success was immediate. People living in the area of the Lower East Side filled the seats hours before sundown. Most of these people had never seen a professionally mounted stage play. Word of this unique enterprise seeped uptown and soon began attracting many people of the Theatre.

In addition to its immediate contribution to the community life of that area, the project was deemed unique and important enough for the State Department to do a cover story on it for its official magazine, "Amerika", which is distributed in the Soviet Union. Photographs of the project, and of scenes from the plays were used to illustrate a High School text-book on Shakespeare, published by Harcourt-Brace.

2. The success of the first Summer's operation provided the stimulus for the adventurous plans projected for the subsequent summer : a portable production mounted on the bed of a trailer truck that unfolded into a stage and set that would be hauled to parks in the five boroughs of New York City.

* On April 10, 1957, the Park Department gave the Festival permission to perform in the parks of the five boroughs, again stipulating that the sale of tickets was prohibited.

On May 27, 1957, before the opening of the first production, Stuart Constable, Executive Officer, representing Robert Moses, Commissioner, Department of Parks, wrote to Joseph Papp, Managing Director, New York Shakespeare Festival, saying "I feel sure that these productions will give much pleasure to the patrons of our public parks." and "We are very happy to cooperate with you in this fine public service."

3. June 27, 1957 "Romeo and Juliet" opened in Central Park and, as planned, toured the parks of the five boroughs.

The demands of hauling, taking down and setting up were so prohibitive that the two following productions, "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "Macbeth" settled down and played only in Central Park.

The project was extraordinarily successful. The Theatre critics were generous in their appraisal of the work and the citizens of New York and their visitors swarmed to the scene filling to overflowing the 1,800 free seats in the Belvedere Lake site.

August 6, 1957, Stuart Constable, representing Commissioner Moses wrote to Joseph Papp, "Since our last meeting I have discussed with Commissioner Moses the whole subject of Shakespeare in the parks. Your productions have been most successful and we want you to continue the outdoor performances in the new Lincoln Square Park. However, since this area won't be ready for use for several years, we suggest you plan to continue in Central Park"..."We would like to talk with you at your earliest convenience concerning next year's program in the parks. We want to help and must know as soon as possible how we can best do this."

August 23, 1957, Mr. Constable wrote to Howard S. Cullman "We will do everything we can to assist this group (N.Y. Shakespeare Festival)".

August 27, 1957, Commissioner Moses wrote to Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, President, United States Committee for UNICEF, "I have your letter of August 21. Mr. Papp's Shakespeare in the Parks has been a real success. We are very much interested in the continuation of these productions and shall do everything we can to help." And, "The Summer program which provides excellent recreation for tens of thousands every week during the season is the one which appeals to us and the one we shall support."

Tuesday, October 1, 1957, Commissioner Moses wrote a signed piece printed in a New York newspaper in which he described the project as follows, "These are gateless, outdoor free shows with no admission charges....It was remarkable to see the interest on the part of people in the surrounding area....It's exciting and stimulating."

4. December 27, 1957, Commissioner Moses wrote to Joseph Papp with respect to the Summer of 1958, "If you can as you did last summer raise sufficient funds to defray your production and incidental costs, we will cooperate with you as we did last summer in Central Park."

With the co-operation of the Department of Parks, the summer season of 1958 in Central Park was an even greater success than the one preceeding. Two plays were presented, "Othello" and "Twelfth Night". The Park Department had improved the site and enlarged the seating capacity to 2,300. Again these were occupied long before the sun went down permitting the stage lighting to come up.

Brooks Atkinson, Drama Critic of the New York Times, in his review of the opening was moved to remark upon the project "Shakespeare in the Park is a wonderful institution. Certainly, it deserves all the support that is available. For the long, patient line of people hoping to get into an amphitheatre that seats 2,300 is a humbling sight for anyone who believes in the theatre. And the alert attention of the people who do succeed in getting in chastens anyone familiar with sophisticated theatre audiences."

5. August 20, 1958, (anent the plans for 1959) Stuart Constable, representing Commissioner Moses, wrote to Joseph Papp, "I have your letter of August 19. We are glad to hear that our cooperation has been satisfactory and that you believe you are going to be able to put the financing of your Summer Shakespeare Festival on a sound basis. We, of course, shall continue to cooperate as we have in the past."

September 4, 1958, Stuart Constable wrote to the Commissioner of Public Works, Frederick H. Zurmuhlen, "Another successful summer season of free Shakespeare productions in Central Park has just come to a close. It is estimated that 110,000 people enjoyed these performances."

January 7, 1958, Commissioner Moses wrote to Joseph Papp, "If you can within the next two or three months raise funds for next summer's productions we will be very happy to cooperate with you as we have in the past".

March 18, 1959 WAS RECEIVED THE FIRST WRITTEN COMMUNICATION FROM COMMISSIONER MOSES THAT THE WORKING POLICY OF THE PAST THREE YEARS WAS UNILATERALLY BEING CHANGED BY HIM. FROM NOW ON, THE POLICY OF FREE ADMISSIONS WAS NO LONGER PERMISSIBLE.
In a letter to Joseph Papp, Mr. Moses wrote, "Unless, therefore, you are prepared to agree to charge admission and to enter into a regular concession agreement with the Department of Parks (10% of the gross receipts to go to the Dept. of Parks), we cannot give you a permit to operate in the City Park System in 1959."

Later, Commissioner Moses, through Executive Officer, Stuart Constable, set the price of these tickets as two dollars ($2.00) and one dollar ($1.00)

For the reasons proferred in his statement, Mr. Papp, in concert with the Board of the New York Shakespeare Festival, was unable to accept Mr. Moses dictum.

Parham, Hervey

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
C.B.S.
New York. N.Y.

R.F.D. # I,
Bayside, Va.
Jan. 26, 1959.

Dear Sir:

In preparing inclosed statement, for your optional consideration, no attempt has been made to treat the subject, (MAN - SURVIVAL OF UNFITTEST) theoretically.

The greatest tragedy of the human race may be the failure of mankind to apply GENETICAL common sense and reason.

Can medical science, with its services, catch up with the forces of mental and physical destruction caused by careless blind selection of mates?

We have a biological and genealogical problem concerning ourselves. The present method, of blind selection of mates, will not improve mental and physical quality of offspring.

We can not afford to ignore our obligation to posterity. Breaking the shackles of ignorance will not be easy, however a breakthrough may be possible. It all depends on thinking people who are interested in progress and physical improvement.

Sincerely yours,

Hervey W. Parham

Hervey W. Parham

Form

MAN - SURVIVOR OF UNFITTEST

Geographical man has cruelly and perpetually contributed the best of his kind (mentally and physically) for combat services. This method of barbarious extermination has been going on for thousands of years.

Each generation, by some kind of selective service procedure, selects the best of the male left overs from preceding generation. Does this degenerative biological procedure account for the general breakdown in humane relations? Could it be the main cause for jails, hospitals and insane asylums being overcrowded?

How long would our food supply last if farmers selected the best of plants and lower animals for extermination? Millions of dollars are invested in pedigree animals every year and we do this without thinking of our own physical genealogical heritage.

The theory, SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST, may hold good when applied to lower animals. Nature cruelly liquidates a great portion of unfortunate weaklings. Man has unconsciously reversed this principle.

Medical science laboriously rehabilitates millions of unfortunate weaklings. Hundreds of thousands of these are continually drifting into reproduction channels. How can we expect mankind to intelligently survive under such unfavorable conditions? Destruction and construction are close running mates of so-called civilization.

Man has ignorantly demonstrated his destructive ability, by doing many things that pull him down, mentally and physically. The odds for improvement weigh heavily against contemporary man and the unborn. Mentally and physically, we are a poor risk and we have little or no reason to be proud of our inheritance.

It positively boils down to the fact that we are the offspring of a long line of weaklings and rejectees. If we are to improve the mental and physical qualities of mankind, we will have to about face and drift away from the present method of blind selection of mates.

Continued breeding and mixing of different strata of humane degenerates will continue to be disasterous. Regardless of religion, politics or any other philosophy pertaining to life of man, we should do something to improve humane reproduction conditions.

Each country and race should begin now to physically improve the stock of its people. They should stress the importance (through educational channels) of race improvement by the application of selective reproduction reasoning. We have the potential, (mental and physical) to be, SURVIVORS OF THE FITTEST. Which shall it be, THE FITTEST OR UNFITTEST?

Parks, F. Peter

April 15, 1959

Dear Mr. Parks:

I have your letter expressing your interest in employment at CBS.

I suggest you write a letter explaining your qualifications and specifically what you are interested in and send it on to our Employment Office, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Sincerely,

Mr. F. Peter Parks
6 Murray Avenue
Goshen, New York

mcc

4/8/59

Dear Ed.

I didn't know who to send this letter to so I am sending it to you.

I live in a small village with my wife & four children about sixty miles from N.Y.C.

I am thirty-four years old & a cabinet maker by trade. I have always dreamed of working on the sets building the back drops & props. Enjoy creative type of wood work & art. I've had about 20 yrs. experience.

Would appreciate if you could forward this letter to C.B.S. employment office.

Thank you,

J. Peter Parks

6 Murray Ave.

Goshen N.Y.

P.S. Would like career with C.B.S.

Parsons, David

November 7, 1958

Dear Dave:

Mrs. Hyman Rickover, the Admiral's wife is planning a trip to the Carribean early next year. She will be traveling almost completely by Pan American, using other transport over such places where Pan American does not go.

Mrs. Rickover is hoping that someone can help her with hotel reservations, etc. Will you please have one of your representatives contact her direct, and do the best possible for her. Mrs. Rickover's address is 4801 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David Parsons
Public Relations
Pan American Airways
2819 Queens Plaza, North
Long Island City, New York

mac

Parsons, Dave

DECEMBER 10, 1956

DAVE PARSONS
WOLVER HOLLOW ROAD
R.D. 1
OYSTER BAY, NEW YORK

THINKING OF YOU ALL WEEKEND AND THOUGHT THE HERALD TRIBUNE EDITORIAL

SAID IT BETTER THAN WE COULD

AFFECTIONATELY, FRED AND ED

FRED FRIENDLY
PERSONAL

Patt, John

RECEIVED
1959 APR-6 PM 8:46
CBS TELETYPE ROOM N.

WUA024 DL PD

CLEVELAND OHIO APR 6 516PME

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

BROADCASTERS HALL OF FAME AND MUSEUM STUDY COMMITTEE HAS ENGAGED JAMES CARMEL AS SPECIAL CONSULTANT IN MUSEUM EXHIBITION FIELD HE WILL BE IN NEW YORK ALL THIS WEEK AT GOTHAM HOTEL AND MAY CONTACT YOU TO OBTAIN IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS, COMMITTEE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR TAKING TIME TO DISCUSS SUBJECT WITH MR CARMEL

JOHN F PATT CHAIRMAN

638P..

Patten, Eugene P.

March 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Patten:

Your idea for a television show may perhaps have merit, but I am sorry to say that the pressure of my own present broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking any interest in additional programs.

If you care to pursue your idea further, I suggest that you contact Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of News and Public Affairs programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eugene P. Patten
Box 816
Hanover, New Hampshire

mcc

Hanover, New Hampshire
February 26, 1958

TV Pgm. idea

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is an idea for a TV broadcast program that might have exceptional popularity if done as only you could do it.

My interest in this type of program stems from my former close association with the police in all branches of law enforcement.

Formerly a Special Agent, Department of State, Investigator, U.S. Department of Labor, and Special Investigator, Office of the Attorney General, State of New Hampshire, as well as formerly a Deputy Sheriff and uniformed police officer, I have a well founded idea of its potential.

I have had confidential association with the Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Boston Police Departments, and other State and County agencies throughout the nation, and would like to discuss this with you if you feel so inclined.

Please be assurred that the highest type official written recommendations are available if desired, and I am seeking nothing in extending this idea to you. If my technical experience would be of any value, I would be delighted if it be retained nominally and utilized.

Very truly yours
Eugene P. Patten

Eugene P. Patten

Box 816
Hanover, New Hampshire.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
TELAVISION PROGRAM
(proposed)

"AUTHORITY POLICE DEPARTMENT"

This thirty minute program appearing once each week would be developed with the cooperation of Police Departments through out the Nation. Once each week, a panel of high police executives and one MC would ask three Police contestants, problem questions concerning currant unsolved crimes. Candidates for the program would be selected from formal applications placed with police departments throughout the nation, each would be endorsed by a Police Chief or Commissioner, the endorsement ending with the words "Authority Police Department (City, Town, State)." The three contestants on each program will have been selected to appear for quizing because in their official record is an entry of their success in solving a crime posing identicle or similar problems to the unsolved crime submitted to the panel by any Police Department in the United States. The crimes will not be identified by names but other names may be used. Each contestant should appear for about six minutes. A recitation by the MC of the case his deductions helped solve, a pictorial if possible of some of the actual scenes, and the questions by the Panel. Contestants will appear in Uniform if their service was in uniform. A special guest each program will be the Honorable Edgar Hoover, and other personages of high Law Enforcement office. A sponsors gift, and a "Jackpot Prize of $5000" will go to the winner who's suggestions to the Panel eventually lead to solving the Crime in question.

-

Patterson, Patricia

February 27, 1958

Dear Miss Patterson:

I have your letter of February 13th.

Since I have no control over any programs other than my own, I am afraid that it would be useless to discuss your program idea with me.

If you wish to pursue this further, I suggest you write to our Program Information Department.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Patricia A. Patterson
111 Seventh Street
Garden City, Long Island
New York

mcc

111 Seventh Street
Garden City, Long Island
New York, New York
February 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is a request to have an appointment with you regarding plans for a new television show.

~~It is my belief~~ that the youth of our nation-and perhaps the adults- would greatly benefit from a program which would bring the children from other countries into their homes via television. Unfortunately, the children of the U.S.A. have little or no idea how the boys and girls live in Germany, France, Russia and other nations. I would like to show them these other children-in school, at home, while they play, etc.-all the phases of a child's life in a country foreign to our country.

As a teacher who has lived and worked in foreign countries, I believe a show of this type would be highly valuable as well as interesting at this present time because of the increased focus on other nations, the idea of greater communication and understanding between the U.S.A. and the countries of the world, and the current interest in education in countries other than our own.

It is a well-known fact that one person cannot like another person or group unless he knows them. How can our children like the other children of the world unless they know all about them and the way they live? How can they know them unless it is through a media like television? If we want a world of peace and understanding, it is imperative that our children know these "foreign" children because the youth of today will be the leaders of tomorrow.

I am asking you to help me with this program because I feel that you and the Columbia Broadcasting System are interested in broadening the horizons of learning and understanding for the people of the United States.

If you are interested in discussing plans for a show of this type, please contact me at the above address.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Patricia A. Patterson

Patricia A. Patterson

Patterson, Jr.
Richard C.

August 26, 1958

TO: RICHARD C. PATTERSON JR., DEPT. OF COMMERCE L& PUBLIC EVENTS, 625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

I ACCEPT WITH PLEASURE MAYOR WAGNER'S INVITATION TO THE NAUTILUS LUNCHEON WEDNESDAY AUGUST 27.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70.

Patterson, R. H.

3239 Pace's Ferry Place
Atlanta 5, Georgia
December 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years I listened to your daily news broadcasts and always waited for the end of the program to hear the quotations that you gave in closing.

The quotations that you gave on the last program in the year particularly impressed me. These quotations were, I believe from the German poets Goethe and Heine. Since you will not be giving these quotations at the end of 1959 I would like very much to have them to reflect upon as the year ends.

If you will send these quotations to me I shall be most grateful.

Yours very truly,

Robert H. Patterson

RHP:mc

Patterson, Wm D

Saturday Review

25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Cable Address: Satrev, New York

William D. Patterson
Associate Publisher

May 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am glad we may have softened somewhat your understandable disdain for the current plethora of citations. Perhaps even Fred will relent a bit under your influence.

What did you think of the Wriston-Conant luncheon discussion the other day about strengthening the frontiers of freedom? I was disturbed that such an eminent collection of men should place so much stress on the military aspirations of our day, in an age in which the technological revolution in warfare and in political infiltration has realistically made military aid subordinate, if not obsolete, in comparison to an efficiently and sensitively executed program of basic economic assistance.

I thought Wriston's own opening statement was quite eloquent, however.

With cordial regards,

As ever,

Pat

William D. Patterson

Wm Patterson
F

March 19, 1959

Dear Pat:

You have elevated me far beyond my stature. Please forgive the delay in answering yours of February 19th, but it takes a little while to get over the shock.

I do, in fact, hope to spend a year in receiving rather than transmitting, but if I am overwhelmed with the urge to committing something to paper, I shall certainly send it along.

In any event, I shall cherish your letter as proof-positive that I once had an opportunity to write for the most distinguished periodical in the country.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William D. Patterson
The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

ERM:jmi

The Saturday Review

25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Cable Address: Satrev, New York

William D. Patterson
Associate Publisher

Feb. 19th, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I think every friend and champion of the creative use of television as a communications rather than a purely entertainment medium is both dismayed and goaded into action by the news of your pending leave of absence.

On the other hand, I am delighted for you as well as for our citizenry because I am confident you will return from a year of reading and reflecting so refreshed and invigorated that the airways will crackle with your ideas.

Fred Friendly says that he hopes that during this period you will become an even closer associate of Saturday Review - as a reader. This was his true blue and predictable reaction to a very strong feeling of Norman Cousins and myself - that we would like to offer you a page in Saturday Review anytime you find you have something on your mind you would like to say or some interpretive report you might like to make on something you have read or observed during this year.

No deadline is involved - you could do this as often or as seldom as you wished.

I realize that you have no shortage of forums at your disposal and that you want to spend this year receiving, so to speak, rather than transmitting, but nevertheless I thought you might like to know that your own page is waiting for you in Saturday Review whenever the spirit moves you, wherever you are.

Meanwhile may I say thanks for all the wonderful things you and Fred have done to enlighten all of us and to wish you a happy, fruitful and memorable year of reflection and spiritual refreshment.

Best regards,

As ever,

Pat

WDP/EM

William D. Patterson

Tadeusz Pawlowicz

April 9, 1959

Mr. Tadeusz A. Pawlowicz
111-24 75th Avenue
Forest Hills 75, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Pawlowicz:

I have just returned from a quick trip to London, Paris, Berlin and Bonn, to find your long letter of March 31.

I think your suggestions will be extremely helpful and I am most grateful for the trouble you have taken to put this list together.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

111-24 75th Avenue
Forest Hills 75, New York
March 31, 1959

16 ~~f~~

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to thank you very sincerely on behalf of Mr. Gacki and myself for giving us the opportunity to talk with you, to learn a little better the vital problems facing American radio and TV, and to familiarize ourselves with the needs and interests of the American audience.

During the course of our conversation you pointed out that in the near future you are planning to visit Poland and Yugoslavia and that you are interested in knowing with whom you should talk there and who might be good persons to interview. I enquired among some of my Yugoslav friends and concerning Yugoslavia they suggest the following people:

Dr. Ivo ANDRIC - author, member of the Serbian Academy of Science, pre-war Yugoslav Minister to Germany. He is one of the best known contemporary Yugoslav writers. Two of his works, "Travnik Chronicle" and "The Bridge on the Drina," were recently translated into English.

Branko COPIC - author, a communist. His last novel, "Silent Powder," demonstrates deep human sensitivity.

Dr. Oskar DANON - director of the Belgrade Opera. He is one of the best known contemporary Yugoslav opera conductors and a composer.

From among leading Yugoslav communists are suggested:

Edvard KARDELJ - Tito's deputy and Party ideologist.

Rodpljub COLAKOVIC - Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council in charge of Education and Culture.

Svetozar VUKMANOVIC-TEMPO - Chairman of the League of Labor Unions.

Alexander RANKOVIC - Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council in charge of security.

I list those names with reservation as the majority of them are communists and that fact speaks for itself. Nevertheless, in the present circumstances they are members of a group of people who can talk freely.

With reference to Poland, the situation is more delicate and complicated. There is no doubt that a degree of political relaxation took place after the so-called October Revolution of 1956. Some liberalization of internal conditions in comparison with other communist countries still exists, but there are various limits and reservations which should be taken into consideration. The open, organized political opposition to the regime, for almost all practical purposes, is non-existent; the Catholic Church, although a very powerful force, is in a precarious position; writers, scientists, and artists are more and more under government control. That explains the basic difficulty of talking with those people who stay in opposition to the regime and are not active in government and Party machine, especially when they are aware that publicity will be given to their statements. Some of those people would probably decline to talk or at least would limit their answers to platitudes. At the same time representatives of all the above mentioned categories of people are of course the most interesting potential target for your radio programs.

I describe the above problem at length to indicate the obstacles which you will probably encounter in trying to find proper persons to interview. Unpublicized talks with those people is quite a different matter and might prove to be extremely interesting.

On the other hand I recommend to you, but with the same reservations made in respect to the Yugoslavs, to arrange in Poland interviews with some interesting personalities from among the communist leaders, particularly if they were forced to answer various questions embarrasing for themselves. On a separate piece of paper I take the liberty to suggest some questions. The Party members besides Gomulka who might be suitable for that purpose are:

Jerzy MORAWSKI - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party. There are speculations that he is a potential successor of Gomulka.

Edward OCHAB - Minister of Agriculture, former First Secretary. A dedicated Communist, energetic and able trouble shooter.

S. JEDRYCHOWSKI - Deputy Premier for Economic Planning. He enjoys a high reputation as an economic expert.

Marian SPYCHALSKI - Minister of National Defense, close friend of Gomulka. During Stalinist era spent few years in prison where he underwent serious tortures.

Adam RAPACKI * Minister of Foreign Affairs, known for the Rapacki Plan.

Zenon NOWAK - A leading Stalinist, one of the most loyal pro-Moscow men in the Party.

I hope that the above information might be of some help to you. Please accept, Mr. Murrow, my kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tadeusz A. Pawlowicz

A list of questions

1. How is it possible to explain the apathy and indifference of a very large segment of Polish population towards the Party? (Open complaints of numerous Party officials and communist press. Gomulka himself underlined that in his speech on March 10, 1959 at the III Congress of the Party.)

2. Why the percentage of workers and peasants is proportionally small among the total Party membership? (Open complaints of numerous Party officials and communist press.)

3. Why after 14 years of communist rule in Poland there are numerous complaints that a painful lack of proper young Party cadres exists. (Open complaints of numerous Party officials.)

4. Why the "Polish own road to socialism" or the "Polish October", the expressions commonly used in Poland after the October 1956 revolution had been completely withdrawn from the vocabulary of the Third Party Congress in March 1959?

5. How Polish Communist leaders can be certain that after unification and neutralization of Germany, Germany will not return to her traditional policy expressed clearly in Rapallo and will not succeed in convincing Russia to make territorial changes at Poland's expense?

6. How is it possible to explain the fact that few millions of Americans of Polish descent who in overwhelming majority are of proletarian origin are so violently critical of the present system existing in Poland?

7. How is it possible to interpret Gomulka's statement of March 10, 1959 when at the Third Party Congress he declared that university lectures on political, economic and social philosophy should be conducted exclusively in accordance with Marxist spirit.

8. How is it possible to explain that in Lodz, the second largest Polish city, fourteen years after the war, housing conditions are so deplorable as they are described by the Secretary of the local Party Committee in her speech delivered on March 12, 1959 at the Third Party Congress?

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Miss Cecchini

Wednesday

March 19th

To refresh your memory re your 11:30 appointment -

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

Feb. 9, 1959

In October, you agreed to see the two men from the Free Europe Committee (see correspondence attached) and then cancelled the appointment, saying you would try to do it later.

Mr. Pawlowicz has telephoned, asking whether you could see them now. I told him this was a busy time for you, as you were going away at the end of the month. Do you wish to see them now, later, or at all?

When I return from Florida.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

October 20

Mr. Pawlowicz and Mr. Gacki, who are coming to see you Wednesday afternoon, wish to tape the conversation they have with you. They therefore either want the conversation to take place in a studio here, or they will bring their equipment with them. Parts of the conversation will be beamed abroad to Iron Curtain countries.

Are you agreeable to their taping the impromptu interview?

Cancel it - Will try to do later.

Pawlowicz, T. A.

Free Europe Committee, Inc.

TWO PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y. TELEPHONE: LExington 2-8902

CABLE ADDRESS: NATFECOMM

October 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you know, one of our chief aims is to familiarize our audiance in the captive countries of Europe about various aspects of life in America. To meet that task we send out correspondents to visit numerous plants, laboratories, educational centers, coal mines, dairy farms, etc. We talk to the managers of large corporations and leading figures of the labor world, we interview various scientists, educators and judges. Translated texts of all such talks and interviews we beam to the countries behind the Iron Curtain. That way we wish to bring our listeners closer to the American way of life and American institutions.

Since your work is an institution in itself, it deserves our special attention. That is why we would be greatful if you could spare a little of your time and, for a change, allow our leading correspondent to interview you briefly on some basic aspects of your work.

In anticipation of your favorable answer, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

T. A. Pawlowicz
Senior Information Analyst

TAP:ja

3 pm Wed. 22 Oct.

Peale, Norman V.

February 4, 1959

Dear Norman:

Thank you for your note of January 20th telling me about Dr. Dykes.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale
Marble Collegiate Church
Fifth Avenue at 29th Street
New York, New York

mmc

FOUNDED 1628

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH
FIFTH AVENUE AT 29TH STREET, WEST
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

MINISTERS
NORMAN VINCENT PEALE
HERMAN L. BARBERY
EUGENE MCKINLEY PIERCE
PASTORAL ASSISTANT
DONALD WAYNE HOFFMAN

REPLY TO
1025 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

January 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Ed:

This is just a brief note relative to a request which I believe has been sent to you by Dr. D. L. Dykes, Jr., minister of the First Methodist Church in Shreveport, Louisiana.

This past fall I had the pleasure of speaking by telephone to an assemblage in Dr. Dykes' church, and enjoyed the experience very much indeed. This is to express the hope that if you can fit such an engagement into your very busy schedule, I think you will find it a rewarding experience.

With best wishes to you, as always, I am

Cordially yours,

Norman

NVP:DWP

Longest regt history ever published Ralph Pearson,

Vol V $3.00 effective 1 May 59 - Others $2.20 while available.

TO: Purchasers of Volumes I, II, III and IV of "Enroute to the Redoubt."

Vol V is now ready to go to press. Persons who have any other volumes will want to consider seriously the purchase of Vol V. It not only covers the details for Chapters 29-67, but also will have a detailed index with names and hometowns. Lists of those missing, wounded, and killed in action.

Vol I covers the general story of the 318th RCT for the period from 1919 (for Nazis) to 7 Nov., 1944. The details for this period are covered in Vol IV. The liberation of Argentan and moves through France.

Vol II covers the general story from the crossing of the Seille on 7 Nov., through the capture of Kassel. The details for part of this volume are also covered in Vol IV which includes the details thru Chapter 28.

Vol III covers the period from Kassel (5 April 1945) through 20 Nov. 1945. This covers the "rescue" of Dr. Bela Fabian at Ohrdruf; the locating of the largest cache of Nazi looted art--$500,000,000 worth; the arrest of Norman Baillie-Stewart, the original Lord Haw-Haw; and among other things the capture in a mountain hideout of Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, later No. 4 Nazi tried and hanged at Nurnberg. Maps are shown with each period.

Vol IV, off the press in Dec., has the last three chapters of the main story of the 318th RCT, a chapter on the 80th in WW I and 28 chapters on the 318th RCT with details about individuals, companies, battalions, etc.

Vol V available early in 1959 will cover details for the period of Chapters 29 through 67. Vol V will also have a bibliography, a list of official photos taken by the Department of the Army, with numbers so you may order photographs you desire; and a complete index (Hometowns where known will be listed for all members of the 318th, the 314th and for other individuals mantioned. I would like any addresses you have before the forms are closed on Vol V. This is your last chance to get in print.

Mothers, wives, children, relatives, of former members of the 318th RCT, including the 314th, (305th Medics and Engineers in many cases) a list of the 314th personnel compiled by Col Minahan with addresses will be in Vol V. Many facts are included which will be of interest to all of the above. The volumes are $2.20 each post-paid. Order now. Limited edition.

These volumes are now in many large libraries such as those of Columbia U., Harvard, Dartmouth, Stanford, post libraries such as Fort Sill, Benning, Meade, Lee, Leavenworth, The Citadel, and State libraries such as Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and New York. Copies are also in the libraries at New York City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and historical societies and State libraries in Illinois, Pennsylvania, the Department of the Army and the Library of Congress. A discount of 20% on copies direct to libraries.

Many fine letters have been received and correspondence is encouraged. Addresses of people mentioned will be furnished to legitimate purchasers of the volumes. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for these.

Ralph E. Pearson

19 Dyer Street
Fort Bragg, North Carolina

RALPH E. PEARSON
Colonel, GSC

Peck, John

23645

British Information Services,
45 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

February 2, 1959

Dear Ed,

You may like to see this correspondence with an irate citizen of New Jersey!

Yours ever
John

John H. Peck

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

C
O
P
Y

Mrs. L.M. Garrett
36 Elm Street, Apt. 17
Morristown, N.J.

January 26, 1959

Dear Sir,

I wish to refer to yesterday's TV feature, "Small World" in which Brandt (W. Berlin) first ignored Britain in a reply, and when his attention was drawn, to this, supplemented his reply by saying, "Well, 2½ nations" - the HALF Power being Britain.

Words fail me, but I am still boiling at such a public insult. Did we, or did we not, defeat these people in two wars?? and whence comes this new idea that the U.S. did all the defeating? I was in Britain through both wars, until August 1951, and I boil at the idea that all that tremendous strain and effort seems now just negatived. But when it comes to a German saying such a thing to the TV huge audience ---------Well!

I therefore call you to what I consider to be your duty - to protest publicly to Mr. Murrow and the producers of "Small World" for broadcasting that remark, when it should in decency have been expunged. Such an insult should NOT be passed over in silence. Soon, we will have to apologise for being Britons.

Please do not just send me a letter of platitudes, or I shall boil again. You are the official spokesman of Her Majesty's Government here, and surely it is your duty to slough off this insult.

Yours faithfully

(Sgd) L.M. Garrett

23645

February 2, 1959

Thank you for your letter about the January 25th edition of the television programme "Small World".

I would share your indignation except that, as I did not see the programme myself, I have been carefully through the script and do not think the passage you referred to was intended to be hostile and insulting to Great Britain. It reads as follows:

"BRANDT: I would feel much more happy if these weapons could be limited to two or two and a half world powers, if...

MURROW: What do you mean by two and a half world powers, Mr. Mayor?

BRANDT: Well, I wouldn't insult Great Britain.

FOOT: I certainly don't take any insult because he talks of the two and a half powers, because I had been all in favor of Britain giving up these weapons.

BRANDT: But let me say three world powers.

Mrs. L.M. Garrett
36 Elm Street, Apt. 17
Morristown, N.J.

.....2/

"MURROW: Right. While we are adding up world powers, let's take out a minute for Olin Mathieson. This conversation between Mayor Willy Brandt in Berlin, Michael Foot in London, and Dr. James Conant in San Francisco, will continue in just a moment.

COMMERCIAL

ANNOUNCER:

Now back to Edward R. Murrow and SMALL WORLD.

MURROW: Well, Mayor Brandt, now that we have settled for three atomic powers, why don't you continue where you were?"

You will see that they were talking about strength in nuclear weapons, and Mayor Brandt used a phrase which, though accurate, was as you point out, not a very good one. He was promptly taken up by Mr. Murrow, and as promptly amended the remark, despite the endorsement of the British member of the group. In all these circumstances, I feel that I should not be on very strong ground in taking it up officially with CBS, but I shall make your views known to Mr. Murrow.

John H. Peck
Director-General

Peel, Roy V.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
ORSON SPENCER HALL
ROOM 252

March 26, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your kind letter of March 17, in reply to mine of March 9. Again, let one hope that you will produce some helpful suggestions as to T-V. I didn't mean to impose any responsibility on you.

Sincerely,

Roy V. Peel

Roy V. Peel, Head
Department of Political Science
Director,
Institute of Government

RVP/mm

Peel, Roy V.

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

March 17, 1959

Dear Dr. Peel:

Thank you very much for your interesting letter of March 9. I, of course, do not know whether my year's leave will produce anything of value but I will try to do something about the questions you raise. Certainly I agree with you that we have had a sufficiency of studies. There isn't a great deal of doubt as to what should be done. The area of argument is how it is to be done and by whom and under what control.

You were both gracious and generous to write as you did, even though you place upon me a considerable responsibility to produce something at the end of next year.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Roy V. Peel, Head
Department of Political Science
Director,
Institute of Government
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

ERM/hl

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
ORSON SPENCER HALL
ROOM 252

March 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I learned the other day from the newspapers and also from my friend, Mr. Rex Campbell, of KSL, that you would be absent from CBS for a long period and that we would no longer have the pleasure of listening to your broadcasts. I will miss See It Now and special programs such as you made from South Africa, and those on our own integration problem, and on schools a couple of years ago. I frankly state that I will not miss Person to Person which I never cared for and which most of my friends have regarded as mediocre.

However, I hope that you will use your period of leisure and reflection to devise sound improvement in general television programs; as well as to chart a course for yourself which will enable us, the T-V viewers, to get optimum benefit from the exercise of your talents. May I put these suggestions in some kind of order?

1. First, as to general T-V programs: My favorite news program is NBC's Huntley-Brinkley Report. (We seldom see Eric Sevareid here in Salt Lake City). I think it would be unwise for CBS to try to compete with this report at the same broadcast time. But, a round-up on the news in the morning or at noon(Mountain Standard Time) would be welcome.

I should also like to see a real question-period to give me, a typical T-V viewer, something to take the taste of Meet The Press out of my mouth (or din out of my ears?). As certain reviewers of Alsop's Fables have pointed out, the press, and this includes T-V news commentators and interrogators, has delusions of omnicompetence. I think that some experienced academic interrogators (political scientists if the subject is politics, but the choice of discipline should depend on the subject) could ask questions which would be prudential and which would be designed to reveal pertinent information. Spivak has a prosecuting attorney complex: he assumes that his "guests" (victims would be a better word) are indicted criminals. Interrogations of guests should be conducted in the public interest. They should not be accusatory: nor should they be exercises in eliciting remarks of self-adulation or mutual admiration, as were the questions poor little Martha Roundtree used to present to Mollie Malone. They should be the

kind of questions a mature, wise and benign professor puts to candidates in a doctoral examination.

2. Second, as to your own future career. I think that the studies made by social scientists of radio and television are reasonably complete. But I should like to see now some well-documented, authoritative and practical suggestions for the use of television for popular education. Your old See-it-Now programs could serve as a model. Not all of the current Educational T-V should be abolished: it seems to be used well for teaching languages and mathematics; but I don't think the Fund for the Republic (WGBH-TV) programs are very satisfactory. As I said, it isn't more studies we need; but some one with your background reflecting upon the problem; and coming up with a proposal.

I have never had the opportunity of meeting you in person. Once, during the War, Mrs. Murrow invited me to have tea with her; I had a letter of introduction from Mrs. Latham, then with Bundles for Britain. Your wife gave me a letter to Lady Reading which I was never able to use, as I was sent out of London almost immediately. At the end of the War, I was Chief of USIS in Copenhagen: we tried to get you to visit us but were unsuccessful. I hope that you will spend part of your leave in Stockholm and Copenhagen -- and also in Helsinki. At any rate, I think that many liberals will be disappointed if you do not accept the challenge to draw up a constructive program for the social use of television.

Sincerely yours,

Roy Peel

Roy V. Peel, Head
Department of Political Science
Director,
Institute of Government

RVP:jl

Pearce, Jan & Alice

December 30, 1958

Dear Alice and Jan:

Very many thanks for the liquor you sent me at Christmas time. It was very thoughtful of you.

Here's wishing you a healthy and happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Jan Pearce
370 Beechmont Drive
New Rochelle, New York

mac

Perkins, Anne

November 19, 1958

Miss Anne Perkins
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Miss Perkins:

The Admiral was briefed alright - but sometimes he won't stay briefed. Thanks for writing.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS SINCE 1817

49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N.Y.

14 Nov

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to tell you how much I like these three way conversations, especially beyween such unlikelies as the Governor of Maryland and Sol Hurok. It was such a kick because Hurok said all the things people always say (There should be more culture for those overseas and at home) and Gov. McKelvey or whoever he was said the things Americans need to hear!

I thought it was so interesting!

Tuning in the week before though, I wondered if Admiral Rickover should not have read a fact sheet about Van Doren and R. West before he went on the air. I only wanted to see the show to see what my idol Rebecca West looked like, and Mark Van Doren. Then I realized that Admiral R. must have been uninformed on who they were!

Thanks again.

Anne Perkins

CABLE ADDRESS : HARPSAM • TELEPHONE : MURRAY HILL 3-1900

Perlman, Lenny

January 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Perlman:

I have your letter of December 14th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that it will not be possible to do a program on Juvenile Delinquency at present.

My nightly news program deals with day-to-day news. SMALL WORLD and PERSON TO PERSON consist of interviews of important personalities and discussions. Therefore, I see no way in which to have you do a program for us on JD.

Thank you for taking the time to send me your newspaper story.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lenny Perlman
8712 Ave B
Brooklyn, New York

mcc

'A' Young Man and An Idea To Combat JD

By Maurice Paul

Like the weather, everybody talks about juvenile delinquency. But unlike the old saw about the weather, somebody IS doing something about JD. And that somebody is Leonard Perlman, 28, of 8712 Ave. B, here in Brooklyn.

Lenny, as everybody calls him after five minutes in his company, is a writer for an advertising agency. He goes to Brooklyn College nights and gives every available moment of his free time to serving as a volunteer social worker.

Lenny has notions of his own as to what is wrong—and right—with our young people these days. He has some pretty defined ideas, too, about the role which the city and some of its departments are playing in the "eradication" of JD.

We found Lenny Perlman to be a serious, determined young man with an ideal—and THAT can be quite an interesting combination! When we interviewed him he had just been reading about Magistrate Glowa's blast against youth centers as a "crime breeding" focus. His first remarks dealt with the Magistrate's comments.

"I read recently, "said Lenny, "about that remark made by Magistrate Glowa that community centers are the worst breeding grounds of youth crime in the city. It's a shame that he didn't elaborate further on this point."

STOPPED A GANG FIGHT

The young Brooklynite who recently stopped a gang-fight single-handed continued: "It was an explosive remark and should have been clarified. However, since the remark was made, I wonder if it wouldn't be presumptuous on my part if I chipped in my two cents!"

He means it, for despite the fact that he works and plays with some of the "toughest" kids in Brooklyn, he is himself a quiet, reserved sort of guy. But, again, that "quiet man" sort of thing doesn't fool the neighborhood gangs too much—they also happen to know that Lenny is an ex-wrestler and boxer of some repute.

Lenny believes that there is some truth in Magstrate Glowa's remark about many of the City youth centers becoming a hangout for teenage gangs. This sort of thing may be anticipated whenever a youth center is established, says Lenny, and there are reasons for it.

THE COMMUNITY CENTER

"Community centers do serve a valuable purpose," says Lenny. "They get the teenagers off the street and provide a place for them and activities which they can enjoy if they wish. Where the city bogs down," the head of the Perlman Athletic Club continued, "is in failing to provide for that very small percentage of boys who, for one reason or another, cannot fit in with the larger community group and its activities."

The young friend of teenaged kids in our borough explained that it is these discontented, rootless boys who tend to "hang around" and become annoying and offensive when they are finally "thrown out" of the youth centers. These kids who find every hand raised against them and every door locked against them will inevitably band together into gangs and "go for" other youngsters — and often, adults—in the neighborhood.

The End Result of Juvenile Delinquency

HOSTILE YOUTHS

It is these hostile youths, says the volunteer social worker, who must be dealt with if the youth centers are to be able to fulfill the function for which they were created. Can't the instructors and teachers who deal with the youngsters at the youth centers take care of these more difficult kids?

"No," answers Lenny unequivocally. "Let's face it," he says moodily, "most night center instructors are middle-aged school teachers using this as a second job to supplement their income. They're not going to get involved in things which they feel they cannot control or which they see as merely a secondary job with no overall future for themselves.

"They know well enough that some of these neighborhood toughs are quite capable of beating up any adult who doesn't please them. The kids have no real respect for these instructors and it is no reflection whatsoever on the latter. It's just the way things are under the present set-up."

TEACHER'S SALARIES

Lenny is asked if he has any ideas on correcting this state of affairs. "First of all, school teachers should be paid an adequate salary so they don't have to turn to night youth centers to supplement their income. That is a job which properly belongs to youth athletic instructors who can properly supervise all activities and command respect for their strength and athletic ability—the only thing which most of these rootless youngsters can immediately grasp and accept."

Lenny doesn't believe that athletics alone can do the trick, but it is a good beginning, a bridge to the youngsters who feel "outside" of things. There should be at least two social workers on hand at each center to provide for individual kids who need help. And, (and this last is vital, emphasizes Lenny) the adults of the community MUST TAKE PART in these projects.

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE BOYS KNOW THAT THE ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY ARE WITH THEM.

The "Let George Do It" attitude which infects so many of our citizens contributes as much fuel as any other single factor to the spread of JD, declares Lenny Perlman, and he should know. There are kids in every community who just do not fit into any organized civic sponsored group and it is precisely these kids who must be seen as the problem of the community itself.

GUIDANCE AND UNDERSTANDING

These young boys need the guidance, love and understanding which they cannot get at home. Sure, they are unlovable when you first meet them, says the youth worker, but it is precisely when they are most unlovable that they most need love!

It is up to the neighborhood to provide a place and TLC — tender loving care — for these unlovables. Lenny speaks from his own experience as he nods his head in a momentary flashback:

"I found such a group in my own neighborhood. They just about LIVED in a local candy store. They had no other interest in life, no school, no job, nothing — just hanging around the candy store. I asked the community for help. A free meeting room was given me by the congregation of Beth Israel in their center at Remsen Ave. and Ave. A. The boys and I meet twice a week.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

"We discuss problems, personal and topical. My latest project has been the use of a tape recorder. The boys gripe into the microphone and then we play it back—to their amusement and profit. For they have had a chance to blow off steam, they have seen that others have similar problems and they can laugh at how serious they were about some crisis which suddenly does not appear to loom so big on their emotional horizon!"

The founder and athletic director of the Lenny Perlman A.C. doesn't pretend it's all a bed of roses. Of course there are problems in dealing with these youngsters but they are not irresolvable, given good will and effort on the part of the community.

The boys go to Tilden High School's gymnasium where Lenny and they "have it out" with other clubs and youth groups in the neighborhood. Instead of "rumbles" on the streets, they "fight it out" on the basketball court or in the boxing ring. Brass knuckles and switchblades are replaced by boxing gloves and swimming trunks.

What about Lenny Perlman's own plans and needs? "Well, if I talk about that at all, it's only because I know that it represents the plans and needs of many like myself. Right now, I am trying to raise some money so I can get to these boys and more like them. I have no city or civic group behind me, you know. I need these boys to have a permanent clubroom where they can spend their time under supervision of well-meaning adults. I want a place of their own for them so they feel they HAVE something, BELONG to something. Where they can get together for a meeting, a dance, some weight-lifting or ping-pong."

Of such seemingly minor needs can JD be diminished or even wiped out? "Well, I know this," he answers. A number of these boys who just a few months ago were considered as incorrigible have gone back to school. A few of them have gone to work and every last one of them has shown a better social awareness of their families and the community at large!"

How would he sum it all up, then?

"It is important," says this young idealist — this peculiarly significant combination of brain and brawn — "that the adult public be aware of the civic situations which confront them and their children. I don't believe that the public is yet fully aware of the fact that the city government has allowed its 'public helping' agencies to all but fall apart.

"I believe that there are a number of still unanswered questions which each individual citizen must ask himself. Such questions as: Why are school teachers paid so little that they have to be placed in the degrading position of having to take a second and even third job to support themselves and their families? Why are city social workers paid so little that many of them have to quit their jobs and few will enter the profession?

"Why is the city constantly cutting the budget at our detention houses and Rehabilitation of Offenders Agencies, so that psychiatrists and therapists have to be released for lack of funds? Why does the city encourage the flight from the libraries by trained personnel? These are all important questions and it is the right of the individual citizen to demand answers to them—RIGHT NOW!"

(Continued on Page 18)

A Man With An Idea

(Continued from Page 9)

He pauses for a moment, smiles at his own excitement but then, we said he was deadly serious, idealistic and determined.

He is a dedicated young man, this Lenny Perlman, as we see him. And there must be others like him, in every community, ready to take up the cudgels for the kids without roots. They must be helped somehow, both the kids and these young men who would lead them back to social usefulness.

Surely the richest city in the world can ill-afford to let the Lenny Perlmans of the five boroughs go unheard, unsupported! It will cost us more—each and every one of us has a share in this, you know — in later years. We must not allow our facilities — educational, social, rehabilitative and recreational — to deteriorate and wither into nothingness. The agencies are needed and needed, too, are dedicated young men like Brooklyn's Lenny Perlman.

As he said just before we took our leave: "'Remember, please, when a society can no longer provide for the individual, or take heed of his needs, then it is time to stop and think—just how far have we come from the days of the caveman?"

Lenny Perlman of Brooklyn can answer that, can you . . .?

December 14, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I would like to appear on your program so that I may view and discuss my findings and opinions on what is and is not being done to combat the problem of Juvenile Delinquency.

Enclosed please find a newspaper story which discusses much of my work with youth and airs many of my views on JD.

Thank you for your consideration,

Lenny Perlman

Lenny Perlman

8712 Ave B
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Glenmore 1-1293

Perron, Ronald

March 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Perron:

Thank you for your letter of February 11th stating your ideas for a program.

I have no control over any programs at CBS, other than the ones I am producing. Therefore, I shall be unable to consider your proposal.

If you care to pursue your idea, I suggest you write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ronald Perron
112 Lewis Street
Lowell, Massachusetts

112 Lewis Street
Lowell, Massachusetts

February 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

PLEASE look?

Isn't this a journalistic challenge for the year!
A program Idea?

: Decade-troublers have arisen out of near-end-of-decade events ....each for the 30's, 40's, and 50's (- within my perceptive time and yours -).

Recent near-end-of-decade events left a Big mark on the next decade (i.e., what for the decade was the big Killing scare, accented our activity, became - more than any other - its Main Problem:

Oct
Nov 1929: The Stock Market Crash
For us, seemed to have created for the 1930's its main problem: World-wide depression.

Sept 1939: Invasion of Poland, Declaration of War on Germany
For us again, created for the 1940's its main problem: World-wide war.

Sept 1949: Russia's Atom Bomb Explosion
For us and the world again, created for the 1950's its main problem: The Atomic-Survival Cold-War that has dwarfed all men.

Underscored
Note (1) Though over-size problems, each in turn was

superseded - 'decade by decade',

(2) but/and that we survived the preceding decades' 'seeming' minor terrors.

In 1959, will the Pattern reappear? - similarly to Mark the 60's ?

* * * * *

Question: Will some close-of-decade event in 1959 repeat the pattern?

I am indeed grateful to you for your Programs, Person to Person, and many others, and the very pleasant half-hours it is to sit in Small World.

In seeking subjects, would the thesis, if acceptable, suggest commerciable fair TV-fare for the consumptive media? My hope is that, and my thought - in an accented spotlight, and I would like to contribute usable ideas.

It seems to me, - and does it not seem to you? - the dates of

Oct 12, 1929)
Nov 13)

Sep 1 & 3 1939)

Sep 23, 1949)

(and their events that each Marked a decade)

all at the end of a decade

combined are a subject matter, newsworthy in 1959.

* * * * *

Trivially, Among ideas I would have ,

as Documentary, The Decade To Come
Project - Dimension, always interest in outlook for future but with a specific thing and some facts....this of something unspecific, unknown (except a near-end-of-decade striking time factor) - something that might affect us all totally, more than anything else, the greatest pain-maker of a decade.

To have us Think
The low-brow as well as his higher-brow brother

Not seek certainly with assurance, not necessarily anticipate, not court - Is there a lurking decade 'killer' suspect we can or can not suspect - Leave many questions open.

Of the past, the 30's, 40's, the 50's
The funny unfunny parts....and briefly the serious non-fun....

Despite bigger than headsize headaches usually in sight:
Work in as Theme a message that man need be alert and optimistic mainly.
Alert, we need to be, and cheerful.
Yet: We are in competition, closely-watched, closely-matched may be a question
Which do we tax? Our money and some energies - or our ingenuity.
One more Opportunity to say: A time to marshall all our best thinking whatever its channels.

Picturable reflections that mirror....lets us do our thinking.
Many sideglances of our posutre, in fun, on trivia - Aside from Man oversized Topic
No corn, no one's nose looking down at something

Notable comment might come from present Men of the Century you interview, Mr. Murrow, hisotry's but now our ex-Presidents Hoover and Truman....of their decade, with others.

(e t and c .)

'whatever' .... scriptable.

- - - - - - -

Parenthetically, Mr. Murrow, I wondered if an event that strikes at the end of the decade (and that might strike again in 1959) would come in 1949 to affect the decade then to come - and at sight of Russia's A bomb September, 1949, headline, I thought it had. More than anything else haven't the 50's seemed weighted with their bomb poised opposite the one we have? Yet, diminishing?

(And going back the other way to slower moving times than our own, before my perceptive time - 'maybe' the 1919 ratification of the 18th Amendment had the Big effect on the 1920's, in our Prohibition Era.)

Full apologies, as may be called for, Mr. Murrow. But with the limited reading all of us do, I had not seen or heard these dates and events grouped together, and thought in 1959 they might.

Very sincerely yours,

Ronald Perron

Ronald Perron

P.S. A chance to say to us, there is hope, we survive
?

Peters, M.B.

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Peters:

This is just a note to let you know that your certified letter addressed to me was forwarded to our BUSINESS OF SEX office, since it is their job to handle all the correspondence in connection with that program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. M. B. Peters
Sterling Junction
Massachusetts

mce

Peters, Robert L.
f

odessa Chamber of Commerce

211 west third | odessa, texas | fe 2-9111

September 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have been asked for our opinion.

Texas Senator Lyndon B. Johnson recently wrote to us requesting "reports and advice and suggestions from the folks at home." We have complied with the senator's request through a copy of the personal letter you will find enclosed.

Rather than encourage support "yea" or "nay" in behalf of specific bills and issues, we have attempted to clearly set forth our views in the form of an over-all political philosophy which we feel is applicable to any and all congressional legislation.

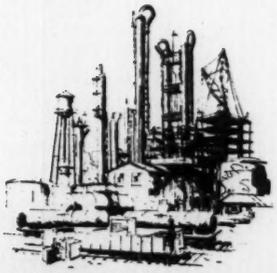
It is our purpose as voters and citizens to make these views known to others.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Peters

Robert L. Peters, Chairman
Governmental Affairs Committee

RLP:RWS/pro



AMERICA'S NEWEST INDUSTRIAL FRONTIER...

... world's largest oil field supply center

August 25, 1958

Senator Lyndon Johnson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Johnson:

Your letter of June 11 to Mr. J. Walker Owens, Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Odessa, Texas was referred to the Governmental Affairs Committee of the Odessa Chamber of Commerce for reply.

The Governmental Affairs Committee of the Odessa Chamber of Commerce is divided into a number of sub-committees for the purpose of studying governmental affairs on all levels. These sub-committees correspond generally with the committees of the United States Senate for the purpose of studying the national issues.

The members of our sub-committees study the various bills before Congress and make full and complete reports and recommendations to the Committee and to the Odessa Chamber of Commerce as a whole.

It is our purpose in this letter to give you the thinking of the Governmental Affairs Committee. It is the belief of the committee that any act passed by Congress dealing with the economy, rights and liberties of specific groups will affect all the people.

We have set out below our views from the sub-committees, classifying them on basis of principles rather than specific issues:

1. Taxes and Spending -- Taxes constitute a part of the cost of everything people buy; therefore, unnecessary taxes increase the cost of what we produce and sell to one another and foreign countries. The Congress in this session appears to have maintained and increased government spending to

a degree greater than necessary. The committee questions the wisdom and constitutionality of much of this spending.

2. Social Security -- In our opinion, social security is actuarily unsound. The Congress will be forced to increase benefits, broaden coverage, and extend benefits as pressure is applied by pressure groups. We foresee, in the future, a tax rate of 20 percent of payroll. We believe this is unsound for the prosperity of the nation.

3. Post Office -- It is our recommendation that the Post Office Department be completely modernized, both from an operating standpoint and from the standpoint of financing. The Post Office operation should be confined to postal activities and not a lot of other "public service activities" as now is the case.

4. Power and Atomic Energy -- In our opinion, there should be no such thing in this country as public power. Those people who are recipients of cheap public power are living partially at the expense of others. Atomic energy should be placed in the hands of private enterprise as soon as is feasible. The government should not engage in business in competition with its citizens.

5. Natural Resources -- The Federal Government activities in connection with natural resources should be confined to natural resources found on Federal land and to recommendations for conservation on other lands.

6. Labor and Management -- The Federal Labor Laws, including Labor Management Laws and the Minimum Wage Laws, have done more harm than good in that they have created an inflationary spiral that will not end as long as these laws are on the books. They have caused us to price ourselves out of the world markets. As a result of these labor laws passed under the disguise of helping the wage earner or raising our standard of living, the Congress has passed farm subsidy legislation, business subsidy legislation, etc. in order to balance the scales. This can go on ad infinitum. The reason why we are having problems with importing of oil is because of high labor costs and high taxes. Congress needs to understand that the consumer ultimately pays all the costs. The Taft Hartley Law and it's predecessor have created unregulated monopolies and have permitted exploitations of labor by labor bosses in such a manner never before dreamed. The minimum wage law is based on false economic premises and does more harm than it could ever do good.

7. Housing -- The Federal Government's activities in connection with housing has created a very dangerous economic condition. The construction industry is practically at the mercy of Federal Bureaucrats and the Federal Congress. Public housing is particularly a one definable thing in the mind of this committee. As an example of how we operate, we submit a report from the housing sub-committee dealing with the subject of public housing.

8. Foreign Aid -- We could best render foreign aid by reducing our prices and making it possible for the people of other countries to buy what they need and want, thus we take ourselves out of the position of trying to buy their friendship, but earn it in dealing with them on a man-to-man basis. Foreign aid appears to be aid to certain industries in this country. For well over 100 years, other countries respected us because our citizens helped them help themselves. We have lost prestige in proportion to the foreign aid we have given.

9. Government Reorganization -- This committee believes that the recommendation of the first and second Hoover Committees reports should be adopted in toto.

10. Education and Insurance -- We believe, constitutionally, the Federal Government has no functional responsibilities in connection with education. It is strictly a local affair. There is no need for Federal insurance of any kind nor for any federal regulation of insurance.

11. Agriculture -- The sooner the farmer is freed from the purse strings and controls of the Federal Government, the sooner he will be self supporting and a dynamic source in our economy again. The Congress has almost made wards out of the farmer.

As evidence to support our sincerity, as well as proof that we bend not to political hypocrisy, we offer the following two examples of multi-million dollar undertakings without the aid of the Federal Government:

1. Colorado River Municipal Water District...
   the cooperation of three cities (Odessa, Big Spring and Snyder) has effectively solved the water problem at no federal expense. The water district was created by the State Legislature and resulted in the issuing of some $16,350,000 in revenue bonds for this project -- considerably less than the cost estimate made by the Bureau of Reclamation. The cost of this undertaking is being borne entirely by the users.

2. Odessa Petrochemical Complex...
   $32,000,000 represents the estimated investment necessary for the manufacturing of synthetic rubber. This is the first time such a fully integrated complex (including butadiene, styrene, and copolymer plants) has been brought about solely through private enterprise funds.

The foregoing will give you some idea of the philosophy of government held by this committee, and we believe a majority of people in this area.

This committee feels that the Congress would have all it could do if it would confine itself to the functions provided for it in the Constitution. History shows that the more concentrated economic controls become, the more inflation people have; therefore, we believe it's better for four to six million individual bosses making decisions that affect the economy of all of us, rather than a few over-worked senators and congressmen. We just don't believe that there are any groups of 534 people wise enough to legislate concerning the everyday activities of this nation. Every attempt to do so creates new problems which the congress attempts to solve with higher taxes, more spending and more bureaus. It is sincerely hoped that the foregoing will be of benefit to you and the people of Texas. We believe that if you will continue studying and thinking about the foregoing observations, you cannot help but come to the same conclusions. We hope that we have been of benefit to you in this matter and assure you that we will continue studying these problems.

Incidentally, we have an Action Sub-committee that publicizes in the newspapers, radio and television the reports and findings of this committee.

Respectfully yours,

Clint Lackey
President

Robert L. Peters, Chairman
Governmental Affairs Committee

RWS:pro

AS SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE ODESSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ON AUGUST 19, 1958.

PUBLIC HOUSING

Over 1.7 million people now live in more than 425,000 Federally-aided low-rental units. Some localities have added units of their own with state and city money which raises the total to 2.4 million people now living in some form of public housing.

Public housing was started in 1937 as a depression make-work measure.

This year it is planned to add 35,000 more Federally-aided units and once again a recession is being cited as a reason for building public housing on a broad scale.

The facts are that it will take at least from 6 to 12 months for work to start between the enactment of the law and actual ground breaking. Therefore, the immediate relief sought to overcome this recession will not be forthcoming in time to do the expected good.

When Public Housing was first presented to the tax payers it was represented as a method to provide rental assistance to families in the lowest income group. Many city planners recognized it as a weapon to overcome slum areas. Then the social planners recognized it as a socialogical merry-go-round. They theorized that the low income groups would be moved from the slums into clean new bright housing at minimum rentals. This would raise their morals and cleanliness standards and their desire for education and self betterment. Incomes would then rise and soon their incomes would exceed the maximum income allowed and they would then move to private housing and make room for other slum families.

There is one clear lesson we have learned from Public Housing namely, "It isn't buildings that make slums. It's people." If you move people from a slum to a new housing project they will create a new slum. In fact Public Housing has only shut the slums up within new brick and steel. The miseries of deprivation, the filth, and horrors are entombed behind these cold new walls. The new tenants have not been prepared to live in their new flats and the neighbors have not been prepared to receive the new tenants. Consequently the inevitable result has been chaos conflict, confusion, and resentment because they have been torn from their former surrounding and friends and have been herded into the Public Housing Unit where they are strange and have no friends at all.

Unmarried women with one to seven children, each with a different father, are living in these tax supported Public Housing Units and are collecting aid-to-dependent children checks from the Welfare Department. Therefore, we are supporting and advancing immorality with our tax money.

Vermin infestation is universal in nearly all Public Housing Units. In one recently built unit the cockroaches became so thick they clogged the motors in the tenants' refrigerators. Children are supposed to play in the play areas but many have developed the habit of playing with the automatic elevators. The result is that many people have to use the stairways. In fact many of the elevators smell so strongly of urine, from children that couldn't reach the bathrooms in their own flat in time, that they prefer to use the stairs.

Rowdy tenants use hammers to knock off the control buttons on automatic elevators. Vandalism and tenant damage is costing the Chicago Housing authority over $150,000.00 a year.

The most encouraging assistance which the Federal Government might offer to business in the United States would be to curtail its own activities in those fields of endeavor that could best be handled by private industry. Public Housing comes under this category.

Odessa Chamber of Commerce
Public Housing Committee
Floyd L. Schultz, Chairman

Peterson, Leone
ATPC

May 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thinking about seeing you tonight on "Person to Person," I suddenly got an urge to write to you again - I hope you don't mind.

Almost every day at 5:45 p.m. I listen to your CBS radio newscast. The political news doesn't always "sink in" but I surely love to hear you talk. Your voice has the rare quality of being both fascinating and consoling. And on television, the added charm of your sense of humor and your "little boy" smile are good reasons why I never miss your programs if I can help it. (You're probably laughing right now!)

I realize how busy you must be and what a large amount of mail you must receive - so I was especially pleased to hear from you - and very thrilled. You were surely nice to reply.

All good wishes to you.

Most sincerely,

(Miss) Leone Peterson

Salt Lake City

fan letter

P.S.

You are a truly wonderful man, Mr. Murrow.

Pflaum, Irv.

December 4, 1958

Dear Irv:

It was most thoughtful to send along the article on Venezuela and accompanying ones by Toynbee, Snow and Young. They make interesting reading indeed.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Irving Pflaum
Chicago Sun-Times
Chicago, Illinois

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: ..... From: .....

Re: ..... Date .....

Dear Ed:

Thought these would strike your fancy.

Regards — my thanks

Sol Spears

Copies to: .....

Form 32

EDITORIALS
COLUMNS

CHICAGO SUNDAY
SUN-TIMES
NOVEMBER 30, 1958

NEWS REVIEW
SPECIAL ARTICLES

Section Two

Is Man Progressing?

ARNOLD TOYNBEE
Our hopes and fears

Some 100 years ago Darwin's "Origin of Species" set out to explain the physical evolution of man. Since then science tended to confirm Darwin's main ideas. But can men be said to have progressed socially, morally, politically during those 100 years? What is the meaning of such "progress"?

To seek answers to these questions, The Chicago Sun-Times went to qualified Americans, presenting to them the replies given by notable Britons to the same queries put by the London Observer.

Today some of the British answers are given.

Next Sunday the Americans will speak with articles by Edward Weeks, Atlantic Monthly editor; Prof. Robert Redfield, the late great anthropologist in prophetic words written just before his death; Prof. Paul A. Schilpp of Northwestern University, president, the American Philosophical Assn.; and the University of Chicago historian, Prof. Daniel J. Boorstin, an authority on early America.

In this section are articles by famed British historian Arnold Toynbee, London anatomist and biologist John Zachary Young and physicist-novelist Sir Charles Snow, who begins his reply on Page 3 with the words: "Auschwitz and Hiroshima."

Do you believe mankind is progressing? What is meant by progress? Read these Anglo-American discussions and make up your own mind.

Historian Toynbee Views Dilemma Of Society

By Arnold Toynbee

LONDON—The creative acts by which progress —if there is progress—is brought about are the acts of individual human beings. When we attribute acts to nations, to governments, and, above all, to committees, we are abandoning reality for the realm of mythology or, at best, of legal fiction.

The case for giving individuals a free rein might seem to be overwhelming. Yet, give it, and at once you find that a few individuals get their scope at the cost of preventing all the rest from having a fair chance.

The inequalities of natural endowment and of social opportunity always work out unfairly for the majority if they are not artificially offset by some amount of social restraint. So, in the cause of justice for the majority of individuals, we have to clip every individual's wings.

THIS IS DONE TO SOME EXTENT even in the most individualistic societies. Otherwise, society could not exist; and, without society, man could not be human.

So does not progress lie in securing social justice for the many at the cost of curbing the few? But this comes close to subordinating human souls to human ant-heaps.

This issue has been tormenting humanity since civilization began. Today it is presenting itself in two acute forms: the issue between individual souls and the welfare state; and the issue between the relatively prosperous and free Western minority of the human race and all the rest of us.

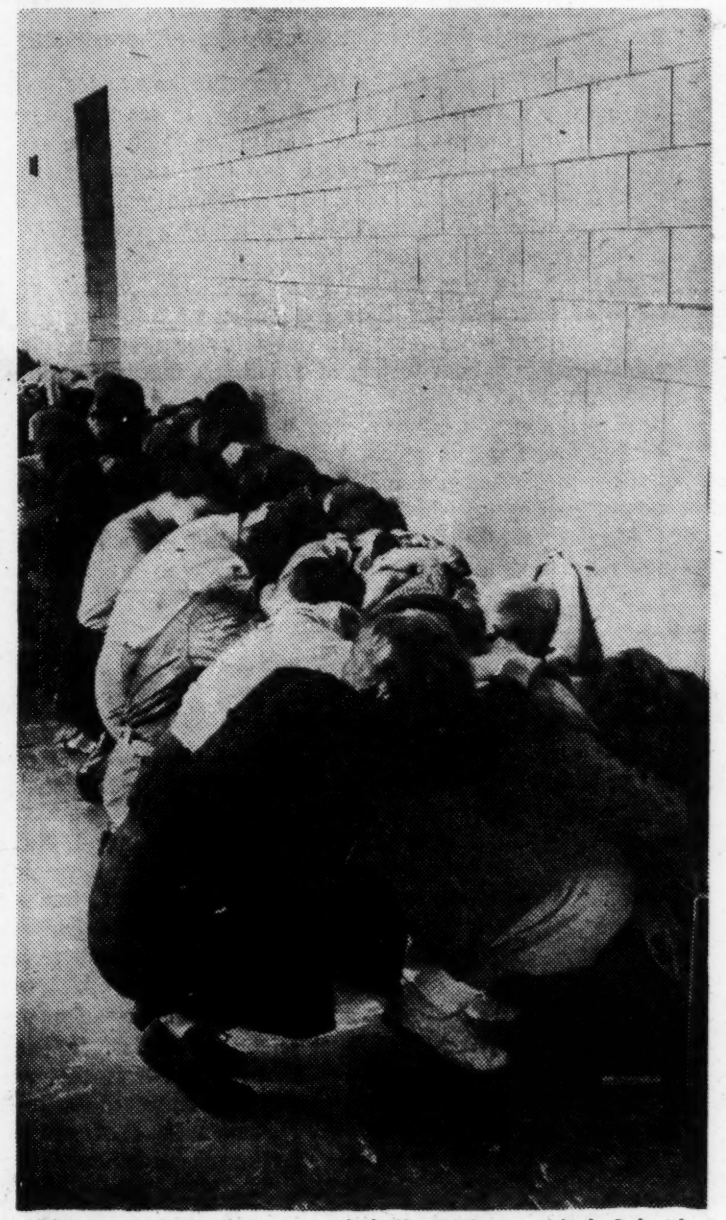
Here the question "What is progress?" again arises. J. Z. Young tells us that man's never-quite-growing-up is one of the ways in which he has progressed beyond the nonhuman animals. Growing-up means getting hard; staying immature means retaining the capacity to adapt oneself to new situations.

Others claim that the welfare state's most heinous offense is that it is forcing adults to be infantile by depriving them of the chance to exercise responsibility.

PERHAPS THE SOLUTION of the apparent contradiction lies in asking what is the influence to which the soul is exposed.

If it is being played upon by a dictator, it is surely better, at one's peril, to be grown-up. If it is being called by God, like Samuel, or like the children to whom Jesus held out his arms, it is better to be childlike than to be a hard-set Pharisee. It seems desirable to be both childlike and grown-up at once.

Looking back over the vista of history let us ask: "What movement, in what direction, seems to have been most steadily desired, and most constantly pursued, by the greatest number of human beings over the greatest length of time?"



Chicago, 1958: Atomic raid drill at Morton High School.

Surely, man, so far, has put his treasure in cumulatively increasing his command over nonhuman nature. Technology, together with the scientific knowledge it requires, has been by far the most successful of man's achievements.

SUCCESS IN TECHNOLOGY implies success, to some extent, in another field as well: the field, not of man's action upon nonhuman nature, but his human relations with his fellow men. Technology does not require only the inventor's ingenuity and the mechanic's skill; it also requires agreement about objectives, and co-operation in pursuing them, between numbers of people. An isolated human being is technologically more helpless than a woodpecker or a spider.

So man's success in technology implies that he has had some success in the sphere of co-operation. Yet the co-operativeness that has sufficed to make the fortune of technology has been tragically inadequate for man's more pressing needs.

The tools with which technology has equipped him, and the surplus of food and commodities that it has enabled him to accumulate after satisfying his day-to-day wants—these have mostly, so far, been misspent on making war. And war is the most glaring of the penalties for the failure of human beings to agree.

MOREOVER, MOST OF THE residue that has not been spent on war has been monopolized, until our own day, by a privileged minority. Almost the only part or lot that the majority has received out of technology's surplus product has been the military equipment needed for making them into cannon fodder.

Today we are wide awake to the truth that advances in technology spell increases in the destructiveness of weapons. If a worldwide plebiscite were to be taken on the question whether technological progress is an unmixed blessing, there would certainly not be a unanimous answer in the affirmative.

We are aware that our progress in technology has so greatly outshot our achievements in the field of co-operation that we are in danger of starting a war that might make the surface of this planet uninhabitable.

Co-operation among ourselves is the field in which we most need to succeed, and it is also the one in which we have been the most unsuccessful. If a vote could undo all the technological advances of the last 300 years, many of us would cast that vote in order to safeguard the survival of the human race while we remain in our present state of social and moral backwardness.

WE ARE IN TWO MINDS; for if our fears of what technology may enable us to do are greater than they have ever been, so also are our hopes. We hope that technology may now have advanced far enough to be able to give the benefits of civilization to all men—so far, that is, as these benefits are in technology's gift.

The world now is divided between a pauper majority of the human race and a privileged minority.

The majority now believes that social justice has become attainable, and that a continued withholding of it has therefore become intolerable.

The minority fears that it may lose the freedom that is its most highly prized possession, and that the result may be, not freedom for the majority, but servitude for all.

Here is a dilemma that is making us rack our brains. Freedom is poisonous when it is a minority's monopoly; equality is unsatisfactory if it does not bring freedom with it; for

Continued on Page 3, This Section

THE AUTHOR

Arnold Toynbee, 69, is perhaps the world's best known historian, author of the massive "A Study of History" and many other books and professor emeritus, University of London. Prof. Toynbee holds many degrees from British and American universities, served his government in two wars and at two peace conferences and has traveled about the world extensively.

A Hopeful Look At Future

SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS DURING THE LAST 100 YEARS

1859 Charles Darwin publishes his "Origin of Species." Wins praise and abuse.

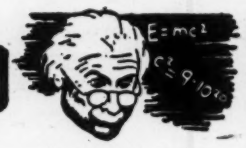
1863 Lincoln ends slavery in the U.S. with Emancipation Proclamation.

1867 Marx publishes Das Kapital, which expounds his economic theories.

1869 Woman suffrage first in Wyoming Territory. Opens era of rights for women.

1876 Bell's telephone invention opens inventive age—electric light, auto, plane, etc.

1906 Einstein brings out formula E=mc2 and theory of relativity.



1914 World War I begins. Involves 16 nations. More than eight million dead.

1917 Communists under Lenin seize power in Russia. Czar and family executed.

1920 Gandhi gains millions of followers with passive resistance against British.

1929 Penicillin discovered by Fleming in England. First of wonder drugs.

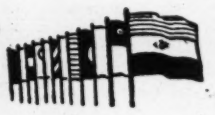
1932 Roosevelt's New Deal brings social and labor reforms to depressed U.S.

1933 Hitler and Nazis gain control over Germany. Establish dictatorship.

1939 World War II begins. Involves 27 nations. Total dead exceeds 25 million.

1942 First controlled nuclear reaction at University of Chicago.

1950 India first of 12 nations to gain postwar independence from colonial rule.



1954 The Supreme Court rules racial segregation in schools unconstitutional.

1957 Sputnik opens space age. United States and Russia in race to reach the moon.

1958 Nautilus, U.S. atomic submarine, first to go under North Pole.

By Sir Charles Snow

LONDON—Auschwitz and Hiroshima. We have seen all that; in some of it we have acquiesced or helped. No wonder we are morally guilty.

Men like ourselves have done such things—and at the same time men like ourselves, sometimes the same men who have taken a hand in the horrors, have been showing more concern for the unlucky around them than has ever been shown by a large society in human history. That is the moral paradox in which we have to live.

IT IS WRONG TO TRY to domesticate the horrors. The mass slaughter of the concentration camps was both the most awful and the most degrading set of actions that men have done so far.

This set of actions was ordered and controlled by abnormally wicked men, if you like. But down the line, the orders were carried out by thousands of people like the rest of us, civil servants, soldiers, engineers, all brought up in an advanced Western and Christian society.

While it was people not like the rest of us but a great deal better, people who for imagination and morality, not to speak of intellect, stand among the finest of our race, people like Einstein, Niels Bohr and Franck, who got caught up in the tangle of events.

The dropping of those bombs was of a lesser order of wickedness from what was done at Auschwitz. But Western man ought not to forget that he did it; Eastern man won't.

AT THE SAME TIME we ought not to forget what there is to our credit. Some kinds of optimism about man's nature are dangerous—but so are some kinds of pessimism. Think of the care the Swedes and the Danes are taking of their old and poor, or of prisoners, or of social misfits.

Nothing like that has been done at any period or in any place until our lifetime. We can congratulate ourselves in this country, too. The Scandinavians have not made anything like a perfect society. In some ways we have not got as near to it as they have. But they have and we have made a better shot at it than anyone before us.

This country is a much fairer and a much kinder society than the one I was born into in 1905. It may seem sentimental to have consciences troubled about capital punishment, about removing one life when Western man has recently eliminated 20,000,000—yet it is a sign of moral sensitivity. So is the attempt, however grudging, to treat women as though they were equal human beings.

I HAVE NO DOUBT that in Scandinavia, this country, some, though not all, of the United States, and perhaps three or four other countries in the West, the amount of fairness, tolerance and effective kindness within the society would seem astonishing to any 19th century man.

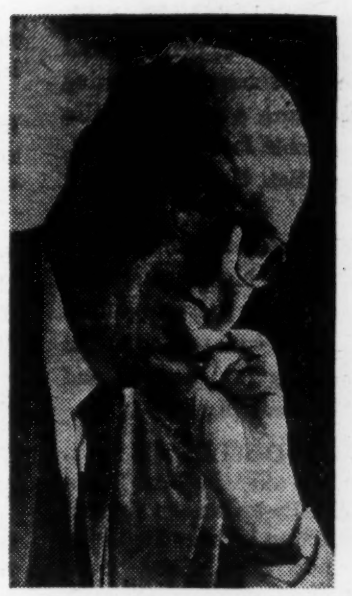
It would also seem astonishing to any such man how much we know. And compared with our ancestors, there are some trivial physical differences. We are a good deal taller and heavier, we live much longer. But above all, we know more.

All this it would be reasonable to call progress, so long as we don't expect of progress more than it can give. In each of our individual lives there is, of course, something beyond human help.

Each of us has to live part of his life alone—and he has to die alone. That part of our experience is right outside of time and history, and progress has no meaning there.

In this sense, the individual condition is tragic. But that is no excuse for not doing our best with the social condition.

To think otherwise, to take refuge in facile despair, has been the characteristic intellectual treachery of our day. It is shoddy. We have to face the individual condition—for good and evil, for pettiness and the occasional dash of grandeur, we have to know what men are capable of—and then we can't contract out. For we are part, not only of the privileged North European-British-American enclave of progress, but of another progress which is altering the whole world.



SIR CHARLES SNOW

THE AUTHOR

Sir Charles Snow, 53, was for 20 years a fellow and tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, in the physical sciences. At the same time he was a professional writer of novels and other books, primarily of a novel-sequence of 10 or more volumes under the general title "Strangers and Brothers," of which seven volumes have been published. For his wartime service as a Civil Service Commissioner (a position he still holds) in helping to recruit and organize scientific personnel, Snow was knighted.

I MEAN SOMETHING BRUTALLY SIMPLE. Most people in Asia still haven't enough to eat—but they have a bit more than before. Most people in Asia are still dying before their time (on the average, Indians live less than half as long as Englishmen)—but they are living longer than before.

Is that progress? This is not a subject to be superior or refined or ingenious about, and the answer is—of course it is.

It is because Western man has grown too far away from that element of progress that we can't get on terms with most of the human race. Through luck we got in first with the scientific-industrial revolution; as a result, our lives became, on the average, healthier, longer, more comfortable to an extent that had never been imagined; it doesn't become us to tell our Chinese and Indian friends that that kind of progress it not worth having.

THE CHINESE AND INDIANS WOULD like the chance of being well-fed enough to ask what is the point of it all. They are in search of what Leicester and Des Moines take for granted, food, extra years of life, modest comforts.

When they have got these things, they are willing to put up with a dash of American disappointment. And their determination to get these things is likely in the next 30 years to prove the strongest social force on earth.

Will they get them? Will the social condition everywhere reach within foreseeable time something like the standard of the privileged Western enclave? There is no technical reason why not. If it does, the level of moral kindness will go up in parallel.

THESE OUGHT TO BE realistic hopes. There seems only one fatality that might destroy them. That is, it goes without saying, an H-bomb war. That is the only method of committing the final disloyalty to the species.

No one can pretend that it is not possible. For myself, I think that it won't happen—even though we have seen how good and conscientious men have become responsible for horrors, even though two atomic bombs have been dropped already and by Western man. But I still think, partly as a guess, partly as a calculation, that we shall escape the H-bomb war—just as I think we shall escape the longer-term danger of Malthusian over-population.

Toynbee's Views On Progress

Continued from Page 1, This Section

freedom certainly is the greatest prize in life, and a share-out that does not include it is bound to be disappointing.

However, we, the privileged minority, too easily forget that three-quarters of the human race are still short of food, clothes, and shelter. Till these elementary needs of theirs have been satisfied, the value of freedom will remain beyond their horizon.

TODAY IT LOOKS AS IF a majority of the human race were going to opt for progress in two desired directions: freedom from war and freedom from want.

Perhaps we may have to live through a chapter of history in which there will be fewer free men, but, if so, are we not likely to work through that stage? If, at that price, we do succeed in abolishing war and privilege, is not the regimentation needed to achieve these two aims likely afterwards to relax?

And is it really beyond the wit of man to get honey without being stung? Are all human activities so closely interwoven with each other that a loss of freedom in some fields is bound to bring the loss of it in all the rest? Or can we be unfree in, say, politics and economics without losing our freedom in, say, the creative arts and religion?

HISTORY SUGGESTS THAT THIS IS a possibility. German music and philosophy, Persian poetry, Chinese porcelain manufacture flowered under authoritarian regimes. Religion flowered under the Roman and Chinese empires, at the price of producing martyrs who baffled the political authorities.

But freedom remains a meaningless word until we know what it is freedom for. The most precious freedom is our freedom for creative art and for religious experience.

This is a sphere in which there is no such thing as progress.

SUNDAY SUN-TIMES NOV. 30, 1958

A Six-Month Time Bomb

The uncompromisingly tough Berlin line enunciated by Premier Khrushchev is not softened by the sixth-month time limit that accompanied it. If he did not think that time was on his side, he would not have played his hand as he did.

What he has done is to put off until next May 27 a showdown with the West that could just as easily have come next week or next month. His reason for the postponement is not yet wholly clear, but it undoubtedly will be as time goes on.

In the opinion of Sun-Times columnist Walter Lippmann, who recently interviewed Khrushchev at some length, one of Russia's main objectives in the Berlin crisis is to make the West Germans more willing to deal with the East Germans.

Khrushchev's ultimate goal is a confederation of the two Germanies. For him to force a showdown on Berlin in the immediate future would not help such a cause at all, but probably would set it back hopelessly. By delaying the showdown, however, time would be gained for the East Germans to wage an intensive Soviet-directed campaign aimed at breaking down West German resistance to confederation.

Confederation—as opposed to reunification—would mean that each of the two Germanies would retain its own independent political and social system, and act jointly only on matters which affect them commonly, such as foreign policy. Khrushchev would be happy to settle for a neutral, demilitarized confederation of the two states.

As Lippmann has pointed out, more and more West German leaders, with the notable exception of Chancellor Adenauer, are giving up the idea of a reunified, integrated Germany. For one thing, the absorption of relatively poor East Germany would place a heavy strain on the West German economy. For another, it would create chaotic political changes and upset the delicate balance of religious forces that now exists in the West German republic.

A strategy of delay, such as Khrushchev has now adopted, is not likely of itself to weaken in any way the resolve of the United States, Britain and France not to be frightened out of Berlin by Kremlin tactics. But the strategy could have a deleterious effect on the West Germans in any number of ways.

While the West German government wants the Western allies to remain in Berlin, it realizes that for them to do so means that in one fashion or another the allies would have to do business with the East Germans. It would constitute some form of recognition of the puppet regime, even if no more than on the "agent" basis suggested by Sec. of State John Foster Dulles.

The West Germans might well conclude that if that is going to be the case, the better part of wisdom is for them to arrange a workable agreement for getting along with the East German puppet regime. Khrushchev could not seriously hope to see confederation achieved in six months, but he may feel that once any kind of a working accord is reached between the two Germanies confederation cannot be too far off.

In the light of Lippmann's early analysis of the Berlin crisis, Khrushchev's subsequent six-month reprieve makes considerable sense. In other words, Khrushchev may believe that the deadline he has set is just the catalytic agent needed to draw the two Germanies closer together on the basis of negotiations.

It is safe for anyone to assume that the more West Germany becomes worried about the future the more likely she is going to want to reach some rapprochement with East Germany. And the closer the two Germanies are drawn together the less tenable becomes the allied position in West Berlin.

In any event, there can be no doubt about the deadly seriousness of Russia's determination to pull out of East Berlin next May and turn it over to the East Germans. Khrushchev will not negotiate with the Western powers except on the question of their pulling out, too, to leave West Berlin a "free" city.

But rather than have the East Germans commit what would amount to aggression against the occupying powers, his real aim may be to force the West Germans into an accommodation with the East Germans that would leave the allies with little alternative except withdrawal. That is why this Berlin crisis is more critical than any that have gone on before.

A Lot Of Baloney

$175,000 For Brotherhood

Like most good things, good will and understanding among people is not completely spontaneous. Human nature being what it is, the differences between persons of various races, religions and nationalities often seem bigger than their similarities. Just as children must be taught race hate, adults must be taught brotherhood.

The job of education is one to which the National Conference of Christians and Jews has been dedicated for 30 years. It is a job that pays off in more harmonious communities and happier individuals. It pays off in dollars and cents, too.

Race prejudice costs Chicago alone $750,000,000 a year in lost purchasing power, says Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League. His figure may be high, but whatever it is money spent to combat prejudice is well spent, both from a material point of view and a humanitarian point of view.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews spends nearly $3,000,000 annually for the entire country. It invests in workshops and seminars to put across the story of tolerance. In Chicago, for example, money is spent to send policemen to meetings and conferences to learn about human relations.

The Chicago chapter is seeking $175,000 and is sponsoring a $100-a-plate fund-raising dinner at the Conrad Hilton Hotel Tuesday. It is NCCJ's only major fund-raising event in Chicago and deserves support from those who can afford to give. Let William V. Kahler, Illinois Bell Telephone Co. president and dinner chairman, tell why:

"The whole future of our nation depends on the furtherance of brotherhood. . . . Brotherhood is good business. . . . The greater the opportunities for all the people, the better the morale. Good morale helps progress and the economy. . . . Businessmen who do not participate in civic activities lose the satisfaction of worthwhile accomplishments. . . . I know of nothing more satisfying than helping others."

We can only add: "Amen, brother!"

OPINION OF THE PEOPLE

Ignominious Deed

As the anniversary of Pearl Harbor draws near it is fitting that we should pause and remember that the bombs that fell that day not only caused death, destruction and havoc, but contributed to a miscarriage of justice unequaled in the history of our country.

Under the influence of the military, our government removed the entire Japanese-American population of the West Coast into relocation centers further inland. Without due process of law these people were uprooted from their homes, separated from their means of livelihood and subjected to the most severe economic and mental hardships.

All this was based on the premise that our country would encounter grave military risks if they were allowed to remain. The lack of even one case of subversion and the brilliant record of Nisei GIs should make us bow our heads in shame. We should resolve that never again will the grip of war hysteria cause us to subvert our democratic heritage and deprive any minority the protection of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

William Gilbert

Mathematical Problem

In your Chicago Briefs of Nov. 22, Mrs. Margaret Scheel said she had a birthday problem and asked if anyone had a solution. Mrs. Scheel's problem seems to be as follows: When a child is born what are its chances of having a parent and grandparent with the same birthday.

Only an approximate answer may be had because our birth rate is higher at certain times of the year. We will not worry about the slim chance the child's parents may have a common birthday.

Now we can say a child has two chances in 365 to have a birthday the same as a parent and four chances in 365 as a grandparent.

To find the final odds we must multiply 2-365 times 4-365 which equals 8-133,225 or when rounded out about one chance in 16,000.

Robert Reardon

White Collar Unions

In your news columns in referring to raises for white collar employes in the government service they are mentioned as "non-union employes." This is not the case.

White collar employes within the governmental agencies have been organized and are continued to be organized at a rather rapid pace. In the City of Chicago, the Metropolitan Sanitary District, Board of Education, and other governmental agencies, large groups of white collar workers belong to unions. It is therefore incorrect to state they are non-union employes.

Most of the boards and the administrators of these governmental agencies have established an informal negotiating relationship with the local unions representing these white collar employes. It has been beneficial to all concerned. It makes for further assurance that the white collar employes will not continue to lag behind their blue collar brothers in good working conditions and wage benefits.

Victor Gotbaum
Special Representative,
American Federation
of State, County, and
Municipal Employes,
AFL-CIO

Only letters with names and addresses will be considered for this column. However, signatures will be withheld on request.

Golfing President

We are constantly reminded by various spokesmen of the perilous and turbulent times in which we live. Hence I burn up whenever I read that our President continues to play golf, sometimes two rounds a day. Why doesn't he join the touring golf pros and participate in the tournaments? Any money he won could go toward the national debt. In this way he would at least be a working President and not one on a perpetual vacation.

E. Randall

CHICAGO SUNDAY
SUN-TIMES
NOVEMBER 23, 1958

Venezuela At Crossroads

U.S. Has Big Stake As Voting Nears

Irving Pflaum of The Chicago Sun-Times attended Venezuela's Second National Convention of Journalists, marking that country's emergence from a decade of dictatorship. He interviewed presidential candidates and visited separated sectors of Venezuela, preparing this report.

By Irving Pflaum

CARACAS, Venezuela—It has been said of many countries that they were approaching a turning point in their history. Although this description often proved an exaggeration, it seems a sober statement of fact for Venezuela today.

Moreover, few countries in the world today have incorporated in their society as many American interests as Venezuela.

There are some 50,000 U.S. citizens in Venezuela, most engaged in exceedingly gainful employment. Upwards of $3 billion in American money went into the oilwells, mines, ports, pipelines, refineries, buildings and railways of Venezuela. The map alone explains why there is a U.S. military mission in this rich little land on the Northeastern tip of South America.

VENEZUELANS NEED BUT SHIFT slightly their political direction and the effect among Americans is measurable.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, for instance, or the U.S. Steel Corp., with major subsidiaries in Venezuela, can be shaken quite easily. The dividends from Standard's Creole Petroleum Corp. constitute a very substantial portion of Standard's net profits, and U.S. Steel's Orinoco Mining Co. also is a big moneymaker. Many other U.S. citizens and concerns are intimately concerned with the Venezuelan economy.

Western security still involves petroleum. With Suez and Venezuela in anti-Western hands, the squeeze quickly could become intolerable. It was Venezuelan oil which softened the blow after Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser blocked the Suez Canal, and greatly decreased the flow westwards of Middle Eastern oil.

The very presence in Venezuela, safely within the West, of vast oil reserves, still influences those who might hope to utilize Middle East reserves against the West. If Venezuela radically shifts politically, such hopes could rise suddenly and dangerously.

IT WAS IN VENEZUELA THAT Vice President Nixon suffered his greatest indignities. Anti-Yankee sentiment always exists in Latin America but if it again should rise violently to the surface, in an organized fashion, many U.S. citizens might be victims.

What is the situation in such a vital land, of its 6,000,000 inhabitants who trace their ancestry to Spain, Africa, the Aboriginal Indians and to scores of other places and people? These are the pertinent factors:

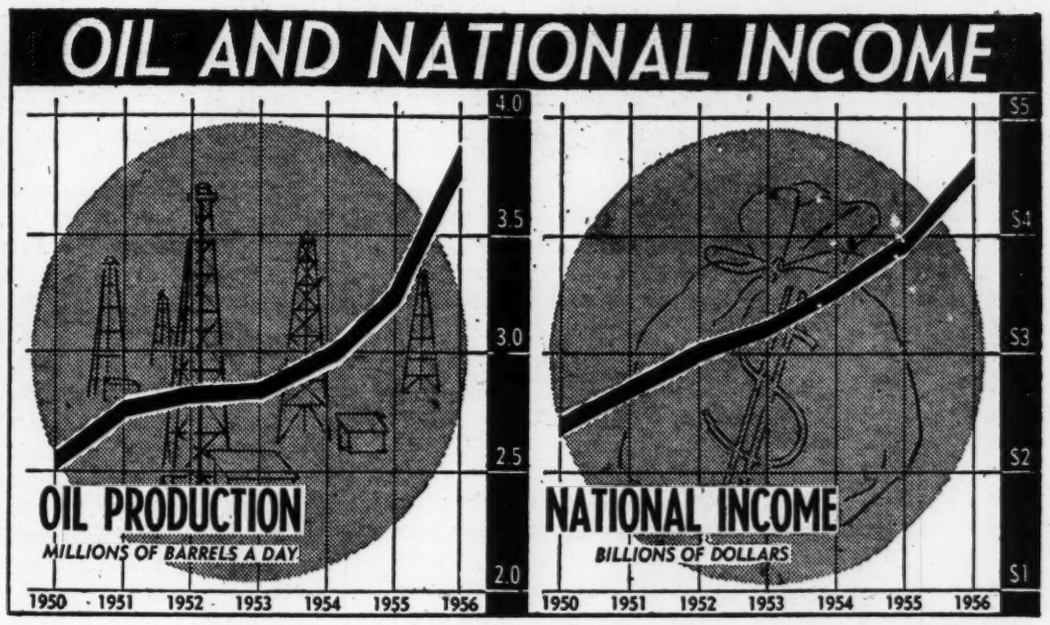
1 Some 10 months ago a 10-year tyranny collapsed with the fleeing of the dictator, his closest collaborators and his family, bearing their multimillion-dollar-fortunes to Miami and other foreign places.

2 On Dec. 7 the first national elections in a decade are scheduled. Until a constitutional government is established, the nation has a governing junta, a shifting group of individuals acceptable to major segments of the populace.

3 A pause in Venezuela's sharply rising economy has accompanied these events and two attempts to overthrow the junta made by military men after the fall of the dictator. A third attempt by army officers to overthrow the junta was reportedly foiled in mid-November. All were abortive largely because the people and leadership groupings opposed the "golpistas" (a violent overthrow of a Latin-American government is a "golpe").

4 The 10-year dictatorship left mainly untouched or even aggravated the country's poverty, ignorance and backwardness and seemingly more than doubled its Communists while developing the kind of passionate partisanship of which civil war is made. Responsible Venezuelans, recognizing all this, promoted a temporary "unity" among political groups.

An American oil worker is drenched with Venezuela's main product.



Sun-Times Chart

WHEN VENEZUELANS TALKED OF "unity" what they seemed to mean was a kind of quasi-truce among the politicians: a hushing of campaign oratory, the suppression of emotional topics, all within the framework of the election. One reason has been mentioned: A brutal police tyranny left so much hatred and revenge that civil war seemed likely; the people were to be soothed not aroused.

Another reason also exists: After the recent abortive military golpes, with some of their leaders now in exile and the dictator at liberty in Miami with his millions, the danger of a well-financed and planned revolt seems real and present. The constitutionalists therefore want to avoid offering pretexts for a military takeover.

Finally, with the dictator went most of his national policemen; and their successors are far from expert or ardent. Some hundreds of plain-clothesmen allegedly accompanied the crowds greeting Nixon. But they melted away when the stoning and spitting mob went into action. The absence of an efficient, adequate police force, leaving the army with comparatively greater power than ever, requires greater self-control from politicians; hence their emphasis on "unity."

Sophisticated Venezuelan politicians such as presidential candidate Romulo Betancourt openly oppose the notion of a popular front embracing the Communists, who obviously also are rejected by candidate Rafael Caldera who has Roman Catholic church backing. Yet "unity" has meant the absence of strong anticommunism.

Sun-Times Map

THE MUTED TONES OF THE three campaigners includes that of the Communists. But still their party line is easily discerned. It is naturally anti-U.S. and is reflected in newspaper columns and articles and in the attitude of many Venezuelans toward foreign Communists.

For instance, a man described as a Czechoslovak journalist and his companion described as an interpreter were invited by Venezuelan journalists to their recent post-dictatorship meeting. The wellknown fact that there is no freedom of expression for non-Communists in Prague, not only did not deter these Venezuelan advocates of freedom but never was mentioned in the resolutions they adopted, bemoaning the absence of freedom in some Latin-American countries and in Spain and Portugal.

Communist strength in the university's journalism school, in the journalists' association and among many leading intellectuals is alleged and seems likely. "Unity" has come to mean submission to Communist direction, which is, as reported above, subdued and itself seemingly dedicated to "unity." There is no evidence that this is more than a tactical departure from the party's line which has the approval of the Kremlin.

It is clear to many sophisticated Venezuelans that a real or pretended "Communist menace" would be invaluable to those fellow citizens and to foreigners who seek U.S. backing for another army golpe. So a portion of the "unity" advocated during the restoration of constitutional government in Venezuela is dictated by a need to keep U.S. officials there and in Washington relatively calm.

VENEZUELANS HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN President Eisenhower's outburst after the mob attack on the Nixons. His seeming readiness to send in the U.S. Marines jolted Latin Americans. In Venezuela it sharply alerted the politicians to the thinness of the ice on which they operate.

The dispatch of the marines would have unified Venezuelans even more than did the vulgarities of the last tyrant. It also could have brought death and destruction to Americans and their properties. Thus it would have replenished the grim harvests upon which Latin-American Communists thrive.

These prospects are seldom out of sight here. The bloody tragedy they would cause is something no responsible Venezuelan seeks. Hence the widespread agreement on "unity," on hushed campaigning, on muted anti-Yankeeism and anti-communism.

That such a situation presents an opportunity for Communist infiltration is self-evident. Equally self-evident, it would appear, is the greater opportunity which would be afforded the Communists by U.S. intervention against the current batch of politicians and the regime they are trying to establish.

The strongest possible effective antidote to anti-Yankeeism, is not another so-called anti-Communist army colonel, but politicians like Caldera, Betancourt and Adm. Wolfgang Larrazabel and the kind of parliamentary, constitutional government they are seeking. It is not a perfect opposition. It seems

Continued on Next Page

Venezuela At Crossroads . . . America's Eyes On Election

Continued from Preceding Page

weak toward the Communists and golpistas alike. But no alternative is visible.

SUCH AN ELECTED GOVERNMENT, with or without "unity" only can begin, if fortunate in the selection of its personnel, to right some of the wrongs of Venezuela. Among these is the extra-special maldistribution of the nation's more than $4.7 billion in annual national income.

At least half the people are illiterate, and some have no prospects of an education. The rich are very rich, and the poor very poor. There is a growing middle class but mainly limited to Caracas and a few other urban centers.

The tremendous income from the oilfields and mines was used by the dictatorship for roads, housing, the university, public buildings and a variety of monstrosities from an $85,000,000 hotel atop a mountain peak to the officers' club with its four-story glass and marble dance hall fronting on a hillside covered by the shacks of the propertyless. Public education remains inadequate; more schools seem to have been closed for political reasons (students opposed the tyranny) than were opened, for any reason.

And while luxury hotels and clubs sprang up, not a swimming pool was built in Caracas for the middle class or the poor. A hospital finally was finished for 1,500 beds with less than 100 in use, because of the professional shortages and administrative snafus.

"War memorials" and parade grounds took precedence; graft, of course, was a prime motivating force in all public improvements. The dictator reportedly garnered $250,000,000 in rake-offs; no one is sure how much of this was paid by contractors into foreign banks, for his luxurious life in Miami.

MARCOS PEREZ JIMENEZ, the exiled dictator, was decorated by the U.S. government and received in Florida as an exile; according to sober Caracas officials he has been allowed to use his elaborate Miami mansion as the center of a conspiracy to discredit and unseat the junta here.

A batch of articles about the alleged instability and the procommunism of the junta here, appeared in Latin-American newspapers whose news columns are said to be for sale. Jimenez' loot is large enough to explain such articles. But local newspapermen, led by Communists, decided to blame them on North American news agencies, whose correspondents, reporting on events in Venezuela, seem accurate and fair.

Jimenez and his police state coincided with a sensational spurt in the Venezuelan economy, in part the product of the Suez Canal crisis. Oil production was around 500 barrels a day in 1940; it was up to 1,500 barrels in 1950 and nearly 3,000 barrels a day in 1957. Government income rose from $600,000,000 a year in 1950 to around $1.6 billion in 1957. Expenses, need it be said, kept pace.

NOW IN CARACAS are the experts and accountants of two Chicago business consultant management firms. They were hired to assess the costs of Venezuela's top-heavy bureaucracy with a view to its reduction. Larrazabel, recently resigned junta president, in talks with our group of foreign journalists, stressed the importance of reducing the number of bureaucrats in Caracas so more educated Venezuelans could be induced to live in underpopulated regions with great economic potential.

A former Chicagoan and an expert on government administration is acting as United Nations Point Four adviser to the junta's technicians. He is Herbert Emmerich, a former resident of the South Side who was director of the Public Administration Clearing House.

In 1957 (Jimenez departed in January, 1958) the government's income of $1,620,000,000 came largely from oil royalties (28.6 per cent) from new (now suspect) oil land concessions (21.1 per cent) and from income taxes paid by the oil and mining companies among others (22.4 per cent). Government expenses went mainly into public works, development, police and the armed forces. Education got 4.1 per cent, health services 5.1 per cent.

JIMENEZ BEQUEATHED TO VENEZUELA about $3 billion in debts to contractors, who no doubt had inflated their bids to pay off Jimenez, and to the bankers who bought their notes. Treasury reserves, however, remained high (over $700,000,000 in June 1957) until the books were examined by the junta. The estimated reserve went down to $300,000,000 in June, 1958.

But at the end of 1957, Venezuela held $1,400,000,000 in reserves abroad, making the bolivar one of the world's hardest currencies. Total monetary circulation in 1957 was about $1,400,000,000.

One of the reasons for the late spurt in income was the development by U.S. Steel of the Orinoco basin iron ore deposits. Iron production in Venezuela rose from 2,000,000 metric tons a year in 1953 to around 15,000,000 metric tons in 1957.

The Orinoco Mining Co. alone mined and sold 12,281,408 metric tons of high-grade iron ore in 1957, and the government received 86,282,578 bolivars from this U.S. Steel subsidary.

ADM. WOLFGANG LARRAZABEL

ROMULO BETANCOURT

DR. RAFAEL CALDERA

These are the three candidates for the presidency in Venezuela's election scheduled for Dec. 7. Larrazabel quit as junta head to run.

GALLUP POLL

Rockefeller Gains As Nixon Foe

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J.—Gov.-elect Nelson Rockefeller of New York looms as a formidable opponent of Vice President Nixon for the 1960 Republican presidential nomination.

In a "grass roots" appraisal of the relative popularity of the two men, the Gallup Poll finds these elements of strength behind the possible candidacy of the New York governor-elect:

1 As of now, with the nominating conventions still 21 months away, Rockefeller is almost as well known to both rank-and-file GOP voters and to Independent voters as is Nixon.

2 Although Nixon has the support of about half of Republican voters (51 per cent), Rockefeller today commands the support of about three out of 10 GOP voters (31 per cent).

3 Among the Independent voter group, Rockefeller today runs equal to Nixon in popularity as the 1960 GOP nominee.

Here is the way the Republican voters chose their candidates:

Nixon	51%
Rockefeller	31
Lodge	6
Stassen	4
Others	1
None of these, no opinion	7

Republicans were next asked:

"Suppose the choice for President in the Republican convention in 1960 narrows down to Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller. Which one would you prefer?

Here's how Republicans lined up on Nixon vs. Rockefeller:

Nixon	57%
Rockefeller	36
Undecided	7

GREAT IDEAS FROM THE GREAT BOOKS

Dr. Adler Clarifies Child-Rearing Views

Dear Dr. Adler:

Many parents feel that they have been misled by the child-training theories of a decade ago, going easy on the rod for fear of thwarting the child's ego. The lack of respect for their elders and the irresponsible actions of many of our youth are the results of those ideas. What did the philosophers and educators of past generations have to say about parent-child relations? Could some of their ideas be applied today?

Sincerely,
Mrs. Sol Bassan
1439 Albion Av.
Chicago 26, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Bassan:

The great thinkers of the past have had a lot to say about how a family should be governed. Most of them approve the Biblical commandment to honor parents and repeat the warning not to spare the rod and spoil the child. There is little dissent from this teaching until very recent times. Practically all the great writers insist that parents should govern children firmly until they reach maturity.

DR. MORTIMER ADLER

This may seem undemocratic, as compared with our arrangements in adult society. Indeed, Aristotle, in his Politics, tells us that the father is the king of the family, ruling absolutely over his children; but he does not regard such absolute rule by the father as tyrannical, since it aims at the good of the child.

You may say that so far we have referred only to ancient writings which are weighted in favor of authoritarian views. What about the liberal thinkers? Well, let's see what John Locke has to say. Locke was the philosophic inspiration of liberal government in the English-speaking world. The phrases in our Declaration about equality and human rights derive from him. What does he have to say about the government of the family?

LOCKE DOES NOT APPEAL to the similarity between a father and a king, because he is against kings who try to govern grown men as a father should govern his children. But he does favor strong parental control. Unlike Aristotle, he believes that both father and mother should rule; only in case of disagreement, should the father alone decide.

Locke thinks that children are not equal to adults. They have to be "brought up" to such equality through their parents' care and discipline.

To inform the mind, and govern the actions of their yet ignorant nonage, till reason shall take its place and ease them of that trouble, is what the children want, and the parents are bound to. . . . [The child] has no understanding of his own to direct his will. . . He that understands for him must will for him too; he must prescribe to his will and regulate his actions, but when he comes to the estate that made his father a free man, the son is a free man too.

It would appear that Locke, like many present-day Americans, believes in "giving the kids what they want." But for him "want" means what they "lack" or "need," not what they think they should have. Children lack experience and understanding. It is the parents' duty to supply these needs.

Rousseau, another opponent of absolute monarchy and spokesman for human equality, is in basic agreement with Locke. The whole point for these thinkers is that the parents rule the child in order to fit him for adult freedom. Parental rule is tyrannical and unjust only when the parents are concerned with their own power and ease, or extend their rule beyond the period of adolescence.

WELL AND GOOD, YOU MAY SAY, but this is still before the flood of revelations bestowed on us by modern psychology. Doesn't Sigmund Freud say that parental rule causes all kinds of emotional ills in children? Yes and no. Freud is probably more aware than any other of the great writers of the tensions and conflicts that stem from the relations between parents and children. However, he recognizes that leniency and indulgence may have just as bad emotional effects as harshness and strictness.

The main problem in child care, as Freud described it, is to afford the child proper nurture and guidance without placing insuperable blocks on his road to adult freedom and independence. The child's "great task" is to free himself from his parents.

MORTIMER J. ADLER

A GREAT THINKER LOOKS AT LIFE

Dr. Mortimer J. Adler is recognized as one of the great original thinkers of the 20th century. After receiving his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1928, Dr. Adler joined Robert M. Hutchins at the University of Chicago where they introduced courses based on reading and discussing the Great Books. In 1946 this activity was extended to adults through the Great Books Foundation. Dr. Adler now is director of the Institute for Philosophical Research in San Francisco.

You can win a 54-volume set of the Great Books of the Western World by writing a letter, not to exceed 150 words, incorporating a question of general interest, for Dr. Adler to answer in this column. Each week he will select the best letter and answer it in terms of the intellectual heritage of the Great Books—443 works by 74 authors, spanning 30 centuries of thought. In case of similar questions, Dr. Adler will make the selection. Address your letters to Mortimer J. Adler, care of The Chicago Sun-Times, Sun-Times Plaza, Chicago 11, Ill.

Phi Beta Kappa

PHI BETA KAPPA

1811 Q Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.
Columbia 5-3808

3 February 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your very generous contribution to Phi Beta Kappa. You have now been enrolled as a Sustaining Member for the coming year.

The interest which you have shown in Phi Beta Kappa's continued progress is encouraging to the officers and Senators. On their behalf I send you our warmest thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Billman
Secretary

CB:vp
Enclosure

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

RECEIPT

THE UNITED CHAPTERS of PHI BETA KAPPA

1811 Q Street, N. W. Washington 9, D. C.

No 50804

Thank you for your contribution to Phi Beta Kappa of $ 25.00
You have been enrolled as a Sustaining Member for the current year. The Society is grateful for your help.

Date 1-26-59

Carl Billman
Secretary

SM

WS45H

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Contributions are deductible for Income Tax purposes

Philippe, C.C.

F

November 7, 1958

Dear Philippe:

Thanks for your gracious note. I trust we know each other well enough for you to be sure that I will reserve judgement, and meanwhile send you all best wishes.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. C.C. Philippe
Waldorf-Astoria
New York 22, N.Y.

ELDORADO 5-5725-38

The Waldorf-Astoria

NEW YORK 22

C. C. Philippe
VICE PRESIDENT

October 13th, 1958.

Dear Ed

I have been indicted by the Government for alleged understatement of my personal income arising from a difference of opinion as to the taxability of certain transactions, and I am advised by my counsel that the interpretation of the Government is in error.

I trust you will reserve your judgment until the matter has been adjudicated.

There is not very much more I can add to this except to say that the whole situation involves all my assistants and office and that I expect to win in court as my counsel, Judge Rifkind, equally feels certain.

The trial may not come up for several months and, in the meantime, it will, of course, be a difficult situation but that is the way life goes sometimes though it seems rather a pity.

Yours

C. C. PHILIPPE

P. S.:- I am enclosing a copy of the statements which I and my associate, Mr. Joseph P. Binns, have made to the Press.

S T A T E M E N T

I am innocent of this charge. I have never evaded the payment of my taxes. Because I have nothing to hide, I voluntarily appeared before the Grand Jury. At the trial I confidently expect to establish my innocence.

C. C. PHILIPPE

- - - - - - - - -0- - - - - - - - -

Joseph P. Binns, Executive Vice President of The Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, stated that he and his associates were deeply concerned over the action taken by the Federal Grand Jury in relation to C. C. Philippe's tax returns. He pointed out that Mr. Philippe had been employed by the hotel long before it was acquired by the Hilton Hotels Corporation.

Mr. Philippe was originally a protege of Lucius Boomer shortly after The Waldorf was opened on Park Avenue. He was trained by the famous "Oscar (Tschirsky) of The Waldorf" and succeeded him upon his retirement. For years Mr. Philippe has been acknowledged as an outstanding authority in the food and banquet management of luxury hotel operations.

Mr. Binns also called attention to the fact that the charges made against Mr. Philippe related to personal finances only; in nowise involved The Waldorf-Astoria; and if proved would not in any way affect the company. He stated that he and his associates had always had and still have every confidence in Mr. Philippe.

JOSEPH P. BINNS

- - - - - - - - -0- - - - - - - - -

Phillips, Charles H.

March 19, 1959

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I think it would be altogether delightful for so many friends of Pegler to foregather at one time.

I am just off for a brief trip to Europe and don't know precisely when I will be in Washington again, probably not before late April or May, but I shall take advantage of your kind invitation and telephone you a few days in advance.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles H. Phillips
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

ERM:jmi

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

March 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of December 5, 1958. I deeply appreciate your taking the time to respond to my comments.

This time I am writing in a quasi-official capacity -- representing the eighteen law clerks here at the Court. Each day, we have lunch together in a room set aside for the purpose, and over the years there has developed a tradition of inviting interesting individuals to join us from time to time. Lunch is usually followed by an informal discussion lasting an hour or so. We try to select leaders from a number of fields of national interest. By way of illustration, our guests this year have included such persons as Dean Acheson, Dr. James R. Killian, Attorney General William P. Rogers, and George B. Johnson (newest appointee to the Civil Rights Commission), in addition to each of the nine Justices.

If you think you might enjoy dining with a group of "faceless miscreants," as we have been described by Westbrook Pegler, we would be most pleased to have you. While it is difficult to predict the exact course of any of these discussion sessions, I imagine that my colleagues will be interested mostly in asking you about some of the major foreign and domestic problems facing the federal government, and perhaps the role of radio and television in the development of an informed electorate.

Knowing that your schedule must be crowded, we seek no promise of an appearance on any specified date. We assume, however, that you must visit Washington occasionally, and since no special arrangements are necessary we would need no more than five or ten minutes' notice -- which could be provided by a phone call to me (EXecutive 3-1640, ext. 243) or to Mr. I. Michael Heyman (ext. 215), who clerks

for the Chief Justice. Similarly, there is no set time limit on the invitation, except for the caveat that most of the clerks will be leaving town at the end of the present term of Court (tentatively planned for the latter part of June).

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Phillips

Charles H. Phillips
Law Clerk to Mr. Justice Clark

Phillips, Charles H.

December 5, 1958

Mr. Charles H. Phillips
2800 South Wakefield Street
Apartment No. 1
Arlington 6, Va.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I am truly grateful for your letter of November 25. If more people of your stature would bother to correct or criticize those of us who grind out words every night, our level of performance would improve. I am sending you the text of what I said and I think you will find that I was only half wrong in attempting to condense a very confusing story. But that, of course, is no excuse and is worse than being half safe.

I was certainly not conscious of attempting to convey by tone of voice or inflection a sense of disappointment, but you may well be right in your judgment there, too.

Please be assured that I am grateful for your candid comments and they will certainly be held in confidence. Incidentally, I am always much pleased to have my name linked with Sevareid's in either commendation or criticism. Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

2800 South Wakefield St.,
Apartment No. 1
Arlington 6, Virginia
November 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a long-standing admirer of yours and of your various programs, I feel compelled to call your attention to what I believe to be an error of some magnitude on your radio news broadcast for the evening of November 24. If I heard correctly, you said that the Supreme Court had that day ruled that the Alabama School Placement Law was "constitutional" and, during a discussion of some of the facts of the case, said that after the four negro children had taken the battery of tests they had been denied admission to the school nearest their home (previously and still attended solely by white children), on the ground that they were not "psychologically" qualified.

The primary error in this is factual -- but on a point which seems to me to be of tremendous significance in evaluating the meaning and importance of the Supreme Court's decision. As the case stood before the District Court, and thus on appeal before the Supreme Court, the Birmingham Board of Education had taken no action whatsoever on the application for a transfer -- either by way of denial for <u>any</u> reason, or, of course, by way of admission. The complaint, which was filed a little more than two months after the tests had been taken, sought to enjoin the Board from "enforcing" the Placement Law on the ground that the Law was unconstitutional "on its face." The plaintiffs made no attempt to introduce evidence showing that the Law had even been applied to their children -- let alone applied in such a manner as to discriminate against them.

The District Court was thus faced with a drastically different case than would seem from your broadcast. The bald question presented to it was whether it could look through the words of the statute, which as you properly noted contains no reference to race or color, and, in the absence of any shred of concrete evidence, predict that it would be

applied so as to constitute a subterfuge to prevent integration. The District Court apparently felt that due respect for "judicial self-restraint" called for a negative answer. The Supreme Court, I think properly, agreed.

This is not to say that the members of the special three-judge District Court, or indeed of theSupreme Court, were blind to what all of us as thinking individuals know to be true -- that the Alabama Law was fashioned with just such an end in mind. It just means that a court of law simply cannot act on the basis of such knowledge. If the day comes, as surely it must, when the Law is applied so as to deny negroes admission for "psychological" or any of the other enumerated reasons, and the persons thusly treated put on sufficient evidence to show that it was a cover-up for racial discrimination, the result may well be different than it was in the Shuttlesworth case. At least let us hope so.

In closing, let me say that I realize that this letter will probably not be sufficiently timely to be of value to you in your capacity as a newscaster. I thought I detected in your tone, however, what I hope was a sense of disappointment. If the Court had summarily disposed of a case raising the circumstances you described, I think you would be entirely justified in that feeling. Because of the tremendous admiration and respect I have developed for you over a period of years, I felt it necessary to let you know that such was not the case. In doing so, however, I must confess to an indiscretion. While I have written solely in my individual capacity, my official position is that of Law Clerk to Mr. Justice Clark. As such, it is considered highly improper to discuss cases with anyone outside the Court -- especially those in the field of mass communications. Were it anyone but you, or perhaps your colleague Eric Sevareid, I would not have. It nevertheless follows that I must respectfully request that you not disclose my identity or the fact of this communication in the event that you discuss the matter with anyone. I hardly need add that any views expressed in this letter are strictly my own, in so far as they are not supported by the record.

Very truly yours,

Charles H. Phillips

Charles H. Phillips

Phillips, Glen

August 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I have your recent letter.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I will be unable to tape record the interview you request. The fact is, I receive so many similar requests that I have had to decide not to undertake anything in addition to the preparation of my own programs. I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Glen D. Phillips
WUOM
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

mcc

WUOM ANN ARBOR 91.7 M.C.

. . . . . .

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

July 30, 1958

Sorry - No

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our station has been awarded a grant-in-aid from the Educational Radio and Television Center to assist in the production of a radio series on "News in Twentieth Century America". Professors Kenneth Stewart and Leland Stowe, of the University of Michigan Journalism Department, will serve as our program consultants for the series.

We feel an informal interview with you on some of the topics referred to in the enclosed prospectus would be of particular value. Would you be willing to record such an interview, of approximately one-half hour duration? If so, would you be available sometime during the week of October 13-18 in New York for this purpose? If this time is not satisfactory, could you suggest an alternate date in October or November?

WUOM is an educational, non-commercial station owned by the University of Michigan. The series would be distributed on a non-commercial basis to the member stations of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters and then to interested commercial stations as a public service.

We would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Glen D. Phillips

Glen D. Phillips

Phillips, Herbe M.

HERBERT M. PHILLIPS, D.D.S., M.S.D.
55 EAST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

March 3, 1958

file

no interest

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If perchance permission could be arranged, would you or your associates be interested and able to make a sound movie record of Dr. Schweitzer at Lambarene, French Equatorial Africa. Could the film or films thus attained be made available to colleges and universities that are developing Distinguished Professorships in Dr. Schweitzer's name?

Please write or phone me collect (CEntral 6-2171, Chicago) if you are interested in pursuing this idea.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert M. Phillips

Herbert M. Phillips, D.D.S.
President, Albert Schweitzer
Education Foundation

HMP:mc

Pickett, Clarence

October 10, 1958

Mr. Clarence E. Pickett
Room 809
1201 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Pickett:

Thank you for your letter of October 7. I regret to tell you that I cannot sign the proposed statement, not because I disagree with it, but because I have to make a firm rule not to sign public pronouncements. I have attempted to speak to this subject repeatedly on radio and in a manner not unlike your statement.

Please convey my warmest greetings to Mrs. Pickett.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
ROOM 809
1201 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNSYLVANIA
RI 6-9372

October 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last week a small group of concerned people met at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., to discuss the present crisis in our country's foreign policy. After a discussion that went from Friday evening until Sunday noon, unanimity was reached on several propositions, including the following:

1. We have once more been brought close to war.

2. Our foreign policy is unable to cope with the real problems.

3. The basic assumptions of our foreign policy need to be revised.

4. There is need for wide public discussion of the issues.

The enclosed statement was drafted and we intend to publish it as a full page advertisement in the NEW YORK TIMES and in other leading newspapers across the country, depending on the amount of money we can raise.

The effectiveness of the advertisement will depend upon who signs it. We believe that you may share our convictions and we hope, if this is so, that you will join us as a signer. We do not plan to list institutional connections unless that is the wish of a particular signer regarding his own listing.

In coming to you we are not unmindful of the normal reluctance which most people feel about signing their names to public statements. We do not write this letter lightly, nor do we feel that this is just one more appeal. It may well be that unless wide public discussion can be stimulated quickly the next crisis may carry us beyond the point where solutions are possible, if, indeed, the present one does not.

It is not easy to undertake the responsibility of speaking out. But there are times when it is an obligation of citizenship to do so, and we believe that this is such a time. We shall be greatly strengthened and encouraged to have you standing with us in this effort.

If you are willing to add your name to ours, please wire or phone Clarence E. Pickett, Room 809, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; telephone Rittenhouse 6-9372.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Pickett

Clarence E. Pickett
Executive Secretary Emeritus
American Friends Service Committee

John A. Mackay

John A. Mackay, President
Princeton Theological Seminary

Lewis Mumford

Lewis Mumford

Charles C. Price

Charles C. Price
Head of Chemistry Department
University of Pennsylvania

(To be published as a full page advertisement in the NEW YORK TIMES)

America needs a new foreign policy.

- For twelve years the United States, under administrations of both political parties, has followed a policy of cold war. This policy has carried us time and again to the edge of disaster. Today, while still committed to an undefined and dubious mission on the beaches of Lebanon, we have once more been led to the brink of war over Quemoy and Matsu.

- War with modern weapons means total destruction and therefore offers no solution to anything.

- Though we are loaded with arms and have laid great store by the deterrent effect of threatened retaliation

  Communism has not been contained,

  Democracy has not been extended,

  A position of strength has not been achieved.

- We are in greater peril of annihilation than we were when the cold war started.

- The world's belief in the United States has been undermined.

- We find ourselves trapped in tight corners where we desperately assume rigid positions that make negotiation virtually impossible.

It is time we faced reality. Whether we like it or not, more than one-third of the earth's population is governed by communist regimes and there is no indication that this situation is going to change anytime soon.

We who join in signing this statement are unwilling to continue being dragged from one crisis to another.

We are unwilling to remain, along with the Russians and the Chinese, captives of cold war.

We are unwilling to sacrifice our country in pursuit of a policy which has been tried and failed.

We reject the dogma that humanity stops where the iron curtain begins.

We believe that a solution can be found.

THEREFORE WE URGE:

1. That the United States withdraw its support of present efforts to defend Quemoy and Matsu.

2. That, since the people of the world must either live together or die together, all the world be opened up, and that travel, trade, and cultural exchange be promoted among all peoples.

3. That the Government and the people of the United States, through every possible means, enter into a discussion and a reconsideration of our entire foreign policy.

- clip and mail -

Clarence E. Pickett
Room 809
1201 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

I agree that America needs a new foreign policy, and I want to do something practical about it.

I enclose $_____ to help pay for the publication of your advertisement in other newspapers.

Name _____

Please print or type.

Address _____

_____

30454

Pierce, Edward

September 24, 1958

Mr. Edward Allen Pierce
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Seventy Pine Street
New York 5, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Pierce,

I have your letter of September 22 and regret very much to have to tell you that I cannot do as you ask.

It is my policy not to associate myself with any project in which I am unable to take active participation, and my very heavy schedule makes it impossible for me to undertake further responsibilities.

Yours very truly,

KRM:skh

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg September 23,1958

No

A representative of Mr. Pierce telephoned this morning to emphasize that you would not be obliged in any way by accepting the chairmanship of the TV and Radio Division of the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation. There would be no lunches,meetings, correspondence - all would be handled in your name by Mr. Pierce's assistant at the Foundation, Mr. Merckelson.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
SEVENTY PINE STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
TEL. WHITEHALL 4-1212

September 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Arthritis, one of the oldest of mankind's cripplers, has been attacked through research in an organized way only within the last ten years. Already, through the program of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, much has been learned about arthritis, and much is being done to ease the pain of the sufferer, and to bring back to usefulness some of those heretofore considered chronic invalids.

It would be heartening indeed if we could be assured at this time that we may count on your co-operation as Chairman of the TV and Radio Division for the 1958 Campaign.

I can assure you that the organization is so set up that a minimum of your time and effort will be required for the campaign.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a card to be returned to me, indicating, as I hope you will, that you will be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Allen Pierce, President
New York State Chapter
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation

(Encl.)

EAP/cp

Piercy Virginia

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

OB626

O MYA126 NL PD=MONTEREY CALIF 21 1959 JAN 21 PM 11 54

=ED MORROW=

CARE TV STATION NYK=

=AFTER LISTENING TO YOUR CONVERSARI THIS EVENING OVER THE TV. YOU KNOW WHEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN FREED THE NEGRO HE DID PRIMARILY TO SAVE THE UNION BECAUSE THE NORTHERN STATES WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE WITH THE FREE LABOR OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. BUT THERE IS ONE MISTAKE HE DID MAKE WHICH IS NATURAL AND HUMAN FOR ANYONE TO MAKE, THAT HE DID NOT CALL OUT THE FRIGATE OF THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE THESE PEOPLE BACK TO AFRICA WHERE THEY ORIGINALLY

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1959 JAN 21 PM 11 54

OMYA1 V6 2-

CAME FROM AND THEY WERE VERY HAPPY THERE NOW WE HAVE A NEGRO PROBLEM ON OUR HANDS. THE ONLY SOLUTION I CAN SEE FROM THE SOUTH IS THAT THEY HAVE TWO TYPES OF SCHOOLS ONE FOR THE NEGRO AND ONE FOR THE WHITE BECAUSE I DONT BELIEVE THE WHITE RACE IN THE SOUTH WILL EVER CONCEIVE TO ACCEPT THE NEGRO IN THAT STATUS=

VIRGINIA PIERCY=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Pilkington, Walter

February 13, 1959

Dear Mrs. Pilkington:

I have your nice letter of January 26th stating your idea for a radio documentary.

Your proposal may, perhaps, have merit. However, I have no control over any programs other than those which I am at present producing.

If you care to pursue your proposal, I suggest you write a letter to our Director of programs for CBS Public Affairs, Mr. Irving Gitlin.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Walter Pilkington
121 College Hill Road
Clinton, New York

mcc

121 College Hill Road
Clinton, New York
January 26, 1959

matter offers for pgm

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may wonder why I send you this at your home address. The truth is, I have had a few sorry experiences in selling ideas, and while this one may be less "new" than I assume it to be, I feel better in avoiding a lot of office routing.

I've recently returned from Taiwan, where I spent a year living, working, and playing with the Chinese. I taught English at a Chinese university and learned enough Mandarin to get 'round the Island, eat well, and (best of all) level with my students. I had a month in Hong Kong and a week-end in Macao. And, on the boat from Hong Kong to Port Said I picked up a lot of stories from Britishers returning from the Mainland.

Question: What would CBS think of either of these as subjects for a radio documentary? --

"Taiwan: Its Mood, its People"

"The Chinese: Do You Know Them?"

The first, of course, would be fairly easy to pull together, from first-hand reports and with judicious grubbing.

The second is a more ambitious job -- especially if you think of the Chinese as they think of themselves -- possessors of the oldest continuous civilization in the world today. Even so, it's not impossible and could be brought up to date by giving more heed to Taiwan, over the past decade, than to the Mainland (though there are sources for this, too, as you know).

Hau buhau?

~~Sincerely yours,~~

Betty Pilkington

Betty Pilkington
(Mrs. Walter Pilkington)

Pink, Mrs Harold.

July 31, 1959

Mrs. Harold Pink
Program Chairman
Brandeis University National Women's Committee
22 West Monroe Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Pink:

As Mr. Murrow has already begun his travels, I am answering your letter of July 25 on his behalf. I regret to tell you that, as his plans stand at the moment, Mr. Murrow will be out of this country from the end of August until July of 1960. He will therefore be unable to speak at either of the meetings you mention.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
NATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
GREATER CHICAGO CHAPTER

President
MRS. LOUIS SADITT
3401 Balmoral Ave.
COrnelia 7-8529

Corresponding Secretary
MRS. FRANKLIN HORWICH
5000 East End
PLaza 2-5645

July 25, 1959

22 West Monroe Street
Chicago 3, Illinois
Telephone FR 2-3422

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to ask you if you could possibly be guest speaker at one of our 1960 meetings - our first meeting will be on Wednesday, January 27th; the other meeting will be on Wednesday, April 27th. These are luncheon meetings.

As recipient of an honorary degree from Brandeis University last June, you may know something about our organization. We, the National Women's Committee (the "foster alumni" of Brandeis) have assumed the entire responsibility of the Brandeis Library - the new building was our enterprise; stacking the shelves with needed books, paying the library personnel, giving library scholarships - all fall within our special province. Our chapter is one of about 100 chapters throughout the country.

Should you find it possible to accept this invitation, I could almost guarantee that our membership of 4,000 women would attempt to turn out en masse (your name being the magic). We shall anxiously await word from you.

Meanwhile, let me tell you how very much you are being missed, both on radio and television. A year will seem like a terribly long time!

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy W. Pink

Mrs. Harold Pink
Program Chairman

DWP:hs

June 25, 1959

Pitchen, Dwight S.

Dear Mr. Pitchen:

Many thanks for your nice letter of June 13th. Your kind comments about my past programs are appreciated. It is always nice to hear from our audiences. In this way, we know whether or not we are presenting programs to please you.

Thanks, too, for your good wishes in connection with my upcoming sabbatical leave. I plan to be abroad most of the time. I hope that when I do return to my desk at CBS in one year, it will be with a program worthy enought to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dwight S. Pitchen
14 Hoffman Road
New Hartford, New York

Ack & File

14 Hoffman Road, New Hartford, N.Y.

June 13

Dear Mr. Murrow -

I believe you are leaving the air soon for a long vacation.

I want to express my appreciation of your broadcasting over these many years. You have been a tower of strength - one of the few - in the struggle for truth, Charity & liberalism and democracy in our country. You have shown tremendous courage - and deserve the gratitude of your fellow

citizens.

The strength of the forces which you have been combatting is shown by the unparalleled billingsgate ~~which~~ directed against you which I read ~~in~~ a last January when your leave of absence was announced. To arouse such antagonisms was a tribute to your high qualities & vision.

I hope you will have a good rest and relaxation (which you truly deserve) and when the time comes will be back again to help lead the country along right courses.

Respectfully,

Dwight C. Pitcher

Plaut, Albert

July 25, 1958

Dear Mrs. Plaut:

I found your letter of July 13th awaiting me on my return from a trip to the West Coast.

I regret to say that there seems to be no possibility of your working on SMALL WORLD, since I am now doing my utmost to absorb part of the staff which up to now, has worked on my SEE IT NOW productions.

I regret having to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Albert Plaut
Hotel Ritz
15, Place Vendome
Paris

mec

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg

No previous letter received.

K.C.
the usual—

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
RITZOTEL-PARIS

Hôtel Ritz
15, Place Vendôme
Paris

July 13,

Dear Mr. Murmur,

I hope by now that you have had a moment to note my letter.

Will be in the states July 15 to August 3. Would be so thrilled if I might come and talk with you about doing some work on "Small World."

Shall telephone you

secretary in the hope of squeezing in five or ten minutes somewhere in that two week (7/15 - 8/3) period.

Hopefully, and warmly,

Virginia Woodruff Plant

Plaut, Ed

February 25, 1958

Dear Ed:

I have just returned from a couple of weeks in the south to find your letter of February 1st.

I like your idea for a junior SEE IT NOW, but I do not think there is a chance of getting financial backing for the project badly though it is needed. Maybe we can talk about it at some later date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ed Plaut
5 Lexington Avenue
Greenwich, Connecticut

mcc

5 Lexington Ave
Greenwich, Conn

1 February 1958

Dear Ed,

More people from more walks of life — people, that is, with widely different tastes in almost all matters — seem to me to have been more deeply moved by your presentation of Marion Anderson than any other program since you invented Gugleilmo Marconi ... or whatever in hell it is you've done. It was a great experience.

I've been mulling over a fear you expressed to me that "education will be just another American fad like mahjong and canasta." It strikes me as so true that it hurts. You were cogently seconded from London, as by no significant domestic opinion I've crossed. The Economist, you'll remember, commented that the U. S. "has swung abruptly away from its native anti-intellectualism and acquired overnight a kind of adolescent crush on scientists — the purer and more basic the scientist the better."

Various plans to "catch up in education" appear to be merely schemes to teach more-or-less the same things in more-or-less the same ways with the refinements of new audio-visual gadgetry on an accelorated basis. Whereas this may encourage more chemistry and physics majors and produce more technicians, it won't necessarily stimulate many of them to think or inspire the kind of creative inquisitiveness that characterizes scientific leadership.

Obviously, nothing can be done on commercial television to fill the vacuum left by an absence of genuine esteem in the American home for intellectual achievement. Certainly, no television campaign can whelp tens of thousands of gifted teachers. It seems to me, however, that an important key may be in your hands.

All this has been leading up to something you've probably already thought about: a junior "See It Now", televised early in the evening (say 7:30 or 8:00) on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. The idea has been gnawing at me since we heard Dr. Teller explain why Fermi chose to teach freshmen instead of a few select post-graduates. I'm not thinking of an educational program, as such, but something that will use your sense of touch to influence the climate of young opinion.

You said that every one with a problem brings it to your door. This isn't about to change, as long as it's conspicuously open. The four corporation presidents who suggested a program to you, then ran from it as too controversial when you invited them to anti up 30 G's apiece to finance it, would have a tougher time backing away from this one.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow -- 1 February 1958

My ideas on this subject are specific. There's no point in going into the specifics, though, unless you say the concept has at least a chemical trace of feasibility.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Plaut

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Plowden, Wm.

September 19, 1958

Dear Mr. Plowden:

I am enclosing a few notes of introduction which I hope you may find useful. I enjoyed our brief meeting very much and hope I shall have the opportunity of seeing you when you pass through New York next year.

Sincerely yours,

enc. 3

Mr. William Plowden
International House
University of California
Berkeley, California

Knowland, Wm. F.

September 19, 1958

Dear Senator Bill:

I am venturing to hand this note of introduction to a rather unusual young Englishman, a graduate of Oxford who is spending a year at the University of California. His father is Sir Eric Plowden, the head of Britain's Atomic Energy Commission.

As ever yours,

The Honorable William F. Knowland
100 Guilford Road
Piedmont, California

Knight,

September 19, 1958

Dear Goodie:

I am venturing to hand this note of introduction to a rather unusual young Englishman, a graduate of Oxford who is spending a year at the University of California. His father is Sir Eric Plowden, the head of Britain's Atomic Energy Commission.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Goodwin J. Knight
The Governor of California
State House
Sacramento, California

September 19, 1958

Dear Don:

I am venturing to hand this note of introduction to a rather unusual young Englishman, a graduate of Oxford who is spending a year at the University of California. His father is Sir Eric Plowden, the head of Britain's Atomic Energy Commission.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Don Mosley
KCBS, News Department
Sheraton-Palace Hotel
Market Street
San Francisco, California

Plummer, Leslie

Plaza Hotel

April 11, 1958

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter of March 21st.

I shall be glad to see your friend, Sir Leslie Plummer while he is here. Tell him to call my office and we will set up an appointment.

Glad to hear that you all survived the winter in good shape. The weather here has been pretty brutal.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Heller
Associated Television Limited
Television House
Kingsway
London WC2
England

mcc

May 22
3:00

Associated TeleVision Limited

Television House
Kingsway · London · W.C.2
Telephone: Chancery 4488
Telegrams: Ayteevee Estrand London

21st March, 1958.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed —

I discovered during a visit to the House of Commons today that your old and my current good friend, Sir Leslie Plummer, is about to pay a two month visit to United States. I believe that he will be travelling under the auspices of the English Speaking Union.

He mentioned that he would very much like to see you in New York and I volunteered to send you a note announcing his impending arrival.

I am sure that, as always, you will manage to find time to receive Dick. He has much to tell you, but what you have to tell him might be even more important.

We are all well, enduring a perfectly brutal winter, but expecting warm sunshine in more senses than one in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Bob Heller

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Police Athletic League

Police Athletic League, Inc.

34½ East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y.
ORegon 7-1400

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November 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the Police Athletic League, I want to thank you for your contribution of $100.00.

We are happy to have you join with us in our belief in the important service which PAL is performing in our City. I am sure your gift will sow seeds which will reap a gratifying harvest in the years to come.

Your official receipt and membership card are enclosed. Speaking for the youngsters of this City, may I just say, "Thanks for thinking of us".

Sincerely,

James B. Nolan

JAMES B. NOLAN
Executive Director

JBN/db
Enclosures

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE INC. ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

NOV 7 - 1958

POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE, Inc.

34½ EAST 12th ST. NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

Dear Associate Member of P.A.L.:

We deeply appreciate your contribution to the Police Athletic League. Your recognition and support serves to encourage us in our efforts to help the boys and girls of New York City become better men and better women.

An acknowledgment of your associate membership is enclosed.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York
3303-50 db

Sincerely,

Allen B. Moran

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OFFICIAL RECEIPT FOR CONTRIBUTION OF $ $100.00

CONTRIBUTIONS TO P.A.L. ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Polier, Rex

May 5, 1958

Dear Rex Polier:

Thanks very much for the kind words about the Michael Farmer piece.

I thought the boys who put the tapes together did a first-rate job.

As ever yours,

Mr. Rex Polier
THE EVENING AND SUNDAY BULLETIN
30th and Market Streets
Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania

fc

The Evening and Sunday Bulletin
30TH AND MARKET STREETS PHILADELPHIA 1

Rex Polier is a reporter from the Bulletin that came to see you

May 1, 1958

Dear Ed Murrow;

You may remember me in connection with an interview I did with you for your President Truman: From Precinct Worker to President.

I just wanted to tell you that I listened last night to your radio documentary "Who Killed Michael Farmer?" and thought it one of the most impressive things I ever heard.

I thought it brought home more than anything else the starkness and the helplessness of the situation. I am sure that my small voice is only one among thousands.

Sincerely yours
REX POLIER
Rex Polier

Poling, Daniel

January 16, 1959

F

Mr. Daniel A. Poling
Christian Herald
27 East 39th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Poling:

Thank you for your kind words about the speech I made in Chicago. By all means, print a condensation if you wish. However, I should be grateful if you could let me see a copy of the condensation beforehand.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Christian Herald
MAGAZINE
27 EAST 39th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

DANIEL A. POLING
Chairman and Editor

January 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just read a draft of your address delivered at the Chicago Convention of the Radio and Television News Directors Association. I think your remarks, though certainly pungent, were altogether constructive.

Christian Herald is so thoroughly in harmony with what you said in Chicago and said so well, we would like very much to run a condensed version of your address. May we have your permission to do this - the condensation would, of course, be submitted to you for your approval.

As perhaps you know, Christian Herald has a monthly circulation of 431,000, among practically all religious denominations, Protestant predominantly.

With every good wish, I remain,

Sincerely,

Daniel A. Poling

Daniel A. Poling

DAP:hoc

Poll, Gene.

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

RADIO-TELEVISION DIVISION
551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 2-0071

May 18, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed are proofs of three articles coming up in the June issue of The Reader's Digest: "Canaveral - From the Cape to the Stars," "As the Kremlin Sees a 'Conference'," and "One of Our Airplanes is Missing - Again."

We thought your listeners might be interested in some of this material, and appreciate any mention you may be able to make of it.

Cordially,

Gene Poll

Gene Poll
Director, Radio-TV

GP/pp
encl.

"Canaveral - From the Cape to the Stars"
"As the Kremlin Sees a 'Conference'"
"One of Our Airplanes is Missing - Again"

FROM THE READER'S DIGEST

Here in the land of the "lox" and the countdown, missilemen are conquering new worlds by strange methods. Every time a flight fails, they move a step closer to success

Canaveral—
From the Cape to the Stars

ART TO COME

By Wolfgang Langewiesche

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., where the space age is starting, is much like Kitty Hawk, N. C., where the air age started. Both are on the narrow "barrier beach" that—separated from the mainland by bays, lagoons and tidal marshes—forms most of the U. S. Atlantic coast.

To reach the Cape from the mainland, you drive on causeways across a lagoon, an island, another lagoon—for about a mile.

Long before you get there you see a dozen or so steel-structured towers. Through the

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sea haze it looks as if a bunch of lighthouses were standing around having an interminable talk. These are the "gantries" which raise the big rockets up to a standing position and surround them with scaffolding so men can work on them.

Here live machines of awesome possibilities. One thinks of the rocket mostly as a sort of long-distance artillery, but essentially the same machine can work as a satellite, a space probe, a moon ship, a space platform, a mail transporter and even, in the far distant future, as a super-high-speed airliner.

The Cape is the focal point of the American effort to make this new machine work; to make it work better than the Russians' machine. Canaveral is *not* where missiles are designed or built. That is done in the aircraft factories, mostly on the West Coast, or in the Army's arsenals in Alabama. Canaveral is where they bring the rockets to test-fly them over the range.

The "Atlantic Missile Range" extends from here 5000 miles southeastward to Ascension Island in the South Atlantic, halfway to Africa. Arching over open seas, high above altitudes at which airplanes travel, the flyway goes past a whole string of islands and countries; from these, U. S. radar observatories, mostly on foreign soil, look slantwise up at the flying missile and measure its exact course. There are also a dozen radar ships. The observatories are tied together by radio into one gigantic observation tool, of great precision. All these activities are directed from the Cape and all the observations flood back there.

The missile range is civilian operated, but is under Air Force supervision. Pan American World Airways, as contractor, runs the stations, hires and fires the men, owns and runs the ships, fuels the rockets, runs the liquid oxygen plant, and with RCA as subcontractor runs the radar and communications system. It is a very large operation. Merely to run *one* of those distant radar observatories takes about 200 men, with skills ranging from electronics to cooking.

Canaveral is not a town. There is no post office by that name. Nobody lives on the Cape except a lighthouse keeper. People only work there—perhaps 5000 of them.

Some 20 miles away from Canaveral, also on the beach, is Patrick Air Force Base. This is administrative headquarters for Canaveral and it does have a sort of town attached to it, composed of the usual dreary government-personnel housing and, strung out along the beach highway, a line of glamorous, high-priced motels with names like "The Satellite" and "The Vanguard."

The unofficial community center is the Starlite Motel. In its bar, underneath murals of moon scenes and space flight, you hear the special jargon of the missilemen. "Lox" is liquid oxygen. A missile is a "bird," a launching is a "shoot." The "beat-beat" and the "azuza" are radar-like devices for tracking the missile.

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"Joe went down-range to try and recover the data can." "Down-range" is the blue island world toward the southeast. A "data can" is a small container, heavily insulated and crash-proofed, which rides in the nose cone of the missile and brings home additional information. "We had to destruct." If a missile goes out of control and heads for inhabited land, the safety officer pushes a button and the missile blows itself up.

For all the juicy talk, however, you get no information—because you're not supposed to. Security is strict, and more than that: few people at Canaveral are really in the know. The rocket art is already far beyond the understanding of most people, even the engineers. Most are supporters of supporters of the effort. But I did get some answers to questions that bother people.

Why are there so many failures? Our missiles never seem to go right. They blow up right on the launching pad. They go astray and have to be "destructed." They burn up in the air. They fall short of their supposed range. There's a whole new class of humor—Canaveral jokes—the point of which is that the thing won't go. Some of them are quite funny but they miss the real point.

The real point is that this is a test operation. Canaveral's product is not rockets, not even successful rocket flights, but simply *information*. They don't care whether the rocket goes or blows up. They want to know exactly *how* it blows up.

The failure rate is bound to be terrific for three reasons:

1. Once a missile works okay, they no longer fly it at Canaveral—they give it to the troops. Or, more probably, it is becoming obsolete by that time and they start testing a new design, again full of bugs.

2. Testing missiles is different from testing airplanes. With an airplane, you can bring the machine back and fix some trouble. With a missile, every test run ends in destruction, and every slight trouble makes a faulty run. You may know what the trouble was, but to fix it you have to work on a new machine; and on the new machine, some *other* part, something that worked okay on the first one, may give trouble. Result? Another batch of Canaveral jokes.

3. The complications of a big rocket are monstrous. Inside its deceptively simple shape it is full of the fiercest machinery yet devised by man. To get the lox and the fuel into the combustion chambers, for example, it has fuel pumps of fantastic capacity; they could empty a standard gas truck in five seconds. The flame that drives the rocket is hot enough to melt any ordinary metal. The little gyros of the rocket's guidance system spin at 40,000 r.p.m.; the electrical system has perhaps 100,000 soldered connections, and so on. To get a good flight, all this has to work perfectly at the same time. It is almost a mathematical certainty that the first flight will go wrong.

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Why don't they do more testing on the ground? They can't. The "environment" in which the missile must work cannot be duplicated on earth—the emptiness of space, the intense cold, the weightlessness of free flight, the terrific acceleration while the rocket is blasting. For example, the flame that spews out the rocket's tail-nozzle takes one shape when you run the rocket motor on the test stand, a different shape when the rocket flies fast through air, still another shape in empty space. Will it burn part of the rocket? There is literally no way on earth to find out. You have to shoot it off and see what happens.

The same goes for vibrations caused by the rocket's internal machinery. You can run vibration tests on the ground; but then the clamps that hold the rocket down also damp the vibrations. So does the thick air that surrounds it. To find out what the vibrations will be in free flight in empty space, there is only one way: free flight in empty space.

The Germans saw more than 3000 of the V-2's go wrong before they ever got one to go right. Compared to that, we are economical. Now our failures are down from the thousands to the dozens.

To the Canaveral mind, these failures are not failures. They are *discoveries*. The way some people talk there, a successful flight would bore them. You learn nothing from *that*. It's the unexpected that's interesting! Sometimes this almost sounds like "double-think": "Failure is success."

I looked into this and found much truth in it. A flight of only a few seconds can produce valuable information. The missile is not only observed from the ground, by radar, beat-beat, azuza, etc.; it also reports, by radio, its own internal condition. This is a new art—telemetry, or measurement-at-a-distance.

The famous beeps of the Sputnik are an example. Each beep probably contained hundreds of separate messages, each message a figure. When a missile takes off from Cape Canaveral it carries perhaps 200 instruments which measure a temperature, a pressure, an angle, an r.p.m., a weight, a voltage. From each, a reading is transmitted several times per second back to the ground, and is recorded on magnetic tape. The principal product of Canaveral really is miles and miles of tape.

Sometimes, when something has gone wrong, the engineers make a "quick-look-analysis" of the tape and find the trouble right then and there. More normally the tape goes back to the missile's home factory, and a minute of flight may supply the grist for months of engineering analysis: just what went wrong? It's from the failures that the new art learns.

For example, one of the first Atlas missiles went out of control in full sight of everybody. It slued around to the right, then fishtailed to the left, flying crosswise through the air. Then it burned up in full view of most of the Florida east coast.

The failure was spectacular. It

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was also productive. The Atlas is of daring design. To keep the dead weight small, the superstructure is built of light sheet metal, held in shape by its own internal pressures, not by heavy framing. The mighty-looking shape is little more than a blimp! The fact that this Atlas nevertheless held together while flying *crosswise* through the air, showed it was still stronger than necessary, hence heavier. So Convair shaved several hundred more pounds off the Atlas. The effect was the same as if they had increased the rocket thrust by many thousands of pounds! "Success from failure."

Why do the Russians still do every space stunt first? People say, "Their Germans are better than our Germans." But the Russians' only secret formula is a five-year head start. They are ahead simply because they started pushing rocket development at the end of the war, while we attempted little for five years. In recent years, Americans have done much work on fundamentals and the results are now beginning to show up. But what it takes is systematic research, not spectacular stunts, like sputniks, voices from the sky, etc. We, the public, shouldn't demand such prestige stunts. They can waste time. We should let the missilemen get on with the main job of developing the new machines.

Most people judge the missile picture by three measures: how far you can shoot, how big a weight you can lift and how many missiles you've got. In case of war, these would be very important, and in these the Russians seem to be ahead. But other things are equally important:

Guidance: If your enemy needs nine shots, on the average, to hit a target, while you can hit yours with three, then one of your missiles equals three of his.

Miniaturization: It takes thousands of pounds of rocket to carry one pound of payload. To lift bigger weights, you can make rockets with more thrust. Or, you can do more work with less rocket—by making your missile's internal equipment ultrasmall and light. The first American satellite was much ridiculed because it was so small. Actually, this demonstrated advanced miniaturization.

Simplicity: Solid-fuel rockets, simpler and faster to fire, are now coming up. They have no fuel pump. Mechanically, they are almost as simple as the original skyrocket: just a hollow shape, filled with a fiercely burning jelly that shoots a flame out backward through a nozzle. They are lighter, more reliable, more easily handled by the troops.

All my time at Canaveral I was in a negative mood. Missiles are interesting, but you can't gloss over the dirty reality. They are machines for possible large-scale killing. I thought: Leadership of the world will go to the people with the most idea power and here we are engaged in a contest of killing power.

The space-travel possibilities are

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more appealing, of course, but as it has been said, "Why go to outer space when so much inner space remains to be explored?" I thought: People all over the world want America to show them how to be rich, how to be free, how to keep children from dying—matters which we understand very well. Instead, we are determined to show them the backside of the moon.

But one can change one's mind. I was on the Cape the night the first moon ship went up. It never made it. It fell back to earth after 33 hours and burned up in the air. But that didn't matter. I thought: Someone has said that the leading obsession of our Western civilization has been the idea of infinity, the conquest of infinity. What goes on here at the Cape is right along the main line of 1000 years of Western effort. We've been across the oceans and the poles. The air is conquered. Now for space.

Only VIP's get to see the launching from the "blockhouse." This is a concrete bunker, shaped like a turtle, a thousand feet or so from the launching site. It is blast-proof, in case the rocket blows up, and looks out on the missile only through periscopes, or by TV. During the last few minutes of the countdown, the firing crew ducks into the blockhouse. It is inside the control room here that the last valves are turned and the firing button pushed. The room is full of instruments: in them, the experts read the action. The action is real, yet abstract—as in the cockpit of an airplane flying blind.

Ordinary people are better off. The closest that outsiders get is a grandstand for the press about three miles from the launching pad. At that distance the rocket looks very small in size and shape—about like the Washington Monument seen from 20 miles away. But you can see it for real, with the naked eye. Floodlit, it is a white pillar in the night. The gantry has been rolled away on tracks, leaving the rocket standing alone, upright, destined for the stars. Nearby, a red light flashes once a second; it is a warning light for aircraft. It also shows time ticking away as the countdown proceeds.

The countdown is really a check list and timetable of all operations which have to be performed before the rocket can go. For this shot it has been in progress for 48 hours—not only here at the firing site, but all over the Atlantic Missile Range, perhaps all over the continent. Special airplanes fly far patrols to see that it is safe to shoot—no ships or aircraft will be hit. Other planes fly a high patrol to listen for possible radio interference. Circuits are tested, men alerted, radar warmed up, generators and stand-by power plants started.

Some of these tasks must be performed days ahead; others can be performed only in the last hours and minutes. The liquid oxygen, for example, starts boiling away as soon as it goes into the rocket tanks.

The press stand has a loudspeaker, and it keeps you informed of the progress of the countdown:

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"T minus 38 minutes and counting."

"T minus 20 minutes, a short technical hold."

"We are resuming the count at T minus 20."

In the last seconds, the people on the press stand count out loud in a chorus, led by the red flasher. Just before the deadline, at T minus five seconds, a puff of smoke appears at the foot of the rocket and blanks out everything.

Then—5-4-3-2-1—nothing! You think it didn't go. It's burning up right on the landing pad.

But then, slowly, it pokes its head above the smoke. Slowly it rises—spectacularly slowly. The rocket is so burdened with fuel that it just hangs there, spewing flame. You think, "It's not making it—it will fall back!" You also think, "Why *doesn't* it fall over?" It is astounding how the autopilot keeps it standing straight up in the air during the first few seconds. Its sword-shaped flame flutters violently. It struggles.

But gradually the space ship gathers speed. It is burning fuel at the rate of perhaps 1000 pounds per second, and getting lighter every instant. Ten seconds after the first flash, it definitely gets going. The searchlight beams follow it, keep it white.

Now, after 15 seconds, comes the sound: an amazing voice, half distress, half defiance, as from a living thing. The flame that drives the rocket is intensely bright. At 1000 feet it lights up the sea and the beaches for miles around, and also the underside of the clouds. You expect in another few seconds the rocket will be swallowed by the clouds and the show will be over. Far from it. The rocket goes through the clouds, now lights up the cloud deck from above. Then the sound fades and the flame gradually becomes just points of light and goes out.

As I watched, I thought of what a Canaveral engineer said, one jubilant night, when his rocket had gone farther away from earth than any man-made thing had ever been before. He didn't mention Russia, or killing power, or national prestige, or rivalries between the Army and the Air Force.

He said, "We've gained a little on infinity."

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ART TO COME

This condensation from a best-selling book tells what to expect—and what not to expect—from any meeting with the Soviet leaders

As the Kremlin Sees a "Conference"

Condensed from "What We Must Know About Communism"

Harry and Bonaro Overstreet

To the Communists, the delegates to a conference do not represent merely their nations. They represent one or the other party to the class struggle—a struggle which cannot be negotiated. According to Marxist-Leninist theory, there can be no peace until the capitalist class has been liquidated. Communists do not expect peace or even a lowering of tensions to result from a conference. To them high tension is the normal state of politics, and a conference table—even when called a peace table—is simply one more place where war is carried on.

It is enlightening to recall a speech which Lenin made, on December 21, 1920, to the Soviet Congress. Discussing plans for granting certain "concessions" to capitalists, he said, "It would be a great mistake to believe that a peaceful agreement about concessions is a peaceful agreement with capitalists. *It is an agreement concerning war.*"

Communists negotiate not to seek a common basis for accord but to

"What We Must Know About Communism," © 1958 and published at $3.95 by W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 55 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

DUPLICATE

learn what they can from the enemy and *about* the enemy; and in the light of this, to get what they can in concessions or favorable agreements.

Here, again, we can go back to Lenin. In 1914 he undertook to analyze for the Party the difference between non-Bolshevik and correct Bolshevik behavior. It would be tactically necessary, again and again, he indicated, for the Party to enter into various forms of collaboration and agreement with outsiders. To safeguard the ideological purity of the Party, every Bolshevik must understand that the word "agreement" has a very different meaning when used by Bolsheviks and non-Bolsheviks. "For non-Party people, 'agreement' is the 'framing of a policy.' *For Party people, an agreement is an effort to enlist others for the purpose of carrying out the Party policy.*"

Once we have absorbed this peculiar aspect of Leninist doctrine, we can see why, in negotiating with the Soviet Union, there can be no common search for a solution to common problems, no discussion in the Western sense of the word. For Communists to enter into a meeting of minds would be to fraternize with the enemy in the midst of war —and to risk coming under his influence.

"One of the most notable tactics of the Communits," said late Adm. C. Turner Joy, who tried for long months to negotiate a Korean armistice, "is to delay progress." Even when Western proposals are not really controversial, Soviet delegates are apt to begin with a negative reaction and then to introduce endless motions for modifications. By such delay, Admiral Joy explained, they "hope to exploit to their advantage the characteristic impatience of Western peoples, impatience to complete a task once it has begun. This is a shrewd practice, particularly as it applies to Americans. We are a people who like to get things done." By endless delaying tactics, the Communists expect that their free-world opponents will eventually make concessions in order to achieve a measure of progress.

We cannot ask our delegates to bring home a peaceful settlement of differences, nor can we ask them to guarantee that the Communists will live up to the treaties they sign. The Soviet empire rests on broken promises. During its 42 years of existence, the U.S.S.R. has set a world's record for breaking pacts.* Since 1917, it has entered into literally hundreds of agreements, large and small, and has kept almost none of them.

Why, then, negotiate at all? First, negotiation can serve an educative function on a world scale. The Communists continually pronounce their "peace-loving" eagerness to negotiate an end to the cold war. Only by finding out what specific, limited problems they are willing to negotiate can we judge the merit of their offers.

Second, the tedious, repetitive ef-

*See "'Negotiating' With the Kremlin," The Reader's Digest, April, '58.

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fort to negotiate with the U.S.S.R. has done more, perhaps, than any other one thing to convince the community of free nations that cold war is not peace. It has therefore made for the rediscovery and reaffirmation of common stakes.

Finally, every conference earns for the free world a further margin of time: and time is far kinder to freedom than to totalitarianism. Within the vastness of the Communist empire there are the millions of human beings who do not want to be there, who have never wanted to be there. The free world has not established outpost parties behind the Iron Curtain. Yet it has psychological outposts there: conquered peoples; minds that resist totalitarianism; minds that have been educated to a point where they begin to want stretching space. Time is not kind to "monolithic unity."

In negotiating—or bargaining—with the Communists, however, the free world has to be able to lead from strength. Nor is there danger that in doing so we will provoke the enemy to attack.

By reason of both their ideology and their Party discipline, Communists are less likely than others to go off half-cocked and create a crisis on impulse. No people have ever had less respect for spontaneity and impulse, or greater fear of the consequences that may follow from these. Moreover, their conviction that capitalism is doomed militates against their running risks when strength is not decisively on their side. Thus, paradoxically, their conviction that we are fated to pass from the stage of history becomes an asset to us. It gives maximum usefulness to the free world's every show of firmness and strength. In the queer topsy-turvy scheme of things which Communism has created, our show of strength does not bring on a crisis; it prevents one—and keeps the way as open as it can be kept for constructive bargaining.

Every free-world veteran of summit and pre-summit conference tables has learned this fact the hard way. We, to whom our delegates must look for understanding as they try, in the months and years ahead, to fashion some working approximation of peace out of successive limited agreements with the U.S.S.R., will do well to learn it also.

Down Beat

THE NEW music teacher at an Ontario boys' school had just organized a band, and the headmaster decided the band should make its debut before the bandmaster felt it was ready. So, on the big day, he tapped the music stand for attention and nervously hissed at his musicians, "If you don't feel sure of your part, just pretend to play."

Then he brought his baton down with a magnificent flourish—and the entire band gave fourth with a crashing silence. —*Maclean's Magazine*

JUNE FINAL PROOF STORY 29 W-27

38TH YEAR The Reader's Digest JUNE 1959

An article a day of enduring significance, in condensed permanent booklet form

Has cold-blooded murder been committed along the Russian-Turkish border? Consider the evidence—

ONE OF OUR AIRPLANES IS MISSING—AGAIN

By Allen Rankin

EARLY LAST January, Russia's Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, visiting Washington on his "good-will" tour, was pointedly queried about an event which has been much in the minds of U. S. high officials. Both Vice President Nixon and former Secretary of State Dulles pressed for an honest explanation. Like all Soviet spokesmen before him, Mikoyan denied any knowledge of it beyond what had already been reported. "Why," he asked testily, "are Americans so suspicious about this?"

Why, Mr. Mikoyan? Here is why. To suspect the Russians of a murderous practice, all anyone needs to do is *look at the record.*

At 10:21 a.m. on September 2, 1958, a four-engine C-130 U. S. Air Force transport plane lumbered into the air from the U. S. base at Adana, Turkey, and disappeared above the overcast. The plane, piloted by Capt. Paul E. Duncan, of Washington, D. C., was unarmed. On board were four other officers and 12 enlisted men. Their mission was to make a routine check of the behavior of radio beams and frequencies by which aircraft navigate over Turkey. For its job, the C-130 bore special electronic equipment.

At 11:42 Captain Duncan's plane was due over Trabzon—100 miles from the Russian border. The craft was at 25,500 feet but was invisible

from the ground because of heavy clouds. Duncan had filed a flight plan saying he would fly to Trabzon, then make a right-hand turn and proceed parallel to the Russian frontier—but never closer to it than 100 miles—to the Turkish city of Van. Duncan's plane reported its position to the radio operators at Trabzon, and received a report on weather conditions.

"Roger," came the acknowledgment.

That was the last word the free world has heard from any of the U. S. transport's 17 crewmen.

After ten days of silence about the vanished plane, Soviet diplomats replied to U. S. inquiries. They finally announced that "the intruder" had "crashed" on Alagoz Mountain, 25 miles inside the border of wild and rugged Soviet Armenia. A formal Kremlin note said that the remains of bodies were found, "from which it is possible to assume that six members of the plane crew perished." There was no explanation of how the plane had crashed, or why. Despite repeated U. S. requests, not a word was forthcoming about the fate of the remaining 11 airmen.

Presumably Soviet authorities considered the matter closed when, on September 24, they deposited six crude coffins on the little bridge crossing the border-forming Araks River near Leninakan. The bodies were so shattered and torn from the crash that only four could be positively identified.

From the start, the U. S. Air Force doubted that this tragedy was a happenstance. True, a jet stream of wind had moved unexpectedly across Captain Duncan's course, and murky flying weather had offered few glimpses of the ground. But neither should have thrown an excellent instrument pilot such as Duncan far off course—certainly not the 120 miles off course where his plane came to grief.

Then, too, the event that had befallen Maj. L. W. Lyles and eight fellow American fliers scarcely two months earlier still made lively speculation. Lyles' C-118 transport had disappeared mysteriously on June 27 while making an ordinary cargo run on about the same course as Duncan's. Questioned the following day as to what they knew about this, the Soviets answered vaguely: Russian fighter planes had "forced the trespasser aircraft to land" near Lake Sevan, in Soviet Armenia; it had "burned"; the nine Americans were "detained."

Ten days later the nine U. S. airmen were released and told their own story. Major Lyles, somewhere between Adana and Trabzon, had been trying to get out of turbulent thunderstorms when suddenly he was fired on by two MIG fighters. He lowered his landing gear "in an attempt to indicate clearly that we were on a non-provocative flight." The Soviet fighters replied by sending Lyles' plane down in such a wrapper of flames that he and three others couldn't parachute out with the rest. Still, he managed to set the

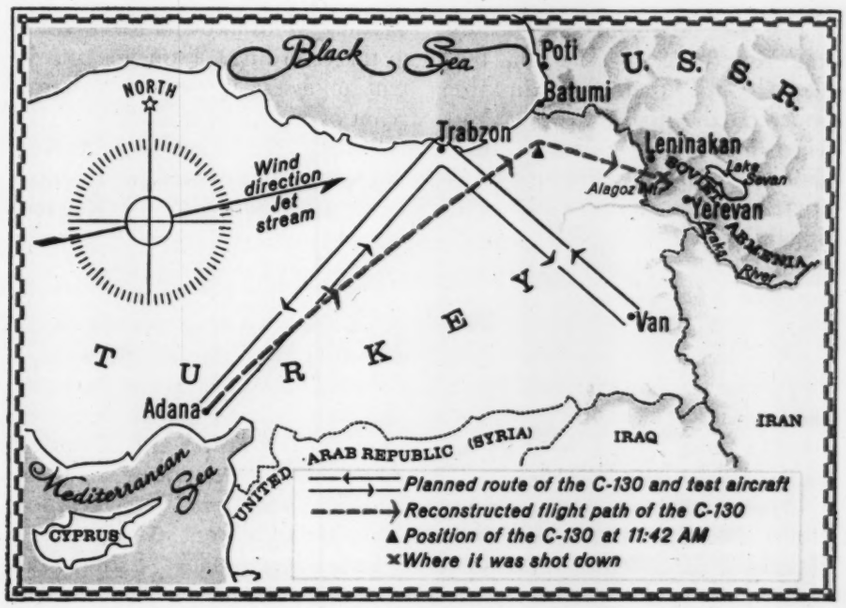
plane down on a half-finished runway—which turned out to be Russian—and the last four men jumped clear just before the craft exploded.

Officers aboard Lyles' ship suspected that something other than storms had brought them too close to the border. When they had come out of the thunderheads, the navigation beams seemed to be askew. Had Captain Duncan and crew met with a similar experience?

On September 8 a specially equipped U. S. test plane was sent over the exact route the lost C-130 had embarked on six days earlier. Its aim was to find out just why Captain Duncan had wandered so far off course.

As the craft approached Trabzon, the crew noticed something strange. The Morse Code identification signal coming from Trabzon tower, sounding "TZ . . . TZ . . . TZ . . ." in their earphones, was supposed to grow louder and stronger. Instead, it grew weaker, and a stronger signal from somewhere else began. There was Trabzon tower now, directly beneath them (they had been careful to choose a day with good visibility, so they could see ground points clearly), but what sounded like its signal was beckoning them on toward Russia!

The test crewmen smiled grimly. As they left Trabzon behind, the quivering needle of their radio direction finder (RDF) did not swing around and point back toward the Trabzon beacon, on which it was supposed to be homing. Instead, it



kept pointing northeast, along the curving coast of the Black Sea, toward Russia. If this test crew had been flying "on instruments," as Captain Duncan had been, they might have headed right across the Soviet border! And into a Soviet trap?

Investigating further, the special crew flew as far as permitted up the coast of the Black Sea, to a point within sight of the border. With their sensitive instruments they determined that the intruding beams were coming from the vicinity of Batumi and Poti, Russian Black Sea cities. Both places are almost directly in line with the Turkish flight lane extending from Adana to Trabzon, and the radio signals blanketing Trabzon were only one kilocycle removed from the Trabzon frequency.

The Air Force team continued the test. Returning to Trabzon, they then "homed" their radio direction finder on the Turkish city of Van, which had been the intended destination of Captain Duncan's transport. Now even more powerful signals pulled their RDF needle toward Yerevan in Soviet Armenia, the area where Captain Duncan's plane was later found to have crashed. It was not until they came very close to Van that its friendly call—15 kilocycles different from Yerevan's but not nearly so powerful—could be heard clearly.

On November 13 U. S. Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy invited Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov and Soviet Air Attaché Maj. Gen. Mikhail N. Kostiouk to his State Department office. Once again he asked for "the facts" on the 11 missing airmen. Receiving no information, he went on to *provide* some. He told them it appeared likely that the plane's pilot had crossed the border unintentionally "as the result of signals transmitted by radio beacons" in the U.S.S.R. He charged that the transport had been deliberately shot down "as though it were an enemy aircraft" and "without regard for the rules of civilized international practice."

Menshikov questioned this. Whereupon Murphy offered to play a certain tape recording he thought might interest his guests. It was a record of conversation between Soviet pilots in what appeared to have been a rather one-sided battle. Ambassador Menshikov refused to listen to the recording. "I am not competent to assess it from a technical point of view," he said.

"That is the reason General Kostiouk has been invited to accompany the Ambassador on his call," said Murphy.

Menshikov declined again.

Had he listened, he would have heard the sounds of murder being committed in Soviet Armenian skies on September 2. For the back-and-forth talk and bursts of gunfire that accompanied the shooting down of the American transport had been monitored and recorded. Here are significant extracts:

First Russian pilot: "I see the target to the right."

Did You Realize That . . . ?

SINCE April 8, 1950, aircraft of the Soviet Union have, deliberately and without provocation, shot down eight American planes in locations ranging from Yuri Island, off Japan, to the Baltic Sea. They have forced two of our planes, under threat of destruction, to land in Russia and Hungary, and have attacked but failed to shoot down three other planes. At the moment, 35 American fliers, some or all of whom may have survived, are missing; many may be in Soviet prisons—although the Kremlin denies it.

Another: "I see the target, a large one. . . ."

A third, identifying himself by plane number: "I am 201. I see the target. Attack! I am 201. I am attacking the target!"

"Attack, attack, 218, attack!"

Jubilant voices, high-keyed with excitement. Over a period of 20 minutes they are heard as at least five fighters form up and then batter their unarmed victim. Further snatches complete the story:

"The target is a transport, four engined."

"Target speed is 300 [300 kilometers, about 180 m.p.h.]. I am going along with it. It is turning toward the fence [the border]."

"There's a hit!"

"The target is burning, 582."

"Open fire!"

"218, are you attacking?"

"Yes, yes, I . . ."

"The tail assembly is falling off the target."

"Look at him. He will not get away. He is already falling. . . ."

Then the shout of final victory: "Yes, he is falling. I will finish him off, boys. I will finish him off on the run."

Why wasn't the public told immediately about the recording that Murphy offered to play for the Soviet ambassador? The reason was simple. The State Department wanted to give the U.S.S.R. every opportunity to free the 11 missing fliers—if they were still alive—before diminishing this possibility by revealing the Soviet crime. Knowing that Mikoyan would soon be visiting the United States, our officials delayed in revealing the tape until they could make a final appeal to Russia's No.-2 man to tell us what had become of the C-130 airmen. The delay proved futile.

THERE IS nothing new—to certain fliers—about Soviet "decoy" radio signals. A U. S. Air Force pilot has told me: "As early as 1956, when I flew through Turkey, there was a notice, 'Beware of confusing radio signals.' We all knew whose signals were meant. Today every pilot who flies through the part of the world where the C-130 went astray is warned to watch his step, his dead reckoning and his radar."

"There's a name for this kind of thing in military parlance," an executive in the electronic industry in-

forms me. "It's called 'spoofing.'"

The mildest thing that can be said about this kind of "spoofing" is that it's illegal. In every civilized country specific radio frequencies are assigned by law to specific stations. To operate them in such a way as to interfere with one's neighboring country is a direct violation of the International Telecommunication Convention of 1952, which Soviet Russia signed.

At best, interfering radio signals are criminally dangerous entanglements capable of tripping the most skillful pilots in bad weather. At worst, the Soviet kind amounts to cold-blooded murder—a calculated terrorism aimed at harassing airmen who fly free-world air routes near Soviet territory. What can be done about "incidents" that end with coffins or with the total disappearance of U. S. fliers?

For one thing, we can modernize free-world radio beacons in spots where they are being washed out by stronger Soviet transmissions. For another, we can urge the United Nations to insist upon international air-navigation laws with the teeth of enforcement in them. The laws of the sea, nearly as old as mankind, demand that one not only refrain from attacking his fellow mariner but assist any sailor he finds in distress. Maritime law is strictly enforced all over the globe; aviation law, less than 56 years old, has yet to enforce these civilities.

Our greatest hope, however, is that we can somehow get across to the Soviets that our nations cannot "get closer together," as Mikoyan proposed during his winter visit, as long as the U.S.S.R. extends one hand in apparent friendship and commits murder with the other. Only when this realization dawns on the Kremlin can we consider the devoutly-wished-for "thaw" in the cold war.

Sign Language. Notice on bulletin board in a Washington bureau: "Employes in Section A will take their sick leaves in June and July according to the schedule below" *(Quote)* . . . In the window of a New York sleep shop: "Come in and drowse around" (Walter Winchell) . . . Sign in a Torrington, Wyo., yard: "Sick Lawn—Absolutely No Visitors" (B. H.) . . . On a trash receptacle in Chicago Heights, Ill.: "Don't be a strewball—keep our city clean" (Sylvia Bremer in Davenport *Daily Times*) . . . An office worker who slipped on some spilled coffee and broke his arm sports a sling on which is pinned the sign: "Coffee Break" (Virginia Hearty) . . . Sign in front of a Mount Clemens, Mich., tree nursery: "A Yard Without a Tree Isn't Fit for a Dog" (Elaine R. Willette) . . . Short, short story in three inscriptions written on a New York subway-station poster: The top one reads, "Gloria and Jim"; the middle one reads, "June and Richard"; the bottom one reads, "Hortense and Nobody" (Bennett Cerf)

Pollard, Spencer

June 26, 1958

Dear Mr. Pollard:

I am much in your debt for your thoughtfulness in sending me your talk on "Three Kinds of Inflation". It is refreshing, and I might add unusual to find someone in the academic world who can make such matters intelligible to the layman.

I continue to feel that the mass media is attempting all too little in the way of simplifying without distorting major issues of the day.

Should you be discoursing upon similar subjects in the future, I shall be most grateful for a copy of your remarks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Spencer Pollard
Associate Professor of Economics
University of Southern California
3518 University Avenue
Los Angeles 7, California

mcc

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
3518 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 7

9 June, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm afraid De Gaulle may make the same mistake Eisenhower did about inflation, and so create a depression under the illusion that France in its grand days had price-stability. I thought you might be interested in my attempt to clarify inflation for the faculty here, and I am enclosing a copy of the talk I gave.

Best wishes for you and your work. I feel that you are the most civilized person America has produced.

Sincerely,

Spencer Pollard
Associate Professor
of Economics.

Pomerance, Josephine

July 1, 1958

Mrs. Josephine Pomerance
The Committee for World Development and World Disarmament
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17.

Dear Mrs. Pomerance:

Thank you for your letter of June 25, which unfortunately arrived after Mr. Murrow's departure on vacation. He will be away from now until September, so that I regret he will be unable to give you any help on the program you have in mind.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

THE COMMITTEE FOR
WORLD DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD DISARMAMENT

United Nations Plaza at 46th Street New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 2-8830

June 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

It was a pleasure talking to you at The New School luncheon on Monday. I was particularly glad to know that you feel the subject of atomic radiation has by no means been exhausted for television presentation. I talked with other members of my organization about a proposed television program, and we were very excited about the possibility of at least trying to arouse some interest in such a show, which could be pegged to the July report of the U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and also to the talks beginning in July in Geneva on methods of controlling nuclear tests.

I realized after we talked that your schedule would probably be so tight this week because of your impending vacation that it might be impossible to see you. However, as I indicated then, we do have a problem, and I thought that you might be able to give me some general idea as to how we might proceed with such a program.

Your secretary indicated on the telephone yesterday that you might be willing to give us some general advice based on questions that we put to you. Again, I realize how crowded your schedule is, but realizing your great interest in the subject, and, of course, remembering the excellent telvision show you did on the subject earlier this year, I thought that you might be willing to give us some general advice based on the attached questions.

I should very much appreciate any help you might be able to give us.

Sincerely yours,

Jo Pomerance

(Mrs.) Josephine Pomerance

THE COMMITTEE FOR WORLD DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD DISARMAMENT

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Initiated by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
(An organization founded in 1915 by Jane Addams and others)

Subject Matter

1. Since there will be the report of the U.N. Radiation Committee and the Geneva talks on the control of nuclear tests during July, would it not be effective to try to present a program at this time?
2. Would a network be interested in just a general program, e.g., citizens' reactions to the nuclear age and the problems it poses?

Kind of Program

1. What is most effective presentation for a program that has to be put together hurriedly?
   (a) Panel discussion?
   What kind of people - Senators, private citizens, scientists, people who are known to be active for a cause, pro and con, or again should program be pegged on news story and as a result try to get some members of the U.N. Scientific Committee together?
   (b) Interview program?
   Again what kind of people? Is it necessary to have both pro and con?
   (c) Pictorial and narration? This would take a long time to put together, wouldn't it?

Who do we approach with an idea for a program? Is it best just to offer an idea and then let production staff take over from there? Or should complete program from start to finish be offered?

Is it likely that such a program might be network rather than just local? Is there any way to ensure network coverage?

Pope, Arthur U

July 20, 1959

Mr. Arthur Upham Pope
P.O. Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

Dear Mr. Pope,

Please accept my belated thanks for your letter of July 2. I have been out of the city during most of July.

I do indeed need introductions and counsel. We plan to begin work on the Persian documentary some time in late September and I shall hope to come and seek your counsel before my departure. I am largely ignorant of the country and would be grateful in the meantime if you would be good enough to suggest two or three books that I might peruse.

I have pleasant memories of your kindnesses to me many years ago when I was Stephen P. Duggan's assistant.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

ARTHUR UPHAM POPE
WARREN, CONNECTICUT
P. O. Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

July 2, 1959

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have heard, through Mr. John Fisher of Washington, that you are going to do a documentary of Persia. That is the best of news. Persia is my business and I am sure that if you do a documentary, there will be a good many ambiguities, superficialities and contradictions in the general American view of Persia that will be cleared up.

You don't need any introduction to anybody anywhere in the world but, if you can think of any way in which I can be of help to you, I shall be only too glad. The Minister of the Court has been one of my intimate friends for thirty years and some valuable and humble people besides. Eighteen trips to Persia and forty years of thinking about it have given me some advantages. If any of them are of any use to you, they are yours for the asking.

The best of good luck.

Very sincerely,

Arthur Upham Pope

AUP:m

Pope, Henry A

April 6, 1959

Dear Mr. Pope:

Thank you for your nice letter of March 15th.

I am so glad you have been enjoying PERSON TO PERSON. It is always nice to know we are pleasing our television audiences.

It is nice to know that you were once a part of this large Organization and that you are now doing a large volume of business in Philadelphia.

Again, thank you for taking the time and trouble to write to me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Henry A. Pope
155 Maple Avenue
Willow Manor
Willor Grove, Pennsylvania

155 Maple Ave.,
Willow Manor,
Willow Grove. Pa.

March 15th, 1959.

Mr. E. Murrow,
C B S
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

This letter may make your wastebasket or you may tell your secretary to send me form letter # so and so.

Ever since you have been on the air with Person to Person I have been an ardent admirer. However the thought occured to me would not your public like to see how an average American whoses salary is in the $8000 to $15000 lives. As you know your sponsers who promote your broadcast receive their largestsales from this bracket of Americans.

Your person to person interviews are wonderful and it makes me feel good to see that the people you interviewww are regular Americans even though the free press prints punches which may not be all authentic.

I feel very close to CBS because I got my first job with the old and original Columbia PHonograph Co. I can well remember when Columbia first went in to the broadcasting game and our president at that time, Mr. Cox was worried about the expense because all was goingout and nothing coming in. Subsequently the broadcasting portion of Columbia was sold to Mr. Frank Stanton and I do not need to tell you where CBS has gone since then.

I have been inthe electronics game since 1921, the crystal set days and have a lot of friends in the industry. At the present time I am controller of a large electronic parts distribut here in Phila having 10 branches and doing an annual business in the millions. I can only say since 1921 the electronics industry has only just started and there is no sight as to what the future will be.

Sincerely yours,

Henry A Pope

Pope, Marius

Daily Mail

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.

TELEPHONE: FLEET STREET 6000.
TELEGRAMS: DAILY MAIL, LONDON.

Editorial Department,
NORTHCLIFFE HOUSE,
LONDON, E. C. 4.

March 24, 1959.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
C/o., Isington Mill,
Alton,
Hants.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I wonder if you would be good enough to agree to meet Mr. Peter Black, our television critic (and incidentally, the most distinguished name in this field, as you will have no difficulty in confirming), for the purpose of allowing him to interview you on the subject of television.

Television in Britain is becoming very controversial. Everybody seems to want to make it better. That is, to win bigger audiences for more serious programmes. What is needed is a popularizer, and this is the subject that Mr. Black would very much like to talk about with you.

I would be most grateful to you for your co-operation in this. May I suggest that you allow Mr. Black to take you out to lunch this Thursday, March 26, at 1 o'clock at the Monseigneur, because at that time of the day he is free from television watching commitments. An urgent reply would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Marius Pope

MARIUS POPE,
Features Editor.

Busy phone

Montgomery
Bortly
3126 —

M.
Matthant.

Porter, Alfred W.

ALFRED W. PORTER
2230 15TH AVE. SO.
BIRMINGHAM 5, ALA.

April 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would very greatly like to place the enclosed challenge as a paid insertion in every newspaper and magazine in the United States. That would cost $ Millions; my means are limited to $ Hundreds. And so, I am using the U. S. mail to place this message directly into the hands of those who have the power and influence to do something about it. It goes, with my urgent and prayerful appeal for your cooperation, to each of the following:

The President of the United States
The Vice President of the United States
Members of the President's Cabinet
Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court and Appeals Court
Members of Congress - Senate and House
Governors, Lt. Governors, Attorneys General and
Superintendents of Education of the 49 States
Mayors of more than 200 cities
A large number of newspapers, magazines
Columnists and Commentators - and Others

This is not intended as an attack on labor unions; it is not "a piece of politics"; it is the simple and direct effort of one individual citizen to point out just one phase of the hypocrisy which, in recent years and months, has taken over, and is fast consuming our government. Either we reverse our course and return to the principles of honor on which this nation was founded and has grown - or we say to the world that we are neither capable nor deserving of self government.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

AW Porter

A. W. Porter

A CHALLENGE . . .

To Those Who Would Crucify the South, and the Nation, on the Hideous Cross of Hypocrisy

Hypocrisy is not something new; it has been with us since time began. The only thing new about it is the extent to which it has been used in recent years and months by unprincipled politicians to ride piggy-back into high government offices.

The "piggy" is called **Civil Rights.**

It may be just a strange coincidence, or it may be, as an earlier and famous hypocrite might have said, "they planned it that way." By whatever devious mental and moral peregrinations arrived at, the fact remains that, almost without exception, those who are loudest in their pretentions on the subject of "Civil Rights," are the same ones who so loudly yell bloody murder at the mere mention of **Right-to-Work laws!**

The Ballot is sacred to the American people; and under no circumstances should it ever be denied to any lawful citizen who is qualified, both mentally and morally, to discharge the responsibility which goes with the privilege.

Sacred though it is, the Ballot is no effective substitute for meat on the table, or milk in the baby's bottle.

A man can **live** without a Ballot. But no man can live without food. No job (Right-to-Work)—no money; no money—no meat; no meat— no life. At that point we could throw out that part of the Constitution which speaks of, "**Life,** Liberty and Happiness".

What these Hypocrites are saying is, "Mr. Negro, we are for you 100%; we believe that you should have 'Civil Rights,' even if we have to pull down the pillars of the temple to accomplish it." **But, what they really mean is:** "it is our unshakeable belief that you should enjoy absolutely every 'Civil Right' which you are able and willing to purchase at the Initiation and Dues Window of the labor union!"

It is this Challenger's belief that they really have little, **if any,** love for the Negro; but, Oh, how they do love the Negro's vote! !

Four U. S. Senators have presented a Bill which proposes to make a Federal Offense of any bombing, or other damage to any house of worship or public school building; with proper penalties on conviction; with automatic, immediate and mandatory participation of all Federal Agencies in the search for and prosecution of the guilty party or parties.

At Henderson, North Carolina, the United Textile Workers, most definitely an **interstate** organization, have been out on Strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills since November 1958. During this period there have been numerous bombings of **occupied** homes of non-strikers, and of mill buildings where men and women work and earn their livelihoods.

I have listened intently for the anguished outcry of horror and protest from the "anti-bombing quartet" of Senators. The silence has been deafening. If any one of them has uttered so much as one single syllable of condemnation of these goon attacks, it has escaped me entirely. (The same comment regarding the Perfect Circle, Kohler, and many other examples).

If these Senators would have me credit them with One Half of an Iota of simple honesty, I suggest that they immediately recall their Bill for the purpose of amending it; such amendment to be the simple addition of such atrocities as have occurred at Perfect Circle, Kohler and Harriet-Henderson Mills to their Bill, to receive the exact same Federal treatment, and subject to the same penalties as those presently set out in the Bill for the bombing or other damage to houses of Worship and public school buildings.

And there is the Committee on Government contracts —the real dyed-in-the-wool Old Pro of Hypocrisy. Heavily loaded with labor union officials, the people who regularly deny more Civil Rights(-to Work) to more people than all others combined, this Committee has the audacity to tell tax paying (and voting) citizens of the South that they can expect no government contracts for services or materials if they do not bow before the threats and become captive partners in this nefarious scheme to defraud the Negro of his vote.

This has been prepared, and is being mailed as an individual effort, at my own personal expense.

Alfred W. Porter
2230 15th Avenue South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Porter, Congressman Charles

April 11, 1958

Dear Congressman Porter:

Many thanks for your note of March 25th. I am indeed glad that you thought my remarks on the subject of the Argentine elections merited inclusion in the Congressional Record, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy.

Cordially,

The Honorable Charles O. Porter
The House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

mmc

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3/25/58

I thought the attached might be of interest to you.

Cordially,

Charles O. Porter

Charles O. Porter
Member of Congress
4th District, Oregon

With my very brief tenure as head of the VA, I simply have not yet learned many of the details of our great agency's vast and complex programs, and it would be sheer pretense for me to make believe I had, especially in the presence of the men and women of this rehabilitation conference whose knowledge and experience is so far wider and finer than mine.

Besides the VA top experts, old friends of yours from many conferences and conventions, have answered with courtesy and detail and grace, your many and welcome questions.

If I cannot match these old hands and you in knowledge and in detail, I am sure that I can at least attempt to match the sense of devotion and dedication to the welfare of the veterans of America, their families, their parents, their wives or widows, their children or orphans. I follow in the tradition of several great Administrators, and I shall give my utmost living up to the high standards of care and quality they set.

I shall do all within my power to give the VA efficient operation, gracious and proper service to every veteran, to employ and promote the most capable and the most deserving people, to keep VA a service built upon the standards of proper help and sympathetic aid to veterans.

I shall do all I can to encourage the contributions in ideas and energy and imagination from our family of nearly 175,000 fellow workers. I shall do all I can to see that every veteran, however or wherever he comes to us, whatever his status, will receive the proper and gracious service to which he may be entitled.

I do not interpret this position as one in which my function is just to find ways to cut budgets. Cutting budgets is a very worthwhile endeavor, if it can be done without endangering the proper services to our veterans, but my mission as Administrator is far more positive than economy alone. The mission of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is to use the facilities of this huge agency to find the answers to the great question: What is right and proper for the veterans of America and for this Nation as a whole? Are the programs in which we are engaged the best ones to answer the needs of the men who have put on the uniform of our land in time of war?

I shall do all within my power to strengthen the facilities of this agency in research and in long-range planning so that we can make sound recommendations to the President and to the Congress.

I shall do all within my power to support the magnificent army of fine people who work in the Veterans' Administration hospitals and domiciliaries—doctors, nurses, therapists, vocational counselors, and all the rest—men and women sympathetically dedicated to the cause of service to the veteran.

I shall do everything within my power to maintain the high standard of service in our hospitals spread from coast to coast. I shall do all within my power to see that the veterans in our hospitals receive a treatment and a care that is the finest in the world.

But more than that, I shall encourage and support the splendid research program to see if we cannot open broader frontiers of knowledge, find new answers, better cures, so that men will not remain bedridden if the miracles of medicine and research can find a way to prevent it. I shall do all within my power to combine the fabulous facilities at our command in the search for knowledge. Those facilities include the greatest medical program in the history of the world, the magic potential of such facilities as electronic data computers and the exciting actuarial statistics in the largest ordinary life insurance company on this planet where are found many answers involving mortality, involving life and involving death.

I shall do all within my power to encourage the dedicated scientists and research doctors who want to find an answer to the mysteries of affliction of the mind. I shall do all I can to see that no man stays a prisoner of mental illness behind hospital walls if human endeavor and imagination can prevent it or solve the complex problems involved.

I shall see to it that no veteran in this land ever receives second class medicine, but that every technique and service we can give will be mobilized to fulfill for these disabled veterans the promise of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. How can a man chained to a bed or room by mental illness or other disabling affliction really have liberty or be able to pursue happiness?—as guaranteed and promised to every man by America's earliest declaration of faith and of independence.

And more, I believe that the Veterans' Administration should be positive in its approach and dynamic in its programs, and that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs should be a spokesman for these programs, before the committees of Congress and as adviser to the President of the United States in veterans' affairs. I believe that the role of the Veterans' Administration is not one of supine inactivity, but of action, of standing up and speaking out. In the executive branch of Government, the Veterans' Administration should be the agency charged with designing policies in matters related to veteran welfare.

I believe that the Veterans' Administration must remain the Veterans' Administration. Its functions should not and must not become splintered among a hundred other agencies—its programs dissipated and disappearing. What was it Winston Churchill said—it did not become Prime Minister "to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire?" Well, let me paraphrase a little—I did not become Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to preside over the dissolution of this great and dedicated agency.

I believe, as I am sure every American believes, that a grateful republic should maintain a sound compensation system, as it is presently constituted and as it was improved at the last session of Congress and signed into law by the President, to repay the war-disabled and his widow and his orphan for their sacrifice.

I believe further that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs should continue to administer the part III pension program as a separate pension system under the Veterans' Administration, and that that program should not be moved or transferred to any other agency of government.

For years the Legion has been a great voice in veterans' affairs in America. It has clearly spoken its mind ever since the dramatic date of its birth in Paris, when young Teddy Roosevelt gathered together a group of men dedicated to the welfare of the veteran—ever since Watson Miller and John Thomas Taylor first stood in the Halls of Congress and spoke dramatically and eloquently in behalf of the veterans of America.

In every session of Congress since that time, the Legion has sent its capable representatives—men like Miles Kennedy—to speak for this great organization with its membership of 3 million men spread from border to border.

With public debate and with public vote, in the true democratic fashion, all viewpoints were expressed—and the veterans' benefits program which America has granted to the men who fought its wars, was hammered out upon the anvil of democracy.

These benefits, we believe, have been the most generous granted by any nation in the world to its veterans, and the veterans organizations have played a major role in their creation.

The officials of the Veterans' Administration—the Administrators of Veterans Affairs all the way back to the time when veterans' activities were handled by the old Bureau of War Risk Insurance—all have welcomed your views and your opinions. They all have recognized the sincerity of your devotion to the cause of the veteran.

In the tradition of the dedicated members of the Veterans' Administration family, and in the tradition of other Administrators, I, too, welcome your advice and your counsel as expressed in these splendid rehabilitation conferences. As you who have been visiting central office and my own office this week know, mine is an open door policy.

Out of this open discussion, and in the spirit of mutual confidence we always shall work together in common interest, for the welfare of the veteran and for the welfare of this great Nation, confident that a proper concern for our veterans is essential in times present, and times future, as it has been in times passed.

We have talked here largely in terms of veterans' benefits because that is the subject of this conference, but I am aware, too, that the interest of the veterans of America and of the veterans organizations is to do all within their power to strengthen America, to build and to protect it in the interest of all our citizens.

No group of men better understands the price of sacrifice, the size of the challenge in this world divided half slave and half free. No group better knows the need to keep our economy sound and strong and our defenses ready and powerful as we continue strongly to fight the peace.

I join you in that spirit of dedication—to strengthen and to preserve America and the freedoms for which it stands.

Latin American Elections

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 24, 1958

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following portion of a broadcast of Edward R. Murrow of February 25, 1958, which pertains particularly to the recent elections in Argentina:

It may have come as something of a shock to this country that the first genuinely free election in Argentina in 30 years has produced a regime that is expected to be neutralist and mildly anti-American. Arturo Frondizi, who won a landslide victory, does not admit that he is anti-American and says he hopes to improve relations with Washington. But a large number of his followers are Fascists or Communists, and he told Joseph Newman, of the New York Herald Tribune, that the recognition of Red China, while not decided, will be taken under consideration. And during the election campaign he promised that the lives of Argentineans would not be compromised by any regional pact—meaning an agreement with the United States.

Argentina is a special case, and the result of an election there is not typical of all Latin America. But the result is startling, and it raises a legitimate question whether Washington's somewhat studied indifference to democratic liberalism in Latin America

has not been carried dangerously far. The basic conditions that determine political results are changing in Latin America, and it may be that truly free elections will produce more governments that shy away from the leadership of the United States. The good-neighbor policy, which brought Latin American countries into close accord, no longer appears as paramount. The near unanimity of all the Americas in great international issues no longer exists.

One reason for this is the United States preoccupation with the needs of European, Middle Eastern, and Asian countries, which has led to a rising disinterest in the welfare of Latin America. Our influence has been waning for another reason, which is the too rigid insistence of Washington on keeping hands off domestic affairs below the border. We do not cultivate and encourage the personalities who hope to be the heirs of the reactionary or dictatorial regimes. This is a sound political principle if not carried too far. But we can have correct and even close relations with dictatorships, without throwing away our mass appeal as the great sponsor of political freedom and democracy. We should be making Latin Americans acutely aware that every step to extend democracy is sure of the sympathy of the United States. We have to be polite to the dictators but we do not have to ignore their opponents.

It can be argued that Latin America is not ripe for real working democracy, that the middle class is not large enough. It also is important not to rock the boat, as people keep saying, so that order is maintained and the production of raw materials can go on. But, if we get absorbed in conducting the cold war on the other side of the globe, we may find the cold war is being brought to our own back yard, and that we are strangely incapable of dealing with it.

Arturo Frondizi owes his great victory to a crazy-quilt coalition. Probably his largest single block of votes came from the followers of Peron. Then he had the backing of Communists, near-Communists, splinter Fascist factions, rightwing nationalists, leftist democrats, and some socialists. He campaigned pretty much as a nationalist demagog, making glowing promises of labor benefits, offering a combination of socialism and ultranationalism and the penalization of the rich. Now that he is in, he says he is committed to nobody and will govern for the good of all. But, however moderate his personal inclinations, he is under binding obligations to those who elected him. And to satisfy many of his followers he must be friendly with the Soviet world simply to prove that he is not a tool of the United States.

He is pledged to make the Peron party legal. Whether he will allow Peron, himself, to return remains to be seen. Quite possibly not, for the army is pledged to prevent it at any cost. If Peron were in the least addicted to democracy, this veto by the army would be distinctly antidemocratic. But now the army is a shield behind which democracy of a sort will have a trial. Frondizi promises to be constitutional and establish a rule of law. If he succeeds without losing his antidemocratic supporters it will be quite a feat. And to do so, it seems that he will have to be more anti- than pro-American. So for the present, at least, we do not stand to gain much. * * * Our policy in Latin America has not been actively to inspire the spread of democracy. This does not quite jibe with Herman Melville's observation on the subject of America and democracy. "We Americans," he said, "are peculiar chosen people * * * the Israel of our times. We bear the ark of the liberties of the world."

Goodnight and good luck.

Dirksen-Reuther Debate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 24, 1958

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, it is always refreshing to see a colleague place principles above what we often hear referred to as good politics. It is for this reason that I wish to compliment Senator EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN for his remarks which he made during recent hearings of the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Senator from Illinois who previously represented the congressional district which I now serve, called to the attention of his fellow committee members, Walter Reuther's poor attempt to twist the facts and juggle statistics to suit his own advantage. It is especially heartening to note Senator DIRKSEN's stand, inasmuch as it is obvious there are some who feel that any remarks directed against Mr. Reuther are similar to attacking some deity.

Furthermore I wish to compliment such industries as the Black Diamond Co. for taking an active interest in current events and for publishing a newspaper in which to share its views with the public. I do sincerely feel their views concerning the Dirksen-Reuther debate are shared by a great many more Congressmen and interested citizens than by those who support Reuther, and I am sure the public will soon come to realize this.

As we enter another election year, it might be well to remember that the public is becoming better informed with each passing day. It is recalled that the McClellan committee, in the past year, struck oil while drilling into the operations of Beck and Hoffa of the teamsters' union, and very creditably exposed teamster malpractices and misuse of funds in that union's treasury. If the committee insists on obtaining all the facts, as did Senator DIRKSEN, undoubtedly some interesting disclosures will be made when the UAW boss is called to the stand to testify.

Mr. Speaker, under permission to revise and extend my remarks, I insert at this point the following article from the Black Diamond entitled "Dirksen-Reuther Debate":

DIRKSEN-REUTHER DEBATE

A spirited clash between United States Senator E. M. DIRKSEN and Walter Reuther, president of AFL–CIO, United Automobile Workers, last week proved that the venerable Senator from Illinois had the intestinal fortitude to clash openly with the czar of one of the most powerful unions in the country. The occasion was Reuther's appearance before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Committee.

Reuther accused Senator DIRKSEN of rehashing an old General Motors slogan as DIRKSEN cross-examined the labor chief after 2 days of testimony on the demands the union plans to make on the automobile industry this year.

"But you have a right to represent General Motors here," Reuther said.

"You might in good grace withdraw that remark," Senator DIRKSEN said "I've tried to treat you as a gentleman. But if you must take off the gloves, we will."

Subcommittee Chairman ESTES KEFAUVER, who up to this time had been giving Reuther a free rein, came to the defense of senatorial dignity.

"Senator DIRKSEN is not here representing General Motors," KEFAUVER said, "But he may represent some of their viewpoints."

"That's what I meant," Reuther said meekly, as he grudgingly offered a retraction.

In Senator DIRKSEN's 2-hour questioning, he said he had developed real doubt about the statistics Reuther had poured in the record to bolster his arguments for a profit-sharing plan, cuts in automobile prices, and creation of a Federal agency to review price increases proposed by large corporations.

Senator DIRKSEN recalled that 3 years ago, Reuther had told the House Agriculture Committee that even if dairy farmers got their feed grains free, milk prices could be cut only 1 cent a quart. But Agriculture Department figures showed feed grains represent 5 cents in the price of a quart of milk, Senator DIRKSEN said.

"So I'm wondering about the figures you've thrown at this committee the last 2 days."

Another dispute over figures came when Senator DIRKSEN quoted United States Chamber of Commerce statistics on corporate profits which were at variance with some used by Reuther.

"You can do all kinds of sleight of hand with figures," Reuther remarked.

"The juggling can be done on both sides of the table," Senator DIRKSEN countered.

Senator DIRKSEN also recalled that in 1945 when Reuther's union challenged General Motors to open its books to prove a $100 cut in automobile prices was not feasible, Reuther was quoted as saying the demand was "merely a public relations job to put the company on the spot."

That was when Reuther accused Senator DIRKSEN of "rehashing an old General Motors slogan."

This is an election year and many Representatives in Washington are definitely reluctant to question the views of the heads of any labor organization, no matter how radical or socialistic these views are. When an exception to the rule comes to light we believe the individual should be commended for his courage and the incident should be given wide publicity with the hope his example will be followed by more timid officeholders fearful of their political future.

Increase Purchasing Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 24, 1958

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to hereby submit for the consideration of Congress a resolution adopted by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, chapter 22, of Gary, Ind.

Page, Dorot
Porter, Paul

April 13, 1959

Miss Dorothy I. Page
Secretary to Mr. Paul A. Porter
1229 Nineteenth Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Miss Page:

Thank you so much for your letter. Sad to relate, the brief must have gone astray for it hasn't arrived here yet. If you have another, I think Mr. Murrow would very much like to have it. If Mr. Porter says this is <u>must</u> reading, then <u>must</u> reading it is! Perhaps it would be a good idea to send the brief addressed to me in Mr. Murrow's office, and then there would be less likelihood of it getting mixed up in fan mail etc. Sorry to be such a nuisance!

Sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

PAUL A. PORTER
1229 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

April 9, 1959

Secretary to
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss SKH-

Mr. Porter received Mr. Murrow's reply today. My face is red -- I had forgotten to enclose Judge Arnold's brief with the letter to Mr. Murrow -- but remembered it the next day and sent it. If it wasn't received, please let me know and I will send another along as this brief is must reading.

Sincerely,

Dorothy I. Page

Dorothy I. Page
Secretary to Mr. Porter

Porter, Paul
f ~~cope~~

April 6, 1959

Mr. Paul A. Porter
Arnold, Fortas & Porter
1229 Nineteenth Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Paul:

I have been libelled again. I have no interest in any paint concern anywhere at any time.

With your usual efficiency, you failed to enclose Thurman Arnold's brief. I would be grateful if you would dispatch same. It is just barely possible that I might be able to understand it.

I shall probably approach your fair city during the third week in May, so be prepared.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 3.

The brief was not enclosed with the letter.

THURMAN ARNOLD
ABE FORTAS
PAUL A. PORTER
WALTON HAMILTON (1881-1958)
MILTON V. FREEMAN
NORMAN DIAMOND
WILLIAM L. McGOVERN
G. DUANE VIETH
VICTOR H. KRAMER
REED MILLER
GEORGE BUNN
WILLIAM D. ROGERS
ABE KRASH
JAMES O. JUNTILLA
CHARLES A. REICH
EDGAR H. BRENNER
STUART J. LAND
WERNER KRONSTEIN
ROBERT HERZSTEIN

ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER
1229 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"ARFOPO"
TELEPHONE
EXECUTIVE 3-7300

April 2, 1959

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I see by the public prints that you and a group of adventurous gentlemen have gone into the paint business. I am certain that you recognize that there is a new bi-partisan, untapped market in this town for a high quality Grade A whitewash which will be needed in increasing quantities as we go into 1960. Do you have a distributorship available in this territory on an exclusive basis?

As to your threat to sue my wife, I showed her our correspondence for the first time last night and I found out at least part of the meaning of the phrase "a furious Puritan". I found out what "furious" means. She claims I misquoted her and what she really said was "What I admire about him is his 'ferocious puritanism'" -- meaning, it was explained, "self-inflicted working habits of high discipline, the requirement of quality standards in one's self and others"and all that kind of stuff. I responded by saying that I did not think she meant that you would never take a drink or indulge in other pastimes.

Nonetheless, if you persist in bringing an action, I feel it only fair to warn you that my partner Thurman Arnold will be retained for the defendant. Just to acquaint you with the quality of his work, I am enclosing a brief which seriously is must reading.

The background of this brief is -- After "Peyton Place", the Vermont legislature amended its Criminal Code and included an obscenity provision. The Attorney General in Vermont indicted a news vendor in Woodstock, the locale of "Peyton Place", for distributing allegedly obscene magazines including that cultural gem "Play Boy".

Thurman Arnold wheels into the scene, convinces the trial judge that the case should not go to the jury but be certified to the Vermont Supreme Court on the underlying constitutional questions. This brief has just been filed with the Vermont court. When Thurman showed me a draft, I was so enchanted that I had extra copies printed for limited circulation.

I am certain you will find it worth spending a few minutes reading as both a source of enlightenment and entertainment. Also, if you are going to spend your sabbatical doing some writing, it might serve as a useful guide in telling you how far you can go.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul A. Porter

Enclosure

yr

March 23, 1959

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Paul:

Be good enough to advise your wife that I have retained counsel in purpose to fil suit as a result of her allegations that I am "a furious Puritan". I shall bring this action as soon as I find out what the phrase means.

I must try to remain upright on this treadmill until July 1, but between now and then I shall spend a little time in your fair city.

It is needful that I should acquire a small amount of money to finance my year's leave, and I can think of no more painless way of acquiring it than from you on the golf course. I shall give you ample warning.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Porter
Arnold, Fortas & Porter
1229 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

ERM:jmi

THURMAN ARNOLD
ABE FORTAS
PAUL A. PORTER
WALTON HAMILTON (1881-1958)
MILTON V. FREEMAN
NORMAN DIAMOND
WILLIAM L. McGOVERN
G. DUANE VIETH
VICTOR H. KRAMER
REED MILLER
GEORGE BUNN
WILLIAM D. ROGERS
ABE KRASH
JAMES O. JUNTILLA
CHARLES A. REICH
EDGAR H. BRENNER
STUART J. LAND
WERNER KRONSTEIN
ROBERT HERZSTEIN

ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER
1229 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"ARFOPO"
TELEPHONE
EXECUTIVE 3-7300

February 18, 1959

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Room 22
485 Madison Avenue
New York 20, New York

Dear Ed:

Reading Jack Gould's article about you at breakfast, my wife said, inter alia:

(1) Ed Murrow owes nobody anything, particularly television and the networks; he has given much more than whatever he has received;

(2) Ed Murrow would have been a significant and vital person in whatever age he lived or in whatever media he worked;

(3) Ed Murrow is a furious Puritan (whatever the hell that means);

(4) Ed Murrow like Clark Gable can always return if he wants to and be welcome. (I hope that puts you in your proper age bracket.)

There was much more but I said shut-up, he's married and I'm married to you and besides I am sorry he's going to start loafing because Murrow is the only guy in America that I am certain in advance I can lick on the golf course and this new leisure may give him an undeserved opportunity to learn for the first time something about the basic fundamentals of the game.

yr. ob't s'vt.

Paul

Paul A. Porter

Porter, Willis P.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
School of Education
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

THAILAND PROJECT

December 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
National Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to advise you that a very distinguished gentleman from Thailand is presently in the United States and will be spending the next month in New York City and vicinity. He is M. R. Kukrit Pramoj. I am enclosing a short biographical sketch which will give you pertinent information about him. I believe that he will be staying at the University Club in New York. It occurred to me that you might wish to use him on one of your programs sometime within the next month. You will find that he has excellent command of English. He is a man extremely well-informed about the Southeast Asia region and has very decided views on the roll that the United States is playing and should play in Southeast Asia. I believe you would find him a challenging person to have on one of your programs.

Very truly yours,

Willis P. Porter
mp

Willis P. Porter
Coordinator, Thailand Project

WPP:mp

Enc.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

MOM RAJAWONGSE KUKRIT PRAMOJ:

1. Place and date of birth: Singhaburi, Thailand; April 20, 1911.

2. Home address: 144 Suan Plu Lane, Sathorn Road, Bangkok.

3. Position: Editor and publisher of the newspaper, Siam Rath, which is one of the most influential news organs in Thailand. It has a wide circulation among intellectuals, government officials and students. Mr. Pramoj also writes and publishes books (The Red Bamboo and various collections of articles and essays). He publishes an English language weekly version of the Siam Rath, that is read by many Thais and foreigners in Thailand. Through his publications, he makes a deliberate practice of exercising his rights of freedom of the press.

4. Academic training: Degree in economics, Oxford, England.

5. Positions held in the past: Manager of the Lampang branch of the Thai Commercial Bank (1940). Advisor to the Bank of Thailand (1944-46). One of the organizers of the Democratic Party. Member of the National Assembly for Bangkok. Minister without portfolio in the cabinet of Khuang Aphaiwongse (1947). Deputy Minister of Commerce in Phibul's cabinet (appt'd Nov. '48, resigned Dec. '48). Alternate delegate to ECAFE Conf. in Bangkok (1949). Established the Siam Rath (1950). Member of Press Association of Thailand (1952). Member of Board of Agricultural Bank (1952).

6. Travel abroad: Britain, where he was educated and where he revisited in 1952; Japan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam and Greece.

7. Knowledge of English: Excellent.

8. Family: Has two children at school in England. He is the brother of M.R. Seni Pramoj, wartime ambassador for Thailand to the U.S. and post war Minister of Education and Prime Minister in Thailand.

The title "Mom Rajawongse" comes from his being in the fourth generation of descent from King Rama II (1768-1824). Mom Rajawongse Kukrit Pramoj prefers to be known in this country as simply Mr. Kukrit Pramoj (pronounced "kukrit pramote"). His political inclinations are heavily toward Western democratic institutions and philosophy.

9. Miscellaneous notes: Mr. Pramoj is at his best in smaller gatherings, enjoys leading conversations or dropping provocative remarks to stimulate conversation. He is a strong Buddhist and is a devotee and exponent of the classical Siamese drama and dance.

Posthuma, Kerwin

January 7, 1959

Dear Miss Posthuma:

I have your letter of December 12th. While I am distressed to learn of your difficulty, I cannot grant your request.

I regret that because I receive so many similar letters, I have been forced to confine my donations to well-established charities. I am so sorry.

Sincerely,

Miss Kerwin Posthuma
1526 Pioneer Hall
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

mcc

1526 Pioneer Hall
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
December 12, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing this letter on behalf of our house, Donnelly-Mc Loed, in Pioneer Hall on the campus of the University of Minnesota. We plan to build a high fidelity system for our house commons room. We feel that such a system will be very much enjoyed during our study breaks and also on week ends.

Unfortunately, after taking up a collection from the house residents of which only one did not contribute, we find that we are still unable to purchase the kits we need to complete our system. The boys feel that they can not donate any more because they have to save for the remaining two quarters.

We are writing you because we feel that you are interested in education today and the future men of America; and you, along with some of your intellectual friends may have an idea to help us obtain some capital to help us purchase the remaining kits. We would certainly appreciate either an idea or some purchasing funds if you and your friends could obtain some for us. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Residents of Donnelly-Mc Loed
Kerwin Posthuma, Correspondent

Potter, Sen. Chas. E.

March 31, 1958

Dear Miss Glaser:

Very many thanks for sending me Senator Potter's recent remarks on my SEE IT NOW program which featured Miss Marian Anderson.

It was most kind of you to send them to me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Vera R. Glaser
United States Senate
Senator Charles E. Potter's office
Washington, D. C.

mcc

CHARLES E. POTTER
MICHIGAN

RAYMOND C. ANDERSON
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 27, 1958

Y.C.
say thanks.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Senator Potter's recent remarks on the floor of the United States Senate concerning your telecast featuring Miss Marian Anderson will be of interest to you. A copy of the Congressional Record is enclosed.

The next time you are in Washington, I hope you will make a point of stopping in at the Capitol for a visit with Senator Potter.

Looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Vera R. Glaser
Press Officer

Enclosure

Tuesday, March 25, 1958

3. Legislation to establish wilderness preservation as a national policy, to provide greater protection for the designated wilderness, wild and primitive areas within national forests, and to encourage the preservation of the wilderness character of certain areas within the national parks, national wildlife refuges and other public lands of the United States.

4. Legislation to authorize, and adequate appropriations to finance, a realistic program of research into the effects of the widespread and growing use of chemical pesticides on public and private lands, and into methods and rates of application of such chemicals for the purpose of minimizing the damages to fish and wildlife resources.

5. Administrative and legislative support and adequate appropriations for parts I (recreation) and II (wildlife habitat) of Operation Outdoors as planned by the United States Forest Service and as intended to be carried out on the national forests in cooperation with State conservation agencies.

6. Adequate appropriations for the pollution-abatement, research and enforcement programs authorized by the Blatnik Water Pollution Control Act of 1956; and legislation to double the authorizations of the Blatnik Act for sewage-treatment construction grants to municipalities.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CARROLL submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 3414) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Highway Act approved June 29, 1956, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. CARLSON submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 3414, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 3414, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I submit an amendment, intended to be proposed by me, to Senate bill 3414, the Federal-aid road bill. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment referred to is as follows:

On page 19, beginning with line 25, strike out all over to and including line 14 on page 20 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 11. (a) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 are amended to read as follows:

"(a) Reimbursement with Respect to Relocation of Publicly and Cooperatively Owned Utilities.—Subject to the conditions contained in this section, whenever a State shall pay for the cost of relocation of publicly or cooperatively owned utility facilities necessitated by the construction of a project on the Federal-aid primary or secondary systems or on the Interstate System, including extensions thereof within urban areas, Federal funds may be used to reimburse the State for such cost in the same proportion as Federal funds are expended on the project: *Provided,* That Federal funds shall not be apportioned to the States under this section when the payment to the utility violates the law of the State or violates a legal contract between the utility and the State.

"(b) Reimbursement with Respect to Relocation of Privately Owned Utilities.—Whenever a State under State law is required to pay for all or any part of the cost of relocation of privately owned utility facilities necessitated by the construction of a project on any of the Federal-aid highway systems, Federal funds may be used to reimburse the State for such cost in the same proportion as Federal funds are expended on the project not to exceed 70 percent of such cost which the State is obligated to pay: *Provided,* That such reimbursement shall be made only after evidence satisfactory to him shall have been presented to the Secretary substantiating the fact that the State has paid such cost from its own funds."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 3414, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. PROXMIRE:

Address entitled "Trade and Aid," delivered on Sunday, March 16, 1958 over Radio Station WIBA at Madison, Wis., by Rev. Max D. Gaebler, minister of the First Unitarian Society of Madison, Wis., on the program "Religion for Today."

By Mr. CARLSON:

Editorial entitled "Imports Jolt Oil Industry," published in the Arkansas City Daily Traveler of recent date.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

Editorial entitled, "A Book for States Righters," published in the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader of March 13, 1958.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Letter, resolution, and telegram concerning Klamath Indian termination program.

Article entitled "Report Assails VA for Giving Little Money to Medical Society," published in the New York Times of March 23, 1958.

Article on foreign railway operations, written by Robert E. Bedingfield, published in the New York Times of March 24, 1958.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Article entitled "Publisher Blasts Ike and Thompson for Flood of Oil," from Longview (Tex.) Morning Journal of March 20, 1958, and editorial entitled "Texas Oil Producers Put Facts Before Government," from the Abilene Reporter-News of March 20, 1958.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if no Senators now present desire to submit morning business at this time, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANSFIELD in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MARIAN ANDERSON—AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the Senate for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Michigan may proceed.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, an ambassador extraordinary recently returned to the United States from Asia, after traveling 35,000 miles, stopping in 12 countries from the 38th parallel to the Equator.

Those parts of the world are still echoing with the music of her voice.

She is Marian Anderson, and I take this occasion to thank her for the people of Michigan and the United States, and to welcome her back.

The lady from Philadelphia had only one line of briefing from the State Department before she left on her tour. She was asked to be herself—to be Marian Anderson. And that was enough.

Her triumph, sensational and well deserved, was described in an outstanding television broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The program was produced by Edward R. Murrow and Fred W. Friendly and took the fortunate persons who viewed it through Asia with Marian Anderson. The script opened with a statement that the program was dedicated to the children of Asia and to the great singer's mother—Mrs. Anna Delilah Anderson of Philadelphia.

Mr. President, if space permitted I should like to include in the RECORD the entire CBS television script. Since it is rather lengthy, I shall comment on its principal sections, including certain portions of it as a I proceed with my remarks.

The genius of the world, the great natural gifts of the world, are given by a God who has no consideration for wealth or skin pigment or previous condition of family or servitude. Today the whole world is taking firmer steps in the direction of greater opportunity for all human beings. The eastern world, in the process of throwing off the yoke of colonialism, is simmering with hope, demands and dreams; with renewed pride of race and cultural heritage.

Each country yearns for the privileges of modern living achieved within the framework of its own individuality as a nation, within its own nationalism. Each country wants its leaders, artists, scientists, and other men of great achievement to be recognized by the rest of the world. It wants to take its own honored and rightful place in the family or community of nations.

Most of these countries are comparatively underdeveloped. They badly need help, encouragement, a belief that they can succeed in their various goals of combining their own ancient cultures and national pride with modern technological development. They need to feel that the pigment of their skins, their long condition of poverty and illiteracy, will not in any way militate

against their receiving help from the democratic countries of the free world such as the United States.

Marian Anderson went as our ambassador to these people.

With her great singing voice, her beauty, character and charm, she has carried that message of hope to the colored peoples of the world with vital impact. When she sang the Ava Maria, they heard all men of all Christian times appeal to a mother beyond the skies to guide their faltering and harried footsteps. In the magnificent spirituals of her own people, they heard the cry of a minority race of high emotional power and capacity for great suffering and great laughter in the United States. They too were crying out to be relieved of the bonds of poverty and disease and ignorance, and lack of opportunity and technological development.

Marian Anderson, a great American woman of color, was one with them when she sang. She was all the oppressed people of all time, all nations, all vicissitudes of servitude. They identified themselves with her in her songs. Her cry was their cry. And because of the eternally universal language of the great human voice singing, she reached their hearts as well as their minds.

They took her into the shrines of their nations, into the secret places of their culture where people from other lands had not been invited to go before. She was invited to speak at the Mahatma Ghandi shrine in Old Delhi, where no American official or visiting dignitary from a foreign nation has before been invited to speak.

She said to the people of Thailand when she introduced the song, 'Trampin':

The Negro spirituals are songs of my people. When they were very sad they made these songs. Later, their songs were a bit more gay, but this one means walking along slowly and very hard, because you have on your shoulders many unpleasant things, and so the song means when you go to the other land, everything will be beautiful.

Abraham Lincoln, one of the Presidents of whom you have learned much, made for the Negroes in America a freedom—we say emancipation. And after this freedom for which they were most grateful, their songs began to be more gay. Why? Because they began to feel that they "belong."

And then our great American singer's voice said to the people of Asia:

I'm trampin', trampin', tryin' to make heaven my home.

Hallelujah, I am trampin', trampin', tryin' to make heaven my home.

The Saturday Review of Literature thus summed up the message which Miss Anderson took to the Far East as it was condensed in the CBS program:

You have been slaves to white masters from the West. Now you are your own masters, free to choose between the Communists and us. Both are prepared to radiate to you the West's industry, literacy, and material betterment. But the Communists will make you pay a price for that—a second slavery and a poverty of spiritual values. Choose the West and you will gain your freedom and dignity as well as science and technology. Marian Anderson is the image of your own future—if you follow us.

In Rangoon, Burma, Daw Mya Sein, a Buddhist scholar, said to our great American contralto:

The Buddha made no distinction at all between whether a person is rich or whether he's poor; whether he belongs in the same caste or that caste, and in one of his sermons, you know, when he was talking about outcasts, he said: You are not born an outcast just the way you are not born a Brahman high class. It is by your deeds that you become an outcast or by your deeds that you became a Brahman.

And to this Marian Anderson answered:

And whether you call it one faith or another, is not too terribly important, I think, if we are striving, all of us, to do the very best that is in us to do.

Mr. President, though Miss Anderson's prime job was visiting the Asian peoples, she took the time on her way to the Far East to sing to the GI's in an amphitheater carved out of the Korean hills. In her audience were not only soldiers from the United States, but from Turkey, Greece, Britain, Thailand, France, and Korea. The Eighth Army choir, conducted by a Korean civilian, accompanied the lady from Philadelphia. She sang for them the universal favorite, "Home Sweet Home."

Gen. Edmund H. Leavey at the close of the CBS broadcast had this to say:

It seems to us that the critical problem which faces mankind today is whether man can learn to get along with man, and whether the means of communication which we have today can serve mankind to interpret our common hopes and our common aspirations. It seems to us that in establishing communications with the people of Asia, Miss Anderson has done a useful and very important job.

I agree with General Leavey. Miss Anderson has made a great contribution to communication between the peoples of the free world. As a woman, as an artist, and as an American, she has given her people and her Government cause for pride.

IDLE STEEL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, this morning's New York Times reports that steel production for the coming week will be at only 50.5 percent of the industry's rated capacity, a 6-year low. This is shockingly bad news.

If we only have regard for the effect on our domestic economy, we must be deeply concerned that the bellwether of American industry is now one-half idle. We all realize, of course, that this means tragic unemployment. We should also realize that this idleness constitutes a disastrous waste of American resources. It means a loss of production that cannot be recovered, totalling literally billions of dollars.

What we may overlook, however, is the tragedy of idle steel facilities in America at a time when we are engaged in a struggle for survival with Communist Russia.

Mr. President, the idle steel plant should be a sharp reminder to our Government that we must press for legislation that will start America on the road to recovery at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article from the New York Times be printed in the RECORD at this point following my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STEEL OUTPUT HEADING FOR 6-YEAR LOW; RATE FOR WEEK PUT AT 50.5 PERCENT OF CAPACITY

The lowest weekly steel production in nearly 6 years—not counting those weeks when output was reduced by major strikes or holidays—has been scheduled by the industry for this week.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported yesterday that the steelmakers had scheduled output at 1,363,000 net tons of ingots and steel for castings. That would represent operations of 50.5 percent of the industry's rated capacity. It also would be the lowest total for a week during normal production since April 1952.

Last week, 1,417,000 net tons of raw steel were produced, representing operations of 52.5 percent or one-tenth of 1 percentage point more than had been anticipated. In the previous week, operations were 54.2 percent and output was 1,463,000 net tons.

One month ago, or in the week that began on February 24, operations were 54.6 percent and production was 1,475,000 net tons. One year ago, when the industry's capacity was smaller, the furnaces poured 2,364,000 net tons, and operations averaged 92.4 percent of potential.

The figures compared as follows:

	Percent capacity	Production (net tons)	Index based on 1947–49
Week beginning—			
Mar. 24	[1] 50.5	1,363,000	84.8
Mar. 17	52.5	1,417,000	88.2
Mar. 10	54.2	1,463,000	91.1
1 month ago	54.6	1,475,000	91.8
1 year ago	[2] 92.4	2,364,000	147.2

[1] Estimated.
[2] Based on smaller 1957 capacity.

With the year's first quarter drawing to a close, it appeared likely that the average rate of the steel industry's operations for the January-through-March period would average about 53.8 percent of the steelmakers' rated potential of 140,742,570 net tons a year. In the same quarter last year, when steel demand was still brisk and before steel consumers began trimming inventories, the industry's operations averaged 96 percent of capacity, which at that time was rated at 133,459,150 net tons a year.

OPPOSITION TO HIGHER RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION INTEREST RATES—RESOLUTION BY LAND O'LAKES COOPERATIVE

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, one of the finest dairy food manufacturing organizations in the entire world is the Land O'Lakes Cooperative. It is owned by the dairy farmers themselves—many of them being Wisconsin citizens.

Land O'Lakes recently held its annual meeting, and among other resolutions which its delegates adopted was one which expresses the conviction that modern dairying is absolutely dependent upon electricity.

A NEW CONCEPT IN WATER COOLING
COOL-LINER IS INTEGRAL WITH
AIR-COOLING-JACKET WHICH
KEEPS HOT SO YOU GET A COOL,
SMOOTH...MORE FLAVOR
THE PIPE OF TOMORROW
A MASTERPIECE PIPE...FOR SURE...
YET WITHOUT DECORATION...
OUR PATENTED WARE
OUR FUNCTIONAL BEAUTY
AN ALUMINUM BOWL BOWL
MAKES THE CHAMBER
WHICH STAYS COOL
FOR FOOD CLEANING
CHROMED PIPE AT
PRACTICALLY NO EXTRA
COST TO YOU
ALSO A CHROMED
PIPE

AUG · 58

Powell, G. E.

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G. E. POWELL, PIPES

2032 E. 74TH STREET
LOS ANGELES 1, CALIF.
LO. 1-2628

Mr. Edward R, Morrow
c/o C.B.S. T-V Offices
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Sept. 17, 1958

As one smoker usually will do for another, I recommend to you--Temulac--a new concept in pipe smoking which I have invented and, perforce, am introducing to a client-ship of the elite.

A method in my madness is to give away a few expensively hand-made prototypes to some prominent and qualifiedly inveterate smokers, such as one I presume you are. Among the pioneers already smoking a Temulac is Mr. Bing Crosby.

I am a viewer of your Person to Person shows, and the others, too, and I still remember your trip through a Chinese Junk. I also notice your constant cigarette smoking and, at your age, I wonder if you have given thought to it. Just one nice thing about Temulac is the ease with which a cigarette smoker can makeareluctantly difficult switch to a better smoke. (see description herewith)

Some of our greater personalities, political, scientific, etc., were or are pipe-smokers. To name a few: Charles G. Dawes, Albert Einstien, RobT. J. Oppenheimer, Dr. Dudley White, Bennet Cerf, et al. Then of course we'll always have Sherlock Holmes and Santa Claus.

I can fancy similar and pleasant companionship for you and my brain-child. This seems easy to achieve, providing you as a donee enjoy smoking the Temulac.

IT's Best to remove lettle

And, further providing, that you acknowledge and promise that within fifteen days after recipience of a Temulac as a gift, and its trial by fire, that you will report to me your reactions, pro or con, and grant permission for me to inform others of same. You will not be obligated to make any other testimonials. This offer is, necessarily, for early acceptance and is revokable for any just cause.

For the nonce a Temulac must retail at $48. The one I hope to send to you has cost me over $100, and may evolve as a museum piece. None is on sale any where, since I expect word of mouth to create a demand which will not overwhelm me nor dissapoint some patrons.

In your letter of acceptance please state your most direct mailing address.

Cordially yours

G. E. Powell

GREETINGS: from Temalac, the epip of ecoap

Since a pipe smoker is also the stoker, this information will avail you the healthful-enjoyment, comfort and peacefulness built into this delightfully smoking pipe.

Temalac embraces the principle of low-heat-cookery which enhances and preserves food flavors. It is a fact that no food or other heat-processed substance is improved when overdone. A piece of toast is most flavorful if uncharred. An overheated weld in metal is no good. You probably know of other examples and may very well agree that the mere incineration of tobacco is not the ultimate in smoking.

More cigarettes are smoked because they are cooler and, consequently, milder. A cigarette, and a cigar, too, burns in an environment of the air around it. If smoked slowly—and properly—only the end is afire, and its length helps to cool the smoke. When smoked rapidly a long cone of fire glows and the smoke is hotter, as in a common pipe.

The burning tobacco in a pipe, however, is in an environment which increases in temperature with the insulating ability of the bowl. Temalac uses an aluminum bowl liner for quick, even heat transfer into the integral air-cooled bowl jacket. Thus, the burning tobacco can emate excess heat and so burns cooler, similar to a cigarette. The cooling jacket gets hot to the touch and gives relentless proof of the extraction of that heat from the fire within the bowl. Further proof is that the bowl liner does not coke-up in the fire area and, also, that some tar which congeals by condensation in the liner rim can be wiped clean with a wet cloth. The bowl liner and jacket are permanently attached and not removable.

It is obvious that your favorite tobacco will be milder when smoked in a Temalac because the fire is kept cooler. Proof can be had by alternating smokes with your best pipe. Pipe-tobacco burns slowly in a Temalac and often half a bowlful will satisfy. The bowl size can hold the crumblings of two cigarettes.

The tiltable flap-pan in the bowl bottom provides a circular grate so that air is drawn down around the wad of tobacco and makes it burn like a haycock—over the outside and inward. The bead insulated flap lever provides for draft adjustment, so, you should stuff in the tobacco firmly. Should you get it too tight for easy draw (as when borrowed) just lift the lever slightly. When lighting-up draw strongly to get a deep bed of fire; and from then on draw gently for the nicest smoke ever.

The ample-broad bit is rotatable on its sealing ring for balanced alignment of the bowl weight while lightly held in your teeth. The condenser tube reamer blade is permanently attached in the bit. Concave finger-pads provide for twisting the bit, even in darkness, as you remove or replace it in the condenser tube which is permanently attached and partly concealed in the stem. The bowl bottom and stay cool enough to be comfortably clasped with your fingers.

The condenser tube and the reamer blade combine to provide a cool dry smoke and a healthful treat. Nicotine and tar are condensed on the inner surfaces. The amount of condensate will vary with the dampness of the tobacco, size of wad smoked, humidity and temperature. The bevel-edged hole

in the reamer blade provides for capillarity drainage and suppresses condensate gurgle at the bit inlet—for no disturbance of your peaceful smoke. The first few puffs can show to you—on twisting and removal of the reamer blade—the material which did not enter your lungs. Nicotine will be present in the few drops of liquid which may be poured from the tube after having smoked a pipeful. The turry blade may be cleaned on toilet tissue; and if you form a habit of frequent cleaning you absorb less tar and nicotine into your blood because a clean condenser is more efficient. In a factory test, a tea-spoonful of tar and nicotine was garnered in one day of average on and off smoking. A blue Litmus-paper test showed acid. The spoonful, if taken as a dose, might kill a person. The test was made in 65-75 degree weather. The cooler the weather, the more the condensation.

The Tesmilac is designed to automatically dispose of the condensate: When finished smoking turn the pipe upside down so the condenser tube will drain through the annular grate slot and onto the hot embers. Often, and providing you have smoked the wad down and temperature conditions produced a goodly quantity of condensate, a hissing can be heard as the ashes are quenched. A deep or thick, cool dottle will muffle the sound. So, wait a few moments or lay the pipe aside for steam permeation to snuff out any embers. Then turn pipe upright again and tilt the flap lever up, just enough to loosen the ashes, and then down. A pat of the bowl rim to the palm of your hand or a whip motion will throw out the dottle, and with no afterburning. In any event, just emptying the bowl in the conventional manner will dispose of the liquid condensate and partly quench the embers, with some measure of safety.

Always empty the bowl while it is warm and thusly avoid adhesions when cold. The bowl liner is made precisely thin, so, avoid scraping it with metal tools. (a thick liner will cool too fast) A toothpick is just right to clean the grate slot and to reach under the fully tilted flap-pan for clearing any deposit caused by inverting the bowl when quenching. Additional service tips are included with each shipment so you get all benefits.

The Tesmilac abolishes the expense of owning and drying out a series of common type pipes in order to get a little dry smoking from each. Owing to much precision workmanship necessary and the superior benefits derived from the functional accessories, a Tesmilac must, and always will, cost much more than the common pipe. And, even so, if <u>you</u> don't smoke a Tesmilac, we lose.

Since the frailties of smokers are unpredictable, a Tesmilac is not guaranteed that one will like, love or enjoy it, nor is it sold on approval.

However, experienced pipe-smokers—knowing what is desirable and without price as an object—are preponderantly appreciative of Tesmilac's worth.

A Tesmilac is not guaranteed against crushing—dropping—rapping or scraping on hard surfaces—forcing of tilt lever beyond its limits—or untoward abuse and inept servicement.

A Tesmilac is pre-smoked, sterile and is guaranteed to be in perfect condition when shipped. Defective parts will be replaced free of charge within ~~XX~~ one year of purchase date when received post-paid at the factory and regardless of original purchaser's name; as a courtesy to gift donors. All parts, or the entire pipe must be returned.

G.E. POWELL, Pipes 2002 East 74th St. Los Angeles 1, Calif.

Pratt, Eliot D

July 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Pratt:

I regret to have to tell you that your letter of June 19th did not reach us until after Mr. Murrow had departed on his year's leave.

Unfortunately, therefore, we are unable to give you the reaction you ask for.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Eliot D. Pratt
Current, Inc.
15 West 44 Street
New York, New York

mc

Current, Inc.
15 West 44th Street
New York 36, N. Y.
YUkon 6-9049

June 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I understand that you are taking off next week, and I was wondering whether there was a chance of getting a reaction from you on our Current memorandum which I sent a couple of months ago to your home.

We are progressing with all deliberate speed on various fronts and hope to put out a first issue in the fall but are still short of some financing. Any suggestions along this line from you would be a great help.

Best wishes.

Yours,

Eliot

Eliot D. Pratt

Willis Pratt

September 9, 1959

Dr. Willis E. Pratt
Indiana State Teachers College
Indiana, Pa.

Dear Dr. Pratt:

I write in reply to your kind invitation to Mr. Murrow to deliver the Commencement address on January 17. Unfortunately, he is on a year's sabbatical leave and does not plan to return to the United States until July, 1960, so that I regret I must decline on his behalf.

As far as Mr. Sevareid is concerned, I very much doubt that he will be able to do this for you, as he has replaced Charles Collingwood as our London correspondent. However, as I do not know what his plans are that far ahead, perhaps you would like to write to him c/o CBS, 26 Hallam Street, London W. 1

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA

THE PRESIDENT

September 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like to extend a cordial invitation to you or Mr. Eric Sevareid to deliver the Commencement address on Sunday, January 17, 1960, at 2:00 p.m.

Indiana State Teachers College is the largest teachers college in Pennsylvania and has an enrollment of 2,800.

For this service our budget has an allowance of $600. We trust that you or Mr. Sevareid will find it possible to accept this invitation.

With kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Willis E. Pratt

Willis E. Pratt
President

Precht, Bo
Pendle

March 19, 1958

Dear Bob:

I haven't forgotten. Let's talk again around the first of June.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bob Precht
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 19, New York

fc

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

March 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

THE VERDICT IS YOURS continues to carry a few of us along with its rise and in June I'll be given Associate Producer billing of the day-time as well as the expected nighttime version. It's all very well and perhaps nowadays anyone should be delighted with a steady job, but I still feel out of my element and too far removed from the important things going on in the world.

If, in the fall, you can use some additional aid on your staff, please keep me in mind. Besides the fire in the belly, which, I think, has not gone out, I can now offer a couple of years of varied TV experience.

Best regards,

Bob

Bob Precht

bp

Preiss, Al

May 29, 1959

Dear Al:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of the Telefilm Magazine containing your story on Irv Gitlin's public affairs programs.

I enjoyed reading it very much.

Best of luck to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Al Preiss
Telefilm Magazine
7071 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

mc

Telefilm
MAGAZINE

7071 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA

May 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Approximately a year ago at the Robert Sherwood Awards you so graciously complimented me on our story on Irv Gitlin's public affairs programs in Telefilm Magazine's April 1958 issue.

I am enclosing another copy of that issue with the story and would very much like to have you pass on your comments.

With all three networks failing to support a trade magazine that has occasionally criticised them for the past three years, I find myself in the position of possibly returning to my teaching career.

Therefore, in seeking out some memoirs I would appreciate some brief comments on this particular story which was planned a year in advance.

Thank you for this consideration.

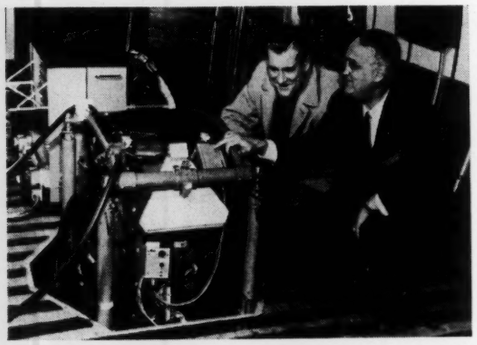
With best wishes,

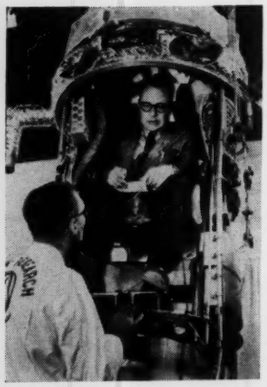
Al Preiss
Publisher

They buy

Public affai

Conquest





By Frank Orme

Not long ago, many of us who have a serious interest in broadcasting's overall stature looked upon the broadcaster who would permit commercial sponsorship of his public service programs as a creature willing to sell his soul to the devil.

. . . And part of this point of view is still valid. A lot of broadcasters, in their too-eager search for profits, did let down the bars against improper exploitation of public interest programs.

However, some changes have taken place. The networks and many individual stations have developed tastes, restraint, and other forms of maturity in the presentation of public service programming. Also, there is a growing field of informational program series which would not be possible at all without commercial support.

It takes no compromise with principle to admit—or even to proclaim with enthusiasm—that we have with us now a dawning era of electronic journalism which is not only frankly profit-making, but is also building new guts, sinews, and bones into the entire broadcasting structure.

Why? . . . and how?

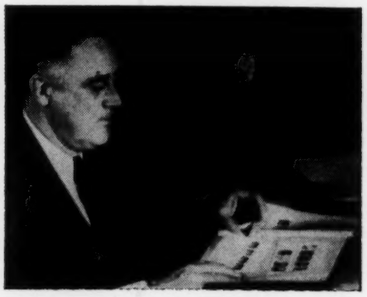
Why today, if it was not so at TV's beginning? What is the fountainhead behind the present steady flow of impressive documentaries?

Is the emphasis on informal shows such as *Twentieth Century*, *Wide Wide World*, *Conquest*, *Omnibus*, and *See It Now* just a flurry of do-goodism which will again become spasmodic under economic pressures or the slackening of demands on broadcasters by Congress and its bureaus?

Who makes these programs? What is their significance to the film industry?

"Informal programs are beginning to come of age,"

The Twentieth Century



people who remember

sponsors get a lot more than ratings.

says Irving Gitlin, head of Public Affairs for CBS. "They have changed in type, and today we have much more available production personnel and creative talent. So the programs have increased in quality, scope, and depth. We are hoping for complete equality between informational and entertainment programs."

Gitlin, 39-year-old former biology teacher and ex-Marine, is responsible for *Twentieth Century, Conquest, The Last Word, Face the Nation,* and a whole list of other public affairs programs—both commercial and non-commercial. He has been with CBS since 1946, when he joined the network after two years as a radar expert in the Pacific Islands.

Gitlin is both an administrator and an experienced creative producer. He was producer-writer for radio's *Hear It Now, The Nation's Nightmare, and Primer for Survival.* He produced the 26-episode *The Search,* which, as well as *Nation's Nightmare,* won the Peabody Award. He was executive producer of the outstanding mental health documentary, *Out of Darkness.*

So Gitlin speaks with authority. The impressive things about him as a person are his candor, enthusiasm, "practical" outlook, and conviction that "people" are important individuals who will respond intelligently to the best that radio and television can produce. A visionary. certainly—but a man who would look at the rocks below before jumping off a cliff to test a Kleenex parachute.

Regarding commercial sponsorship, Gitlin says:

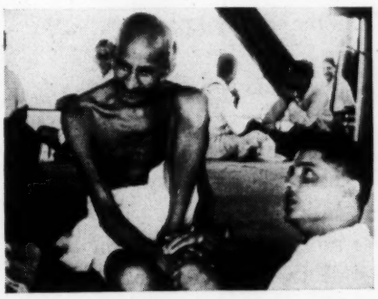
"The more sponsors we get, the more money we'll have to do the things we need to do. For the sponsor, public service is good business. It's terribly important to the corporation to build a 'corporate image' in the minds of the public. Shows like NBC's *Wide Wide World* and *Project 20,* and our own *Twentieth Century* and *Conquest* promote this corporate image in ways which are impossible to programs of other types."

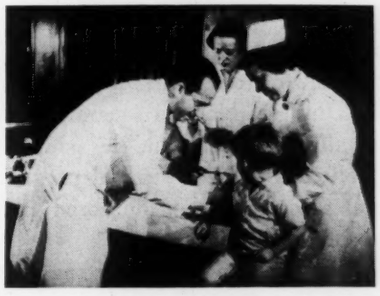
The output of CBS documentary film far exceeds the output of any other single unit in history. It includes not only films produced by Public Affairs, but also the *See It Now* shows supervised by Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly. The Public Affairs department, and the Murrow-Friendly operations, are all a part of CBS News, headed by Sig Mickelson. CBS News employs about 600 full-time persons, of whom about 200 are in Giltin's Public Affairs department.

Gitlin is convinced that the properly constructed informational show, produced with flair and showmanship, can stand up on an even basis with entertainment programming in any market. This points the way toward the CBS Public Affairs goal of regular programming during prime evening hours throughout the week. Maybe this will begin next season. Certainly, he predicts, the next three or four years will see big changes.

Gitlin may not have 20-20 vision into the future, but his confidence, backed by the past record of CBS and the present upsurge in other areas of the broadcast scene, indicates that the commercial informational program is with us as a permanent fixture, and that it will continue to grow in volume and scope.

We have to accept this prospect with a certain amount of misgiving. Mass production of high-quality programming is extremely difficult. There is the possibility that the increasing success and volume of commercial public service programs will crowd the less colorful and generally unsponsorable—but nevertheless important—programs off the air, or into even more inadequate time





"We're at a frontier of internal journalism" says *Irving Gitlin,* Director of CBS Public Affairs

periods than they have now. There is an ever-present danger, in places which might be less rigidly controlled than Gitlin's CBS department, that commercial sponsorship will lead to distortions and over-dramatizations in informational programs in order to increase ratings. Also, there is the possibility that sponsors and advertising agencies will control content and production in order to keep program material in line with the sponsor's viewpoint.

These things can happen; they *have* happened. The broadcasting fraternity has a lot of members who are suckers for almost any money-baited trap. Not just broadcasting, either: some of our highest circulation magazines have relied on the fictionalized "fact"—the distortion of reality wherein readers are misled into accepting what is in essence fiction under the disguise of "factual" reporting. And we all know what the motion picture industry has done with the "lives" of past celebrities.

These are real and present dangers, and they can't be passed off with a glib "So What?" The subject is too important.

Fortunately for the public and industry alike, CBS has pioneered and developed the field of commercial informational radio and television programs. CBS News is no doubt the most respected unit in broadcasting today; Irving Gitlin is a man of the highest creative talent and personal integrity. Happily, the other networks and scores of stations, have been doing a great deal of fine work in this area. The CBS leadership has been due not to a corner on talent, but to *organization* within which creatively endowed persons pool their abilities from the administrative level right through the production stages.

Gitlin is fully aware that certain programs—talks, religious programs, debates, discussions, etc.—must be maintained by the network on a sustaining basis. These are the "must do" things which he separates from the commercial public affairs shows. "But," he said, "the network's editorial policies for the sponsored programs are exactly the same as those for the unsponsored programs. CBS maintains absolute editorial control."

These were not words spoken as a defense against probing questions. Gitlin speaks freely, without inhibition. He talks cheerfully about mistakes and shortcomings. When talking with Gitlin you get a distinct impression that what he says is the complete truth as he sees it. There is on effort to hide, color, or veer away from sensitive subjects. This is important because, in essence, good informational programming is a search for, and presentation of, simple truth.

Gitlin says that people are hungry for new experience. for new faces, for new ideas; that they want to know, for example, the whole story about where we stand in relation to Russia, whether it hurts or not. He says also that public affairs programming has developed a new breed of producer, director, and writer who must not only be interesting, but *unflinchingly accurate.*

Production Techniques

There have been some exceptions, but most of the significant documentary programs on television have been produced on film. The reasons are obvious—geographic locations, time lapse necessities, etc. The techniques used, however, are not those which have become rule-of-thumb standards for the film industry.

"Generally," Gitlin asserts, "film techniques used in our documentaries are based on creating an illusion that what the audience sees is happening here and now. We'll hold a close-up for 10-minutes if it keeps on telling our story."

This, of course, is a violent departure from the standard editing techniques used by most film producers, who use cuts far more frequently to maintain "pace" and to avoid "monotony." CBS Public Affairs producers, in fact, have drawn much more extensively from the traditions of live TV and radio shows than from the film industry.

Regarding close-ups, Gitlin says:

"We use a lot of them, and for reasons which involve more than just the smaller size of the TV screen. What we do is turn the camera on and let the audience see what happens. We use a reportorial technique. We try constantly for a sense of reality and intimacy."

CBS Public Affairs techniques no doubt stem from the conviction of Gitlin and his staff that the element of

Staff at Work

Stephen Fleishman
Producer of "The Face of Crime" and "Class of '58"

Al Wasserman
Producer of "Brainwashing" and "Enter With Caution: The Atomic Age"

Burton Benjamin
Producer on "The Twentieth Century"

James B. Faichney
Producer of "The Air Age" Programs

"This is the great untapped area in informational broadcasting"

believability is much more important in television than in the theater. He looks on theater as "escape." Also, he believes that the TV screen has a communication factor that is lacking in the closed screen of the movie theater.

A sharp example of this technique is the mental health documentary, *Out of Darkness*. This was first televised as a 90-minute program on Sunday afternoon, March 18, 1956. Al Wasserman, still a member of Gitlin's impressive staff of producers and writers, wrote, directed, and produced the program. Hollywood cameraman Fred Dietreich achieved remarkable photographic results by shooting, through one-way glass, some of the longest and most graphic close-up shots ever filmed.

Out of Darkness is a literal example of the "turn on the camera and let the audience see what happens" technique. No Oscar-winning actress has ever surpassed the unwitting performance of the mental health patient, Doris L. Production slickness may also have been lacking in some parts of the program, but it was a tense drama with a tremendous emotional appeal.

There is a factor here which may be of interest to the thoughtful producer of films for television in any field. Both Gitlin and John Crosby (see story elsewhere in this issue) believe that the reportorial thechniques used in informational programming can be used successfully in dramatic programs.

Possibly, but:

We have to remember that the creative evolution of informational programming is a result of efforts to portray *truth* as realistically as possible. Gitlin and others have borrowed the *tools* of the theatrical film (and television film) people, and have used them without preconceived ideas about procedure. The film producer must be aware that where the resulting reportorical technique has been dramatic, *the drama actually existed before the camera*. This production style emphasizes starkness and reality. It could be disastrous if applied to shallow formula material, because it exposes whatever it sees.

On the other hand, if the dramatic material is *superior* —whether fact or fiction—techniques which aim at deep penetration rather than slickness of production could be tremendously successful. This is a major reason why the best dramatic programs on television have usually been live productions. To put it bluntly, the higher developed slickness of standard film production often protects and exploits mediocrity. It can conceal, to a degree, weaknesses in the basic material.

Gitlin says this about his own methods:

"You can say only what is shown. If you break from this, the audience will know it."

The audience was aware, probably, when *Twentieth Century* itself broke from this "saying only what is shown" policy during part of the otherwise intriguing *Class of 1958* program on March 23. Admittedly, educators have a big and important message to get across to the public. But the producer here did not rely wholly on the natural material at hand or the audience's intelligent appraisal of what was going on. In the climactic scene in the school principal's office, the dialogue between the senior girl and the principal was unreal and overplayed. The "message" was larded in too heavily.

But this may be quibbling over a short lapse in an ordinarily fine program. Nobody bats a thousand, either in baseball or public affairs programming.

Program Content

Gitlin defines a public affairs program as one whose primary intent is to inform and instruct, rather than to divert. Subject matter for the documentaries is selected by its importance and by the department's decision on whether or not it can handle the topic graphically.

Material for the commercial informational programs is gathered from everywhere. According to Gitlin, "reality is limitless." He says:

"We are not nearly as limited as the creator of fiction, even though our belief in this is the reverse of the general concept. The television audience has accepted informational programming. Television itself has created a restless appetite. People want something new and fresh—something with increased sophistication. The old saw that any entertainment show will outrate any informational

(Continued on Page 26)

show is not true."

So the entire world—and outer space— is the legitimate range of the documentary producer—the world, and everything in it which is important to individual human beings.

Gitlin is moving toward a challenging future. He puts it this way: "We're at a frontier of '*internal journalism*.' We are becoming more perceptive, and we're achieving more penetration through human stories. This is the great untapped area in informational broadcasting."

Sponsorship

Informational programming should never be sold to the advertiser for direct sales campaigns on a cost-per-thousand basis. These programs are not for the toothpaste, soap, or breakfast food manufacturers. They have very special qualities, however, for the company which needs to sell *itself*, for any of several reasons, to the public. Through the act of paying for informational programming, the sponsor becomes a participant in an important public service. The public knows—and remembers.

Prudential is a veteran advertiser with CBS Public Affairs, following its sponsorship of the 26-week *Air Power* series with its present (and recently renewed) bankrolling of *Twentieth Century* to the tune of several million dollars per year. Company agents say that the program is the best "door opener" they've ever had.

Monsanto, sponsor of *Conquest*, is another enthusiastic supporter of the documentary program. *Conquest* has a built-in theme, "conquest through chemistry," which was developed for another chemical company before Monsanto bought the show. The program has accomplished its commercial objective: it has brought Monsanto into the forefront of the public mind as a leader of chemical research and development.

Wyeth Laboratories sponsorship of the single program, *Out of Darkness*, has been a continuing demonstration of the effectiveness of the soft-sell approach. Wyeth did not advertise at all on the television program. All it said was: "Wyeth Laboratories, in cooperation with the American Psychiatric Association and the National Association of Mental Health, is priviledged to present *Out of Darkness* —a CBS Public Affairs production." The response was gratifying.

Moreover, Wyeth did not buy just a television show, it bought an industrial film, just as Prudential and Monsanto and other sponsors have done on other occasions. This is a tremendously important factor in the overall values of informational shows. Exposure is *continuous*. Many of these documentaries go into the very large and very rewarding non-theatrical circuit which on occasions reaches millions through showings in schools, churches, conventions, service clubs, industrial plants, civic groups, and other outlets. In the case of *Out of Darkness*, showings before state senates and assemblies have resulted in direct legislative aid to the mental health movement . . . And Wyeth stands out as a benefactor to the whole field of psychiatry.

FACE THE NATION

Again, these programs usually get far greater press coverage and press promotion than most entertainment shows. There are other promotional benefits, too. Prudential, for example, is already opening the doors of the future for its salesmen with program guides for *Twentieth Century* distributed in schools, as well as with special school showings of past programs. All of these things add impact, and impact to the sponsor means, in one way or another, an eventual cash return.

There are a lot of corporations in the country which have never come into radio and television because broadcasting has never offered them anything they can use. It may be that informational programming, which can be sold through qualitative evaluation, will bring new strength into the industry's economic bloodstream.

Irving Gitlin insists that the "selective" audiences

which watch informational programming are the same "less selective" audiences which watch the big entertainment shows—the same people, exercising different tastes and interests according to their moods and inclinations at various times.

There is one thing about the audience of informational programs which is certain—it is generally more attentive. These programs, when well done, *demand* attention. They stimulate thought. Almost always they have a continuity which must be followed from beginning to end. The commercial advantages are obvious.

Paradoxically, it has been left to the "collapse" of radio, under the impact of television, to prove certain qualities which have, without a doubt, always existed in the audiences for broadcast programs. When television "took over," there were less than 800 radio stations in the United States. Out of the avalanche we have witnessed the amazing emergence of radio until today we have 3,000 stations in this country, and applications are pending for 500 more.

What happened was this:

Radio, as primarily a provider of escape entertainment, was crushed. Then, with a suddenness born of desperation, radio changed into a *service* medium. Today, radio has a strong and straight backbone composed multiple services to individuals—news, information, and music. The music, of course, is chiefly for "background" listening. Commercially, news (with interpretation) and "information" (in depth) are radio's hottest products.

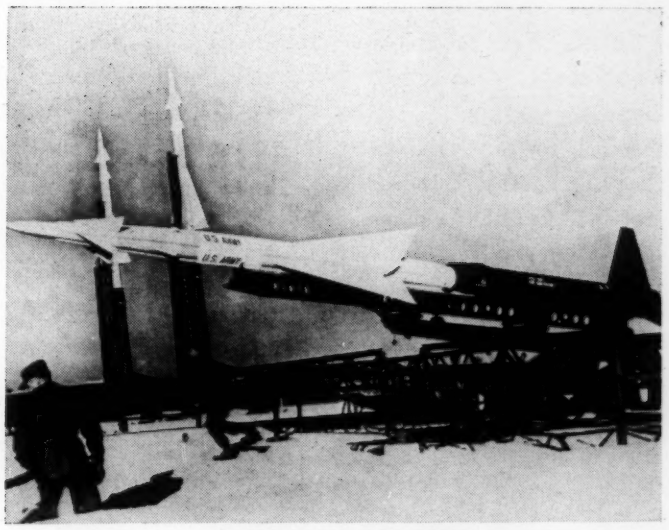
A person wants to know. He is curious. Whatever he understands becomes his personal concern. Basically, human beings have always been like this. But broadcasters have traditionally been blind to the qualities of *the only thing which is important to them at all*—the individual who watches or listens to their programs. They have played on the lower levels. They've played to *appetites*, rather than to minds, disregarding the *commercially valuable* fact that appetites exist only so that minds may advance us toward our destiny.

One thing we can be sure of: today's audience is the most discerning in all history.

Conclusion

To this pont, this article has placed a lot of emphasis on money. In a sense, a commercial documentary is a commercial venture. You add a lot of these programs together and you come up with a multi-million-dollar demand which must be met in order for the programs to survive. Unless this field were to the subsidized by governmental or philanthropic sources, the "survival funds" must come from commercial sponsorship. However hard it is to dig out, advertisers' money has become available.

But money can carry informational programming only so far. In fact, all it can do is move the producer, director, and writer up to the starting line and provide the facilities and craftsmanship which are needed.



WHERE WE STAND

OUT OF DARKNESS

There is a very simple thing which is often overlooked in broadcasting's confusion of "codes" and pious expressions of "self-regulation." Not once—not ever—has a single inspirational high-quality creative program been produced as a result of obligations, threats, moral pressure, or physical force. Such programs spring from an inner compulsion for expression which is the force behind all creative achievements. All the sponsor can do—or the broadcaster—is unlock the talent by providing the opportunity for the expression.

Actually, the motives of the sponsor are not important, so long as he does not buy, along with his sponsorship, the right to control or interfere with program content or its manner of presentation.

The important thing is this:

The informational program is a means of enriching the minds of millions who desperately need knowledge and understanding to react intelligently to today's problems. Today the whole world is everybody's backyard. We have to know what's in it, and why it's there. ★

INCREASING RATINGS AND REVENUE FOR YOUR STATION

Are you bothered by the thought that your audiences could be bigger, your sales higher and your profits rosier?

A number of aggressive radio and television station operators are taking advantage of a unique package service that integrates sales and audience promotion, research, merchandising, advertising and publicity in an overall battle plan to increase ratings and revenue.

The Wexton Company, Inc., specialist for 11 years in broadcast promotion, offers this comprehensive service on an exclusive basis to one TV, one AM and one FM station in each market.

By pooling the industry's top promotion, merchandising and advertising talent under the direction of John H. Eckstein, formerly Director of Advertising and Promotion of the American Broadcasting Company, Wexton insures against hit-or-miss handling of these vital activities—works as an integral part of the station-rep team.

The following services are available to Wexton clients:

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TRADE PAPER ADVERTISING

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Markets already serviced by Wexton: Buffalo New York, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Joplin, Scranton — Wilkes-Barre, Harrisonburg, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Akron, Providence, Monroe, Steubenville.

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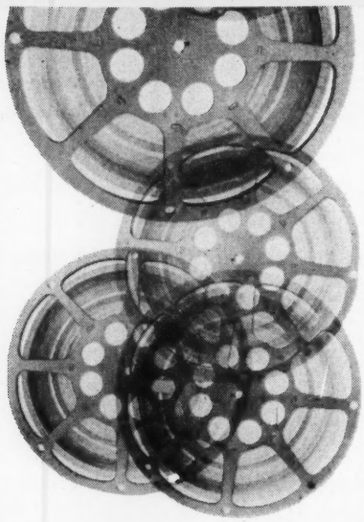
EDITORIAL . . .



Home on the Range . . .

Is It Worth a Long-Term Mortgage?

There's a saying around the entertainment business: "As long as there are films, there'll always be westerns." This is true without a doubt, but some of the implications which go along with the shopworn adage may not be true at all. Undoubtedly, if nobody ever made another western, the supply on hand would last through a decade or more.

There is no doubt about the lasting qualities of these programs. This is an aspect which, from the viewpoint of the producer and the syndicator is not an entirely unmixed blessing. The demand for these programs, even a year from now, certainly will not remain at its present peak . . . And there's a lot of evidence that the market is already glutted with more of these series than it can assimilate. Several shows in which huge investments have already been made were cancelled even before the season got under way. Several others are running the network circuit with make-do sponsorship or with no sponsorship at all.

In th spring of 1958 all three of the networks made major errors in estimating the amount of violence-saturated programming the American TV viewer is willing to consume. Even with some scheduled programs dropped altogether we have many instances where westerns, action mysteries, and hybrid variations of the crime format are bucking against each other for ratings during the networks' prime option periods. Several other such programs are ready for instant replacements for any shows — particularly among the faltering quizzes—which show rating weaknesses during the first weeks of the season. First to go into the national market, of course, will be the series in which the networks have controlling interests and substantial investments. New programs of violence produced for syndication will have to compete not only against the network option time and "minimum buy" systems, but against already produced properties which are poised and ready to go at the first opportunity, and the log-jam of lower-priced shows available as re-runs.

Also, there is the extremely serious and rapidly growing audience resistance to the overbalance of violence in today's television schedules. The Newsweek article, **Dial Anything for Murder** (October 13), only echoes scores of similar protests. While there are still very large audiences available for the westerns and mysteries, some sponsors are refusing to be identified with programs which are stirring up deep antagonisms among substantial segments of the population—antagonisms, in this instance, which originate from newspaper critics, welfare workers, health experts, and law enforcement officials. Advertisers are traditionally timid to the point of being thoroughly ridiculous. It appears likely that if and when a few sponsors who don't want "unfavorable identity" for their products withdraw their support of the violent shows, there will be a wholesale exodus from the crime show bandwagon.

. . . And then what? The man who has the "different" program—say an anthology or "inter-connected" series which features real people in real dramatic situations—will be in the driver's seat. This is one industry in which a "forward to yesterday" movement in some parts of the program structure would represent material progress.

SOUND-ON-FILM IN NEWSREEL

The most economical way of reporting spot television news is with a 16 MM single-system sound camera. This is supported by the fact that more and more stations of late have been utilizing this technique with varying degrees of success throughout the country. This equipment has been designed for the professional and is capable of top-quality reproduction of both sound and picture when used skillfully. The following recommendations have been included in the booklet entitled, "How to Use Your Auricon 16 MM Sound-on-film Recording Equipment" published by the Auricon Division of Berndt-Bach, Inc., 6984 Romaine Street, Hollywood 38, California.

CAMERA SETUP

1. Make a picture and sound-test to be sure the equipment is in perfect working order and has not been damaged, or the camera finder has not been thrown out of alignment from rough handling in transit.

2. Have all lenses cleaned and check lenses for proper seating on lens turret.

3. Clean the film gate and entire film path especially areas of film contact.

4. Ascertain the current voltages AC or DC and sufficient power is available for operation of both camera and recorder. (Never operate lighting equipment on the same line as camera and recorder.)

5. Thread film with care and operate camera with the door open to insure proper threading and take-up.

6. If daylight loading spools are used, check all take-up spools for bent flanges.

7. During extreme cold weather operation to enable the camera to run at normal speed, heat the oil in the bearings before using, by turning on the camera heater 30 minutes prior to operation. To prevent moisture (collected on the lense elements) from freezing keep lenses at outdoor temperature if at all possible.

AMPLIFIER CHECK

1. It is good practice to check the sound track exposure just before the "take", turning the lamp "on" at that time and setting at the correct value.

2. All batteries should be checked each time the equipment is used, and replaced if necessary ahead of time. Battery tests should be made with both ends of the amplifier-camera (or amplifier-recorder) cable connected.

3. In an emergency, it is sometimes possible to record at a lower sound-track exposure than recommended, but this will yield a noiser track or print, due to the transmission of light through the portions of the sound-track which should have been black.

4. The sound volume has to be regulated so that the image on the film will not exceed the dimensions scanned by the reproducer optical system. For correct recording the needle should swing up to the top of the "correct range" only occasionally.

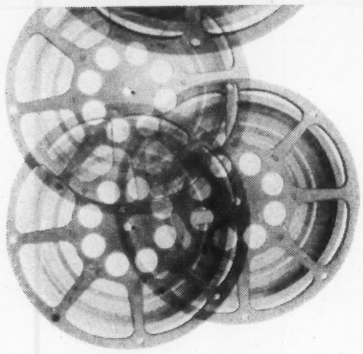
MICROPHONE PLACEMENT

1. Place the microphone as close as possible to the source of the sound, even concealing it in the set if necessary.

2. Studio walls should be covered with soft-absorbing material, low-density acoustic board, or acoustic tile. On location carpets, drapes, and upholstered furniture will serve to reduce the reflection of sound from the walls if strategically used.

3. From a sound reflection standpoint, ideal recording conditions are found outdoors. The disadvantage to such recordings are undesirable sounds such as planes and automobiles. Also the sound hitting the microphone can disrupt recording unless a wind screen is employed. In an emergency a cotton handkerchief can be wrapped around the microphone to reduce wind noise. ★

EDITORIAL



It's Blowing Up a Breeze

This issue of TELEFILM has been chiefly concerned with Dean Roscoe Lindley Barrow's report to the Network Study Committee of the Federal Communications Commission.

Our own reaction to the recommendations of the Barrow group is "Thank God, maybe we can get rid of the smog!" Obviously, these recommendations are designed to loosen the stranglehold over economic operations and over program content now held by a handful of powers within the broadcasting industry. There is no question that these monopolies exist. They extend through all levels of the industry, and they affect every station operator, every program producer, and every director, writer, and performer in the business. They stifle to a dismaying degree traditional American free enterprise in a vital area of the American scene. Thus the prospect of action based on the network study report—or similar studies by the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—comes like a fresh breeze to the nine-tenths of the industry which has been becalmed throughout the past years.

This is the time for desegregation. It is time to raise the status of the individual broadcaster from his second-class rating to at least the level of those who supposedly are serving him, but who more often than not are primarily serving themselves through facilities which he provides. The Communications Act of 1934 defines the individual broadcaster as the top man in broadcasting. By law he is the person who controls his own empire, and who is accountable only to the public for the service he supplies in return for the privileges granted to him through his license contract.

We do not imply here that a network service is bad because it makes money for the network. All of us know that networks make magnificent contributions to individual broadcasters and to the public, and that network service is indispensible. But the networks can make these contributions and provide these services without the body-and-soul surrender incorporated into many affiliate contracts and "gentlemen's agreements." Loosening of monopolistic controls won't endanger anything except mediocrity.

In essence, the Barrow recommendations would restore the independence and stature of the individual broadcaster. Independent or "affiliate," he would be his own man—free to select his programming and to manage his station according to his own best judgment. There would be an inevitable reaction all through the industry—freedom of producers to compete on the basis of program quality, and freedom of creative talent to express itself without battling through the frustrating maze of roadblocks inherent in the present system. Networks would thrive. They'd have access to many new sources of creative talent, and they'd remain in a favorable competitive position. Networks don't need the protection of special privilege any more than an athlete in good condition needs a crutch.

We won't presume to suggest here the exact degree or manner of incorporating the Barrow recommendations into the broadcasting scene. That's a job for experts—a monumental project which must be based on careful study and astute judgment. But it's a job already launched, and it appears likely that the status quo of the industry is going to be stirred up a bit. Congress has indicated an active and aggressive interest, and, for the FCC, Congress is the boss.

So break out the canvas, gentlemen. It's blowing up a breeze.

an "informer" who is taking advantage of his success to top-level policy meetings. But an informer conceals his identity with scrupulous care, while Susskind speaks out from the rostrum of the nearest public meeting place. Also, he goes full-circle in his criticisms (and in his praises); he refuses to ignore or remain silent about what he considers to be the ills of television wherever they appear. This, of course, is downright heresy. It brings him face-to-face with those who sit in television's highest adminstrative offices.

There is an element of courage here which should not be overlooked.

You might sum up Susskind's impact on television with this: there's a great difference between letting off a blast in an open field and directing a guided missile, at point-blank range, at a Manhattan tower. There's a difference, too, in the *manner* in which David Susskind and the professional critics achieve whatever effectiveness results from the expression of their views. The points-of-pressure are not the same: Susskind wants direct results; the average critic wants (and must have) "circulation"—whatever the effects of his (the critic's) comments might be, they come primarily as the result of pressures brought to bear not by himself, but by his readers who have been aroused by his comments. The newspaper and magazine critics play billiards; David Susskind aims the cue ball straight at a single primary target. His procedure is painfully direct.

Even though his ancestors were probably among the first to question the Divine Right of Kings, Susskind does not feel that his own challenge is any king-level attack. He is a rebel, all right, but his rebellion is not directed toward the overthrow of established legal authority, but toward the proprietors who, according to his convictions, have assumed controls over public-domain communications without carrying out their full share of the responsibilities which are inseparably associated with these controls.

Susskind is not only direct—he drives his barbs considerably below the level of surface irritations. He is deeply disturbed about some aspects of television. He does, at times, sound like "God's angry man." For example, there is a ringing emotional depth and sincerity to his views regarding the mass of crime programming which is a basic part of today's television schedules. He calls this "an appalling, shocking indictment of the irresponsibility of networks and sponsors." He says that these crime shows hurt the stature of the industry, that they are definitely harmful to the audiences which watch them, and that they are doing irreparable harm to children.

Regimented nonsense?? . . . More rant than reason?

As the Viceroy man says, "Let everybody decide for himself." But let's have the verdict from a jury which has not been selected from a panel entirely composed of the family of the accused. ★

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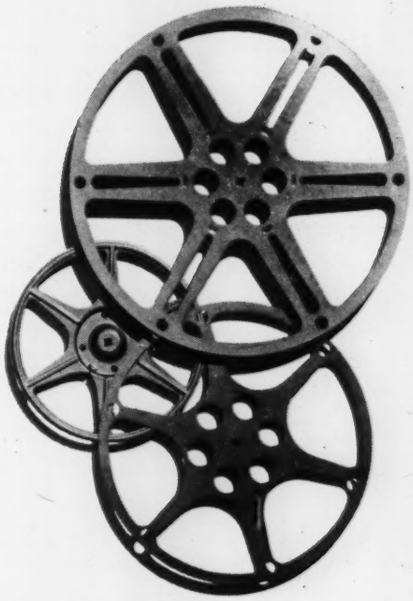

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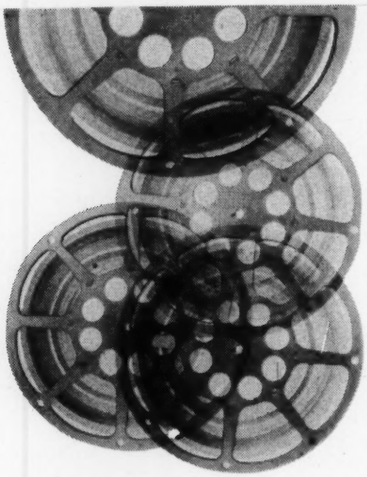
EDITORIAL



Keep the "Credits" Straight

A CONSIDERABLE PART of television programming has reached a state where those who are responsible for its conception and distribution cross the street and turn away their heads when members of their own family of programs move into the lamplight of public scrutiny.

For example, a network will bow to its own fanfare in acknowledging the presentation of an outstanding show, but talk vaguely of "producers" and "advertisers" when the parade of third-rate programs are poured out over the same transmitters into the same living-rooms under the aegis of the same network.

Under such practices, advertisers and producers—particularly the producers of television film series—have taken some undeserved whippings in the field of public relations. To illustrate this point, we can take a look at Hubbell Robinson, Jr.'s article in the December 27 **Saturday Review.** Probably Mr. Robinson (who is executive vice president in charge of network programs for CBS-TV) did not invent the title for his piece: "The Producer's the Villain"—more likely this was the summation of the implication the astute **Review** editors acquired from reading the text.

At any rate, the impression from the article puts advertisers and producers in an unfavorable light, and places the network in a position of struggling martyrdom as the leader against great odds in a battle which, as Mr. Robinson puts it, "can be won." The battle he describes as "the harrowing process of creativity, of genuine insistence on a high-level of standards and unwavering adherence to them."

Mr. Robinson, whose job makes him the chief "buyer" of programs for CBS-TV, describes his overall appraisal of the production plans of "a representative group of independent producers" in terms which affirm almost all critical evaluation of the same product—or at least that part of it that gets onto the network schedules—as mediocre, or worse than mediocre. Then, in the next sentence, he writes: "Undoubtedly, some of these creatively under-nourished items will end upon the air."

Before anybody can ask why these sub-standard programs will undoubtedly end up on the air, Mr. Robinson continues: "But those of us who have a genuine dedication to seeing television prosper by fulfilling its gargantuan potential should be very busy trying to prevent it. We should be damning them (these shows) in the marketplace, straining with every resource at our command to create offerings more worthy."

These simultaneous processes of preventing, damning, and straining to create bring up a mental picture which seems to have a few shortcomings as a whole work of art. But this isn't the first time CBS has had trouble with incompatibility, and maybe the slight inconsistency of trying to prevent something, and damning it, at the same time that you are nourishing it from its protoplasmic stage isn't readily apparent to those on the inside of the rolling drum.

We'd like to ask Mr. Robinson and his fraternity of network executives why they continue to hire and subsidize the producers of what they themselves call third-class programs. Couldn't the network say to the producer (or advertiser): "This program doesn't meet our standards of entertainment," and reject it?

. . . Or would that be too simple? . . .

books

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(Price $4.95 published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York.)

THE SHATTERING of the IMAGE by Richard G. Hubler

This novel laid in the Hollywood scene has as its theme: "Hollywood is dead! Long live Hollywood." Best described as a symbolic melodrama showing what Hollywood was like just before the revolutionary impact of television. The central figure is one of Hollywood's last remaining pioneers, now a tycoon, being destroyed by the money barons who have destroyed other greats as well as the movie capital's own imaginative, lusty creativeness and greatness.

Written by a Hollywood motion picture writer—producer, this lengthy novel attempts to and does successfully get to the very heart of Hollywood, its meaning and its vitality, its ends as well as its beginnings. (Price $4.95 published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York City, New York.)

CRITICAL WRITING for the JOURNALIST by Roland E. Woseley

Since it is traditionally the function of the press to inform, guide, and influence, this book attempts to help the critic realize the full extent of his responsibility and to learn how to apply the basic principles of criticism to his work. In addition, the book assists the critic in remaining aware of his readers' or listeners' needs and, if possible, to go beyond mere needs to form tastes and cultural habits.

This handbook serves as a informative guide to making every type of critical writing more effective —reviewing, reporting, evaluating books, music, radio and television program, theatrical productions—in scripts, newspapers and magazines. (Price $5.00 published by Chilton Book Division, 5605 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 39, Pennsylvania.)

JOURNALISM TOMORROW edited by Wesley C. Clark

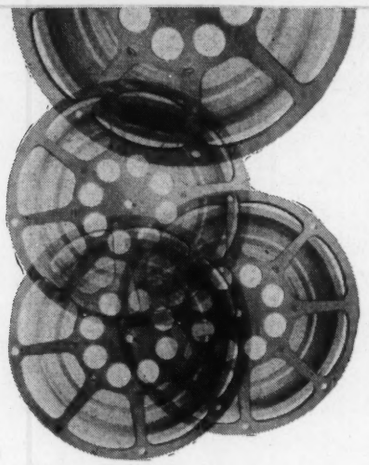
The future of broadcast journalism is discussed and predicted in this timely volume on what developments can be expected in the field of journalism in the next half century. Daily and weekly newspapers, syndicates, magazines, along with new horizons in advertising and photojournalism are all discussed at length by authorities in each field. Editor of the volume is Wesley C. Clark, Dean of the Syracuse University School of Journalism. (Price $4.00 published by Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York.)

THE CHANGING PICTURE IN VIDEO TAPE FOR 1959-1960

Sub-titled as a *review for the television industry*, this 62 page volume published by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, world's only maker of video tape is a collection from twenty-three magazines covering all phases of that industry. Compiled by Russell F. Roth, this volume should serve as an easy-to-consult handbook on all aspects of video tape.

The evidence at hand has been organized, updated and documented into chapter headings: What video tape is . . outlook for video tape . . selection of specific histories from advertising, entertainment, education and public service uses of video tape . . technical background of video tape. (Published by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 900 Bush Avenue, St. Paul 6, Minnesota.)

EDITORIAL



Smoke at the Mountain-Top

In his keynote speech before the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago, Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman of the board for the National Broadcasting Company, selected the following statement and question to express what he considered to be the most vital issue facing broadcasting today:

> "There is a volume of unfriendly comment which is disturbing the great body of television broadcasters. How does it happen that an industry that has done so much for public service can nevertheless be under so much fire?"

Without commenting on the details of Mr. Sarnoff's vague and groping dissertation on the phenomenon he brought up, we're going to suggest here a simple answer to the above question:

The television "industry" is under so much fire because the television "industry" has been stoking the fires without restraint. Violence on the air has reached an all-time peak, and hundreds of thoughtful critics, backed by thousands of parents and scores of organizations, are expressing their alarm. There is a great deal of mediocrity, even after the partial clean-up job forced by public revulsion to the deceit exposed in the quiz programs. A lot of things are wrong with television programming in general, and many of these things originate at the policy level of network management.

The trouble is this: Mr. Sarnoff is asking that shortcomings be overlooked in view of achievements which actually have no proper relationship to these shortcomings. He knows—or should know—that most critics have been zealous in seeking out and emphasizing the many accomplishments which have made television a vital part of American life.

There's a fire in the barn, all right, and nobody is going to extinguish it with a mass "public relations" campaign through which the firemen explain to the owners of the building that its basic timbers are strong and well-formed. There's the danger that the filmsy inflammable clapboard will destroy the whole structure.

We placed the word "industry" in quotes in the paragraph above in order to distinguish Mr. Sarnoff's apparent definition of the "industry" from the true industry. We don't agree here that three networks and a handful of syndicators constitute the television industry. Actually, this real industry is not under attack, any more than a man who has cancer is under "attack" because a doctor is trying to cut away his malignancy.

Nobody wants to destroy television. The fact is, management which insists on identifying "mass appeal" with "mediocrity" is doing far more toward the destruction of television than the hundreds of critics who want nothing more than higher standards of programming.

Sometimes the patient is his own worst enemy.

Price, Sophie K.

February 10, 1958

Dear Miss Price:

I have your letter of January 23rd.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my programs.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Sophie K. Price
112-06 Jewel Avenue
Forest Hills 75, New York

mcc

interview

112-06 Jewel Ave
Forest Hills ,75, N.Y,
January 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Knowing how devoted you are to the cause for an intelligent, informed and participating citizenry, I would like to acquaint you with the Queens College Seminars for Adults as a worthy source for one of your television programs.

These Seminars, broad in scope and value are not only fruitful in helping adults continue with their education but have even greater value and potential in that each person is better informed, reaches greater fulfillment as an individual and consequently acts more intelligently with and for others to create the best possible way of life socially, economically or politically. In short the humanities become an integral part of our daily lives, not just a phase. Of particular interest, we parents not withstanding measles, chicken pox or whathaveyou manage to leave our children properly cared for and rush to class.

The Class Approach would certainly prove interesting, provocative and stimulating to the general public or perhaps Dr. Marc Belth, our philosophy instructer could be your subject. The Ford Foundation Fund for the Advancement of Education has and is currently aiding Queens College in this endeavor.

I would be most appreciative if an interview could be arranged at your convenience for further discussion. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sophie K. Price

Sophie K. Price
Li 4-9285

SKP:RP

Pritikin, Max

May 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Pritikin:

Many thanks for your kind letter of April 18th with its comments about my programs SMALL WORLD AND PERSON TO PERSON. It is good to know that you have enjoyed them in the past.

Your good wishes to me in regard to my sabbatical leave are appreciated. I hope to return to CBS next year with a program worthy enough to have your continued attention.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mr. Max Pritikin
1234 Chase Avenue
Chicago 26, Illinois

April 18, 1959

Mr Edward R Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, NY

Dear Mr Murrow,

I regret that you are going to be leaving the airwaves for a while. I hope it will not be for too long.

Your programs - Person to Person and Small World have given me hours of interesting listening. I especially admire the tact and understanding with which you interview such a wide variety of people on Person to Person.

In former years, your radio program You are There was an excellent way to learn history, as well as being entertainment of a very high level.

I also think that the public generally, and people dedicated to truth and fair play specifically owe you a particular debt of gratitude for your expose of McCarthy.

With best wishes for success in your next endeavor and hoping to see

you returning to TV in the not-too-
distant future, I am

Sincerely yours,

Max Patkin

Probst, Geo

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MISS ANNICE L. MILLS

December 30, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dutton has just sent me a copy of Admiral Rickover's EDUCATION AND FREEDOM, and I wanted to write you immediately to let you know how delighted I am with your Foreword to the book.

I believe that your very well chosen remarks set the tone very well for his book. It is good to see the book in being, and especially with your introduction.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George E. Probst

George E. Probst
Executive Director

GEP:alm

Prosser, Victoria

c/o L. Campbell, Apt. 2-F
409 East 64 Street
New York 21, N.Y.

February 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I listen with great interest to your news commentaries, and see your wonderful T.V. shows at every opportunity. I particularly enjoyed your recent programme on Russia - from the Institute of International Education.

I am always intensely interested in life in other countries and spend all my spare time and cash travelling and visiting countries. Being a mediocre office worker, this takes some planning. I'm hoping my next venture will be to South Africa - via South America. My last trip was to the fascinating Middle East and Turkey where I was able to work for a time, this included office work, baby-sitting and tending a girl's cats and plants while she was on vacation in England.

I would very much like to include Russia if time and cash and of course politics allow, but it seems about the most expensive country. I wonder if there is some way in which one could obtain permission to stay with a Russian family - at a minimum cost, if it would be difficult obtaining permission for this, and who would have to be approached - short of writing to Mr. Kruschev himself!

I look forward with interest to many more of your stimulating broadcasts. I wonder if it is possible to get in to C.B.S. to view any of them.

Very truly yours,

Victoria Prosser

Victoria Prosser

Bob Pruitt - (vacation)

September 5, 1958

Dear Bob:

I should have written long ago to say the obvious - how much we enjoyed the trip on the Rogue. Sorry you couldn't have made it all the way with us. It looks to me now as though I won't be able to make it for the steelhead this year. Maybe I will have better luck another year. However, if I should happen to come west, I will give you a shout and we will try to get a couple of days, anyway.

Casey learned how to swim rather proficiently after his return, and whenever there is a heavy rainstorm, we compare it to that one on the first day.

I am sending you and Leroy a few record albums which you might care to listen to on long winter evenings.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Bob Pruitt
120 S.W. M Street
Grants Pass, Oregon

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GUIDE SERVICE
GREENWOOD 6-3561 - 120 S.W. M STREET
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

Aug. 25, 1958

Dear Ed,

Just a note to express my appreciation for your sportsmanship on the Rogue R. trip, thoughtfulness, & appreciation. Leray enjoyed the trip very much - I'm sorry my stay was so short. ... We will not soon forget the rain we had the first afternoon.

I killed a rattlesnake that evening hiking out.

When & if you are able to return for a steelhead fishing trip, we will be glad to hear from you. As before mentioned, November, or late Oct. are the very best for fishing, & we can usually go on fairly short notice, because the weather is a little chilly at times. However it is actually the greatest atmosphere in which to run the river & fish, & proper clothing assures comfort.

Your presence in our city created no small stir.

Sincerely,

Bob

Hello Casey, we are still swimming every day.

J. S.
Pruitt, Bob
F

June 12, 1958

Dear Mr. Pruitt:

Many thanks for your note of June 3.

Casey and I are looking forward to the trip and will be arriving, I gather, on July 6 with Tom Stoddard.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Pruitt
Guide Service
Grants Pass, Oregon

fc

Bob Pruitt

STEEN'S MOUNTAINS
PACK & SADDLE TRIPS

HUNTING - FISHING - SCENIC CAMPING

NORTHWEST RIVERS
BOATING TRIPS

BOB PRUITT
GUIDE SERVICE
GREENWOOD 6-3561 - 120 S.W. M STREET
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

June 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Arrangements have been completed some time ago for your trip down the Rogue R. with Tom Stoddard. All is in order & the time draws close. Yours will be a scenic & small trout fishing trip at this time of year. I know you will enjoy it in every respect.

The enclosed folder will describe the trip, necessary clothing etc. The 3rd nite will be spent at my permanent camp at Solitude Bar, the other three nights at the lodges, the one of some note is Black Bar Lodge.

We are looking forward to making your acquaintance.

Sincerely Yours,

Bob Pruitt

July 1, Oda

Pruzan, Howard

F

March 2, 1959

Mr. Howard P. Pruzan
Miracle, Treadwell & Pruzan
23rd Floor, Smith Tower
Seattle 4, Washington

Dear Mr. Pruzan:

Your gracious letter of February 6 has just reached my desk and I thank you for your kind words.

As you will no doubt have heard by now, I plan to take a year's leave of absence starting July 1. I shall be off the air for a year, while I travel and renew my acquaintance with countries last visited too long ago, but I hope to return in 1960 with increased knowledge and vigour.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

(dictated by Mr. Murrow just before his departure from New York and signed in his absence)

HUGH MIRACLE
KENNETH S. TREADWELL
HOWARD P. PRUZAN
JEROME SHULKIN

LAW OFFICES
MIRACLE, TREADWELL & PRUZAN
23RD FLOOR SMITH TOWER
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON
MAIN 4-8830

February 6, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
c/o Radio Station KIRO
1530 Queen Anne Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was driving down to Olympia with a friend from Spokane to appear in support of pending legislation. I tuned in your 5:00 o'clock news broadcast and asked my friend if he caught your program at Spokane. He said, "Why its a ritual with me. I have a radio in the office and tune in every day." I was able to tell him of a like ritual, except that I catch the broadcast on my car radio, purposely leaving the office a few minutes before 5:00 in order to catch the whole program.

There are undoubtedly countless people who depend upon the freshness and incisiveness of your daily broadcast who don't communicate that fact to you. I had often thought that I should, and it was only the incident that I related above that led me to actually write.

I am sure that I speak for countless others when I say that I am deeply grateful for your approach to the important daily developments and that I would feel a real sense of personal loss if those broadcasts were ever to stop. Of course, I have in mind that the excellence of your broadcast is the result of team effort, and what I have said goes for that team too! Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Pruzan

Howard P. Pruzan

Puck, Larry

July 21, 1959

Dear Larry:

I have just returned from a week's filming in Florida, to hear that you have not been well. I am sorry to hear this and hope you are feeling better and will soon be completely recovered.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Larry Puck
Northern Westchester Hospital
Mount Kisco, N.Y.

Purchin

June 26, 1959

Dear Mr. Purchin:

Thank you for your letter of June 13th. Your kind comments about my documentaries are greatly appreciated We always like to hear our audience's reaction to our programs, in this way we know whether or not we are presenting programs to their liking.

To answer your question about obtaining a position in the film production field, unfortunately, I have no counsel I would offer you, since I have no control over hiring at CBS. I suggest you apply at our Personnel Department, 485 Madison Avenue, 12th floor. I am sure they would give you all consideration possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Justin Purchin
12238 Cantura Street
Studio City, California

12238 Cantura Street
Studio City, California
June 13, 1959

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your entertaining and educational programs on radio and television. I have especially enjoyed your film documentaries on various issues and foreign features which have brought some of the flavor and the personalities of other countries into our home.

These films are the reasons behind this letter to you. I would like to enquire how I could obtain a position helping to produce this type of film for you or with a similiar production company. I have nine years of experience and education as a writer-director of industrial documentary films including a Master's Degree in motion picture production from UCLA. I have written, directed, photographed and edited educational, informational, commercial and institutional films concurrent with my position at North American Aviation as a writer-director in the motion picture department.

My interests and background also include sociology and journalism and I have a Bachelor's degree in Political Science. I don't know what information you might have, but I would sincerely appreciate your consideration of this letter. If you desire I will be happy to send a complete resume of my experience and qualifications, please let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Justin Purchin

Justin Purchin

P. R. News Service

Puerto Rico News Service

P.O. BOX 11216
SAN JUAN, P. R.
TEL.: 3-1060

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SPEECH OF GOVERNOR LUIS MUNOZ MARIN OF PUERTO RICO BEFORE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN LEGION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1958

Thank you, Mr. Commander, for a very generous introduction. It is a high privilege and personal pleasure to be with you here today. I bring you warm greetings from 2,300,000 Puerto Ricans who are proud to be your fellow United States citizens, and many thousands of them who are proud to be your comrades-in-arms.

Like all of you, we have been deeply disturbed by the manifestations of anti-Americanism in diverse parts of the world. We were shocked and indignant over the treatment of Vice President Nixon in South America, as were millions of people in Latin America itself. We were deeply troubled over the dangerous eruption in the Middle East which had such strong over tones of hostility to the principles of the American people and government.

Our concern has not been an academic one. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is a geographic and cultural link to the United States in the Latin American world, and a psychological outpost in the underdeveloped world. Probably more than any other U. S. citizens, we have our antennae adjusted

to the feelings of Latin Americans, Asians and Africans. Thousands of them come to visit us and study with us every year. We work with them far into the night; we know much about their problems because -- only a few short years ago -- these problems were our problems, too, and they still are if only to a lesser degree.

It is worth pointing out that the anti-United States outbreaks in both Latin America and the Middle East occurred in "underdeveloped" (I'd rather say developing) parts of the world. These incidents, in Latin America at any rate, did not represent the feelings of the people as a whole, and there is no question that they were stimulated by Communists, even though there are not very many Communists in Latin America. But we cannot dismiss the incidents on those grounds. They were built out of antagonisms that could not have been created by the Communists alone.

We can learn from those disorders. The lesson for America is that in wide areas of the globe, there are potentially violent people who wrongly believe that the United States stands for repression, dictatorship, and exploitation in smaller countries, even when they admit that it stands for no such thing at home.

There are millions of people who really believe that the United States is imperialistic, dollar-mad, cultureless, barbaric, scheming -- I think you've heard the long list of shibboleths.

To say that these millions of people are shockingly wrong is to state a truth but not to solve the problem; it only points out the necessity of understanding how they came to believe this, and of discovering what must be done to put the record straight.

Let us turn back for a moment to the annals of the Korean war, and a little known episode in United States military history. I digress, not just because of pride but because an incident on a frozen battlefield has some valuable lessons for dealing with today's world.

During the epic fight of the 1st Marine Division as it battled its way out of encirclement by the Chinese Communits at Changjin Reservoir, there was another drama in the embarkation of the Marines at Hungnan which was largely obscured by the confusion of those dismal December days of 1950. As the exhausted but determined Marines fought toward the south, the U. S. 3rd Infantry Division was simultaneously trying to establish a defense perimeter around the vital embarkation port.

One infantry regiment of the 3rd Division clawed its way north up the frozen highway toward the Marines, and finally reached the key point of Oro-ri. The exhausted Marines came through the lines of fiercely battling infantrymen and made their way to the rear -- their heroic ordeal at a close. As they marched toward the port, the regiment at Ori-ri closed in behind them and formed a rear guard to stand off the infuriated Chinese Communists.

The Marines know what they owed to the bitter defense of the perimeter at Hungnan, and particularly to the infantry regiment which speared its way to Ori-ri. Some of the Marines must have been surprised to discover that the soldiers holding open the escape route at Oro-ri spoke in Spanish although they understood English well, and a few may have even taken the trouble to find out that this was the Puerto Rican 65th Infantry Regiment.

But I doubt if many Marines or other G.I.s knew that the 65th Infantry Regiment was the only one in the U. S. Army whose casualties, throughout

the war, were constantly replaced by volunteers, or that over 90% of the 40,000 Puerto Rican troops who saw service in the Armed Forces during the Korean War were volunteers. Their battle records, their high casualty rate, and their large number of high decorations, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, testify to the fact that the Puerto Ricans fought with conviction, bravery, and skill, and above all, unflagging loyalty. Their loyalty is of great significance, since you cannot be loyal to a cause if it expects you to be disloyal to yourself. This is a universal truth which strongly moves people of Hispanic origin.

Can you imagine the Algerians volunteering to fight for the French? Or the Indonesians risking their lives for the Dutch? Or the Indians of today battling for the English? Why then did the Puerto Ricans, who not so long ago were scarcely happier being a colony than these others, feel so differently about the United States?

The answer to this, it seems to me, reveals many of the seeds of greatness of the United States. The U. S. did not insist that Puerto Ricans become carbon copies of people in the States. With rare vision and statesmanship, the United States allowed us a wide range of choice. It offered us independence if we wanted it, and the offer, made in good faith, was itself an act of statesmanship. But we chose permanent union with the United States of America. The result of this action of the Congress of the United States and the people of Puerto Rico was a new constitutional creation. It established by a compact a new manner of self-government, a new kind of state, in a close association of strong loyalty and genuine affection. An entirely new concept of political relationship was born. We discarded nationalism.

I hope that history may record that fact as the forerunner of a trend in international affairs because I deeply fear lasting peace on this earth may not be achieved until we enter upon the post-nationalist phase of world history. A world conscience made adult by the stimulus of nuclear energy cannot long evade it.

The United States gave us its helping hand, and it was always there, but not the hand that pushes or compels or even insinuates direction. The only way we could get our economic development started was by government ownership of factories. I suppose that's Socialism, although we didn't care much what tag was on it, so long as it was carried out in terms of freedom and unfaltering respect for the dignity of the individual. Nobody in the United States denounced us for it. Nobody chose to ostracize us and by so doing create confusion and bewilderment as to the meaning of free, democratic choice. Pretty soon we found out by trial and error we could go further faster with the private enterprise system, and have given and are giving not only free scope but vigorous stimulation to private enterprise in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. And I daresay there are fewer Communists in Puerto Rico today than in any state of the Union.

Our relationship with the U. S. has clearly been successful for both. It has instilled a new dignity in the relationship as well as aided a growing prosperity. Today Puerto Rico spends more than $635 million a year in the United States, more per capita than any country in the world, including Canada, the traditional best customer. If Puerto Rican methods in many ways resemble United States methods today, it is because in full freedom of choice we have tried them and found that they worked.

It has also opened a new window for the United States to the world. I have already mentioned that Puerto Rico has become a psychological outpost of the U. S. in its policy of friendly aid towards the other developing parts of the world. With the splendid cooperation of the Department of State we have established a program that has already demonstrated to 5,000 observers from 107 different countries that the United States brand of democracy and freedom works in rapidly raising the living standards of an impoverished people. We too knew the taste of bitter poverty, and the vicious circle of an explosive birth rate, underemployment, insufficient means to provide a decent minimum of health and educational opportunities -- all of which today are the desperate preoccuations of two thirds of the people of the world.

The gulf between the living standard of the United States and that of most of the world is so enormous that the figures almost lose their meaning. It is difficult for Americans, with a per capita income of more than $2,000, to even imagine what life is like for people in countries like India, Haiti, Jordan, and Bolivia, where the per capita income is less than $100 a year. Puerto Rico begins to represent a hope to an increasing number of good people in these and many other countries; yet Puerto Rico's per capita income is only $450 a year -- less than one fourth that of the United States. Try hard to imagine what it would be like for you and your family to live if, tomorrow, your income were cut to almost 1/5 of what it is today, and then try to imagine what it would be if your income were slashed to 1/20th of its present figure! Yet that is how hundreds of millions of people in the world live.

In the vast continents of Asia, Africa, and South America, these countless millions are rebelling today not only against poverty and any remaining vestiges of colonialism, but also against their own feudal dictatorships as they would rebel against the Communist dictatorships if Russia were less ruthless. In Hungary they tried it but they never had a chance.

This revulsion against authoritarianism is a portent which the United States has often misread. With the best of intentions, and despite its own deep democratic traditions -- and steering a course which we all must recognize as a very difficult one -- the United States government has found itself giving the appearance of shoring up dictators in the path of a groundswell which will inevitably sweep these anachronisms away -- even if they are supported by the U. S.

The United States must somehow get out of the line of fire when the inevitable day of reckoning appears. A President of the United States many years ago when questioned about his support of a certain dictator replied, "I know he is an SOB, but he is our SOB." I have great respect for the President who said that, but I must beg to differ! An SOB is an SOB, whether he is ours or not. We cannot afford to confuse the millions and millions of people in the world who just do not believe in SOB's.

It is a topsy-turvy world when, as in one government upheaval after another, the U. S. is believed by many of the people to be "imperialist" and the "friend of the oppressing landlords", while the Russian Communists are able to pose, often successfully, as "champions of liberty" and as the "friends of the oppressed".

Obviously, it is not the job of the U. S. to tell any country how it should be governed -- even if it is governed by a dictator. Just as obviously, the United States, like other countries, must deal with dictatorships, maintain a modicum of working relations with them. We cannot isolate ourselves from realities.

But -- and I emphasize that conditional word -- but, the United States can make it clear, in the eyes of all people, that it does not take dictators to its bosom, and does not assist them in oppressing and exploiting their people. We must deal here with the subtleties of degreee. Essential friendly relations are one thing, an appearance of romance is another.

The United States must not only be true to its own democratic way but it must also appear to be true to it in the eyes of the world. The wife of Caesar, it was said, must not only be good but appear to be good. I realize it was easier to be the wife of Caesar than it is to be the United States in the contemporary world; however, the United States has not attained its high destiny by doing easy things, but by doing hard things. The wave of the future is not tyranny. It is liberty, human dignity, and a hope for a decent life. When it becomes unmistakably clear in other developing countries, as it is in Puerto Rico -- that this is what the United States stands for, International Communism will not only cease to be able to confuse or seduce anyone, no matter how poor, but a new sense of hope will surge through the troubled millions from Siam to Honduras.

When the chips are down, it is not the hired mercenaries of dictatorship that freedom can depend upon. But peoples won to democracy, helped to dignity and economic deceny, will be there in the pinches, in peace or war. Just ask the Marines from Oro-ri!

E. Pulitzer

September 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Pulitzer:

Thank you very much for your recent letter and for the Wembley Neckties, which arrived shortly after Mr. Murrow had sailed for Europe.

I shall send your letter on to him as soon as I have a forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. Emanuel Pulitzer
Wembley, Inc.
New Orleans, Louisiana

from the desk of:
L. MILLER

September 3, 1959.

Dear Miss Wachsner -

As per conversation with Muriel Blaisdell of our New York Office regarding some ties we sent to Mr. Murrow.

As per your request we are enclosing herewith another letter exactly like the original, as you wanted to forward the ties and letter to Mr. Murrow.

With all good wishes.

Yours very truly,

Leona Miller

Leona Miller
Secretary to Mr. Pulitzer

Miss Wachsner
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

WEMBLEY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS 5, LA.

E. S. PULITZER
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
AND TREASURER

August 20, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After reading your editorial "Off with the Tie, Suh!" I felt obligated to offer you debate on your plea for Casual Dress.

First of all, as you can see by the enclosed Wembley Ready-Tied Neckties, it is not necessary to have them wrapped around your neck.

Secondly, I will refute your plea with a simple question: Would you keep a business date with a president of a bank; go to a Broadway show; or go to a wedding in a sport shirt?

Hoping that you find these ties "summer cool" and wear them in the best of health, I am,

Yours truly,

Emanuel Pulitzer

ESP/ldm
enc.

Please forward to
Mr. Murrow

Quarante, S.

December 11, 1959

Dear Mrs. Quarante:

Thank you for your recent note and for your kind words regarding Mr. Murrow's programs.

Since Mr. Murrow is in Europe on a year's leave of absence, I shall forward your letter on to him at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Sofia M. Quarante
1 Vincent Road
Bronxville, New York

Therefore, my
beloved brethren,
be ye stedfast
unmoveable always
abounding in the work
of the [redacted]ord, for as
much as ye know
that your labour is
not in vain in the
[redacted]ord.

I CORINTHIANS 15:58

Nov. 23, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow

Greeting for a Happy Thanksgiving.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the wonderful programs you have brought to us in Small World so far this season.

Words can never say or express the depth of my appreciations in meeting these talented personalities. God has certainly chosen you as a great apostale for communication.

I am in great distress and sorrow, not only have I had a few deaths inside

3

but my only son has not contacted me in almost two yr. My John is a wonderful person, but under the protest of some ~~traitor~~ ~~so of~~ crusading he is not permitted to reach me.

This has been brought

4

about by a rejected suitor in my youth that swore to make me pay, and he has always incognito been in the back ground weaving the toils of the devil. I had never put importance to this demon and my dear son, has been lead to believe this person

5

to be some sort of missionary, not knowing of the past.

Please bear with me Mr. Murrow and pray that for Thanksgiving, Our Great American National Holiday, I will hear from him.

I know you will help me.

6

please forgive me for troubling you, but after all my disappointments I can not stand any more and the cause is not sincere.

God Bless You + Yours
Sofia M. Quaranta

P.S.
If I do not hear from him I will call out for national help

Quiter, Chris H.

February 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Quiter:

Thank you for your nice letter.

Your idea for a television program may, perhaps, have merit, however, I must tell you that I have no control over any programs other than the ones I am producing at present, therefore, I would be wasting your time if I were to grant you an interview.

Sincerely,

Mr. Chris H. Quiter
20 Lakeside Drive
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

mcc

FEB 4 1959 January 25 1959

20 Lakeside Dr.
Grand Rapids, 3 NE
Michigan

Suggests an Idea

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Television
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

"Person To Person " is and has been wonderful entertainment. But I wonder (and I think you do too) for how long? In recent shows, your interviews have been relegated to subjects, whose lives, apartments and decor hold small interest for the great bulk of American televiewers. I have watched this program for its entertaining value but better still have analysed its worth now and its tremendous potential to an ever-widening audience -- IF -- soemething is done and done soon.

I believe I have an idea for you and you program. It is such and idea - a billion dollar - idea that it would stagger the imagination of not only CBS directors and script writers but the whole television industry. The idea is being offered you first because of the format of your program and because of you, yourself,since the whole idea is related in some small measure to your early activities and your formal introduction to the entertainment world. Suffice it to say that the program idea would positively guaranteee the whole segment of the American viewing public and would be in a sense a "PersontopersonThisisyourlifeand Mikewallaceinterview" all wrapped up into one wonderful program.

Should you be interested in the idea and could make some offer (believe me, I am ignorant of the worth of scripts, ideas or royalties in your world) contingent of course upon its having the worth I think it has, I shall be happy to outline it for you in detail. Insofar as your not being able to use the idea, I will have taken the liberty of addressing an exact copy of the idea to myself, registered, dated and properly sealed to last for a period of three years, or thence to attempt to sell the idea to a comp etetive network. The cost to you of this idea can be a set fee (as we have in my business INSURANCE, a so-called "finder's fee")or a royalty on each performance or some make-shift arrangement whereby I can be paid some token for thinking up the idea, taking the trouble to write you and outline the idea. That figure can be your idea and there'll be no horsetrading since this is my first attempt outside my own field: if it should be accepted successfully, the next venture (if any) will be "who pays firstest with the mostest"

Sincerely yours,

Chris H. Quiter

Chris H. Quiter

Robb, Maxwell

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1958

Personal

Dear Ed:

That was a very nice thing for you to do -- sending me such a warm and thoughtful letter concerning my resignation. I deeply appreciate your kind comments and your good wishes.

I hope that we will have occasion to meet frequently in the days to come for I value your friendship and admire your great talents very much. May I add also that your hope that I "Stroock it rich" made quite a hit in these parts. I trust you are right!

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Max

Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to the Cabinet

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rabb, Maxwell

April 28, 1958

Dear Maxwell:

You have served your country well and if any of my tax money went to pay your munificent salary, I am well content.

The real purpose of this is to wish you much good fortune and hope you "Stroock it rich".

As ever yours,

Mr. Maxwell M. Rabb
Secretary to President
Eisenhower's Cabinet
White House
Washington, D. C.

fc

A37WX (IKE SIGNS & RABB)

RABB

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24 (AP)-MAXWELL M. RABB RESIGNED TODAY AS SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S CABINET, EFFECTIVE ABOUT MID-MAY.

RABB WILL RETURN TO PRIVATE LAW PRACTICE. IN ACCEPTING HIS RESIGNATION EISENHOWER SAID:

"IT HAS BEEN A TRULY LARGE SERVICE THAT YOU HAVE RENDERED--NOT ONLY TO ME BUT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, YOUR ASSOCIATES, AND THE NATION. NOW THAT PERSONAL REASONS REQUIRE YOUR RETURN TO PRIVATE LIFE, I MUST COMPLY WITH YOUR REQUEST TO TERMINATE DUTIES IN MID-MAY."

RABB, WHOSE HOME IS IN BOSTON, HAS BEEN ON THE PRESIDENTIAL STAFF SINCE EISENHOWER TOOK OFFICE IN 1953.

HE IS JOINING THE NEW YORK LAW FIRM OF STROOCK & STROOCK & LAVAN.

IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION, MADE PUBLIC BY THE WHITE HOUSE ALONG WITH EISENHOWER'S, RABB SAID HE IS LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF BECAUSE OF PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS WHICH HE DID NOT DETAILS.

RABB SERVED AS SECRETARY TO HENRY CABOT LODGE, NOW CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WHEN LODGE WAS U.S. SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

RABB'S ADMINISTRATION JOB AS SECRETARY TO THE CABINET WAS CREATED BY EISENHOWER. RABB ALSO HANDLED CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY MATTERS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

RZ448PES

Rabinowitz, I.

Tmt.

ignore

I. Rabinowitz
2529 N.E. 7th Ave.
Portland, Ore.

January 6, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Broadcasting
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wonder whether you would call upon our best journalists to discuss the topic stated in the enclosed letter? I feel that this might bring a lasting peace and prosperity to us and to the rest of the world. (It is true that I am a "nobody" but certainly not a fanatic or dreamer.)

The enclosed letter was composed about 4 years ago. During this time I had the opportunity to discuss this idea with our local professors for political science for long, long hours. The concensus of opinion was that this might cause the downfall of the soviets and the proper way must be sought how to go about it.

I am by no means against catching with the soviès at the present time. However, having in mind this idea, you probably will admit that we are beating about the bush; that neither the soviets nor we are just for the great strive of the masses for a better life.

As a matter of fact, I should have sent you not 2 pages but a full book dealing with all the details of the practical implementation of this idea. Unfortunately, my limited knowledge in English does not encourage me to write a book for publication.

I hope to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

I. Rabinowitz

ARE WE ON THE RIGHT ROAD?

Our main problem is communism and its aim of world domination. How and what are our weapons to cope with and to fight against those communist dominated countries? There are three alternatives: 1. military war 2. economic war. 3. ideological war.

A. Politicians and military experts, in spite of previous unrealistic prophecies, expressed their opinion and conviction that the future world war, most probably an atomic war, would mean destruction of this world and the annihilation of its population. The past and present race in armaments has proven itself in a waste of money, human blood and efforts. The Big Four conference will undoubtedly admit past mistakes and agree to disarmament.

B. An economic war would mean to our country a national catastrophe. Our rival- the soviets-, as we know, have probably the same vast amount of natural resourses and simultaneously an enormous quantity of cheap labor - labor of 800 million people- people who are able to"tighten their belts" or live on a single dish of rice, people whose government will do everything on their expense. We miss all this! As to ingenuity, facts have shown that the soviets are not behind us, either.

C. Our ideological war shall strive for;

1. To make the soviet masses fed up with their government promises of a better life after this or that "five year" plan.

2. To prove to them that the soviet aristocracy-the working class, has a much lower standard of living than that of the American.

3. That an exchange of students, professionals and other people shall be allowed to come also to our country to see what a good life looks like.

All this may seem fantastic if you bear in mind the "iron and other curtains". However, this might be easily achieved by establishing

a. A World Jury Court in Jerusalem- consisting of 2,500-3,000 jurors, in proportion to each country's population, chosen by lottery for one year's term, sessions to meet at Christmas and Eastern season. The jurors will secretly, upon disputes of governments, vote "guilty" "not guilty" or abstain. The majority vote will be taken back to the UN for an intelligent settlement of the dispute.

Figuratively speaking, the United Nations are the world's senate, the World Jury Court is its congress, with the difference, that its representatives will be unpaid, without fear of repraisals to judge to their own conscious.

Each country has a bigger or smaller amount of people, everyone with the same right to be jurors, who are resentful to their government's aims. Their leaders will try their best to improve their material and spiritual position, in order to have their vote in favor of the respective government. This especially will be an enormous task to the soviets, which certainly will make them forget about world domination.

To my knowledge, the population of the Free World is in a proportion 2:1 to that of the soviets. In addition, if we anticipate that a bigger amount of soviet jurors, being on free soil without fear of repraisals will vote to their concious, the cause of justice and common truth will be established in our present world.

B. All the procedure of this court, propoganda and common sense talk shall find a proper place in each country's press, radio and television, a device taht is much more effective than that of"Free Europe".

Will the soviet leaders accept a proposal that makes them dependent on their own people? This remains to be seen. Whatever may happen, after we suggest this idea at the Big Four conference, we are certain to find the soviet bosses softer in their demands, we are also certain that soviet masses will look upon us as their liberators.

Radio-TV Correspondents

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENTS
86TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

DAVID BRINKLEY, NBC NEWS, CHAIRMAN
LEWIS W. SHOLLENBERGER, CBS NEWS, VICE CHAIRMAN
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NED BROOKS, THREE-STAR EXTRA, MEMBER AT LARGE
EDWARD P. MORGAN, AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, MEMBER EX OFFICIO

Congress of the United States

RADIO-TELEVISION CORRESPONDENTS' GALLERIES

Washington, D. C.

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SUPERINTENDENT

Address all Communications
Care of Senate Radio-Television Gallery
Room G-25
U. S. Capitol, Washington, D. C.

November 13, 1959

Dear Associate Member:

Enclosed is your application for renewal of membership in the Radio-Television Correspondents' Association for the 86th Congress, 2nd Session.

Please complete the application and return not later than November 27th, 1959 to:

Ann M. Corrick, Secretary
Radio-Television Correspondents' Association
Room G-25, The Capitol
Washington 25, D. C.

It is requested that you make your check, in the amount of $5.00, payable to the Radio-Television Correspondents' Association.

If during the forthcoming session of Congress you have occasion to be on assignment in the Capitol, please advise either Robert C. Hough, Superintendent, Senate Radio-Television Gallery or Robert M. Menaugh, Superintendent, House Radio-Television Gallery in advance of your arrival in order that temporary credentials may be prepared for you.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Ann M. Corrick

Ann M. Corrick
Secretary

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE RADIO–TELEVISION CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION

....., 19.....

To the Executive Committee of the Radio–Television Correspondents' Association.

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby apply for an Associate Membership in the Radio–Television Correspondents' Association,

representing ....., an organization engaged in the dissemination of news by radio, wireless, or similar means of transmission; whose home office is

located at ....., in the State of .....

I am not engaged in the prosecution of claims or the promotion of legislation pending before the Congress, the departments, or independent agencies. I am not employed in any legislative or executive department or independent agency of the Government, or by any foreign government or representative thereof. I do not receive, directly or indirectly, remuneration from, nor am I engaged in any lobby activities for nor furnish any special information to any organization, individual, or group of individuals for the influencing of prices on any commodity or stock exchange.

I further state that my chief professional attention is given to the gathering or reporting of news for radio stations, systems, or news-gathering agencies primarily serving radio stations and systems.

My official position with the above organization is .....

Respectfully,

....

(Address for mail)

CERTIFICATION BY EMPLOYER

I hereby certify that the above applicant is employed by .....

..... in the capacity as stated in paragraph 3.

.....

(Title) .....

(DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)

FOR SECRETARY'S FILES

Application received ..... Remarks:

Membership fee received .....

Application approved .....

Renewal of membership received .....

....., *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
RADIO-TELEVISION CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 47360–h

Radwell, Louis

June 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Radwell:

Thank you for your letter of June 1st.

Your kind comments about my past programs are indeed appreciated.

I shall shortly be leaving on my year's leave of absence from CBS, and am planning to spend a lot of my time abroad in Europe. However, one is not able to obtain a visa from the State Department in which to visit China today.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis Radwell
128 Woods Avenue
Malverne, New York

128 Woods Avenue, Malverne, New York

June 1, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I write as one of your admirers to make a suggestion to you---in the field of "visual communication".

For years your informative programs have helped me considerably in understanding important events and problems, both national and international.

I refer, among others, to the McCarthy telecast, the recent international conversations, the Montgomery interview, and the Dr. Taylor testimonial dinner on WNYC-FM, which was an uplifting, superlative performance.. As a "genius in the field of visual communication", you have shed light on many a dark and confused area.

Surely you will agree that the greatest dark and confused area, as far as Americans are concerned, is that of Red China.

To flourish as a democracy, we need to know, to understand. To continue in ignorance of so vast a complex as Red China is to endanger our very life as a nation. Realistic policies and attitudes must be based on reliable information and knowledge.

Soon you will be traveling on your year's leave. Why not include a trip to Red China---with your camera?

As a reporter will you consider this suggestion---not only as a distinct service to your country---but indeed to mankind?

Sincerely,

Louis Radwell

Louis Radwell.

Raeburn, Vic
F

April 2, 1959

Mr. Victor T. Raeburn
Air France
683 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Raeburn:

As Mr. Murrow is at present in Europe, I am writing to thank you for your letter to him of March 31. I am sure he would wish me to extend to you his best wishes for your future ventures.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

AIR FRANCE

March 31, 1959

MANAGER OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
NORTH, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN DIVISION

683 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There are occasions when circumstances require difficult decisions, decisions that require departure from the scenes and habits of many years, and the breaking away from friendly ties and faces.

It has been my pleasure and privilege to have enjoyed your personal friendly regard and cooperation in my capacity as Manager of Public Relations for Air France. Your assistance has made my task immeasurably easier, as well as productive, and has helped to build the prestige of Air France in America.

In leaving the familiar haunts of the airline fraternity and the services of "The World's Largest Airline," I would indeed be remiss if I did not express my sincere appreciation to you for your many cordial efforts.

Your cooperation with my many friends in Air France will enhance the continued progress of this great airline which, as you know, has been my dedicated endeavor.

With my sincerest compliments and best regards.

Cordially,

Victor T. Raeburn

Victor T. Raeburn

Rahm, John

JOHN L. RAHM
~~40 BEVERLY ROAD~~
WEST HARTFORD 7, CONNECTICUT
~~TELEPHONE ADAMS 3-1471A~~

MEMBER
THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE U. S. A., NEW YORK

20 Aspinwall Street
Tottenville 7, S.I., N.Y.
May 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When I learned some time ago that you intend to leave N B C on July 1 I must admit I felt very sorry and I wish to let you know that my wife and I myself will miss you very much. We have always enjoyed listening to your broadcasts - I believe I have told you that before - at 7.45 p. m. and I can still remember very well hearing your voice during the London blitz standing on the roof of a building seeing other burning buildings around you and I am wondering if we shall once again experience something like that on a still more gigantic scale and I sincerely pray "don't let us"!

Well, I wish you and your family everything good - by the way, how is your boy, who also used to say a few words, when you broadcast from New York? I expect he is a big boy by this time - during your one year vacation and we hope to hear from you again when you come back, if we ourselves are still alive at that time, we are both of us over eighty, you know.

Wishing you and your family good luck in every way and with kindest regards I am

Sincerely yours

John L. Rahm

Henry Rahmel

Mr. Henry Rahmel
A.C. Nielsen Company
2101 Howard Street
Chicago 45, Illinois

Dear Mr. Rahmel:

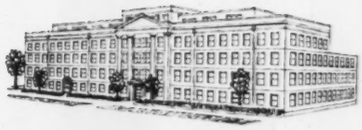
I am most grateful for your suggestion that I get in touch with Mr. Wharfield. I shall do so in mid-July and meanwhile thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

cc: Mr. Wharfield.

A. C. NIELSEN COMPANY



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NIELSEN BUILDING · CHICAGO

NIELSEN MARKETING SERVICE

WORLD'S LARGEST MARKETING RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

2101 HOWARD STREET · CHICAGO 45, ILLINOIS · HOLLYCOURT 5-4400

June 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following our phone conversation last week -- apropos your note of June 5 to Mr. Nielsen -- have discussed your query with Al Wharfield, Vice President in our New York office.

Al has spent six months in England, since the advent of commercial television there, working with various industry leaders in our behalf. As indicated on the phone, I believe he will be able to help you.

As I also mentioned, Al is recovering from an ankle injury incurred while he was vacationing recently in Burmuda. He is now ambulatory and can be reached at Murray Hill 8-1020 (our office) or his apartment at OR. 3-6829.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Henry Rahmel

Henry Rahmel:gm

cc: Mr. A. M. Wharfield

6

P.S. Pls come back at me if foregoing is less than fully satisfactory. HR

2101 HOWARD STREET · CHICAGO 45 · · 575 LEXINGTON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22 · · MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA · · FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN
OXFORD, ENGLAND · · TORONTO, CANADA · · SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA · · WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND · · AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS
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NIELSEN COUPON CLEARING HOUSE (CLINTON, IOWA)
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Ramey, Wanda

24 KCBS NEW YORK 1-22-59

RECEIVED
1959 JAN 23 AM 9:06
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.

FRED FRIENTLY CBS NEW YORK

WLD APPREC SHORT PHONOTAPE INTERVIEW WITH EDWARD R MURROW CONCERNING

REACTION TO "THE BUSINESS OF SEX" PROGRAM. WILL FONE YOU FRI

DAY EARLY AFTERNOON CONCERNING POSSIBILITY.

WANDA RAMEY KCBS SF

~~It has not seen~~

Miss Ramey sends
her regards back

NO

Ramey

Ramsay, A. E.

Stockholm, September 5, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I, long an ardent fan of yours, bid you welcome to Sweden! During my six years in America, "This is the News" became a by-word which I seldom missed--it raised the curtain for what, indeed, was the news of the day. Eventually, "Good night and good luck!" became almost a personal greeting without which a day wasn't quite complete. And your message on Thanksgiving Day in 1953 will always be remembered by me because it caught and gave so much of what this day is and means in America (as you may know, Thanksgiving is not celebrated as an official holiday in Scandinavia), and it conveyed a great deal about yourself, too. Later, I have watched your TV-programs on several occasions with keen interest and one of my most prized--and often envied!--souvenirs from the U.S. is a complete set of the "I can hear it now"-records.

As one who is keenly interested in people, events, and trends of our time and as one who has grown to admire your grasp of and ability to penetrate these, may I send you a grateful, personal greeting. When I read of your visit in Sweden in this morning's paper, I decided to act upon a long-felt desire and send you these lines. Especially, I would like to tell you what your broadcasts meant to me during my first years in U.S.A. I came there quite young, feeling, as Wolfe says, "naked and alone" in a truly strange, new world. At the same time, I wanted to understand and gain at least some penetrating knowledge of what America was all about. Far be it from me to say that I have attained this knowledge but however much or little I may have understood, your broadcasts over radio and TV have been informative and inspiring as few other experiences. My sincere thanks.

Since I want to be perfectly honest, I must close by adding that it would be the coming-true of a sincerely felt hope of mine if you would find time and interest for even a very brief personal meeting with me. I realize that you are very probably busy with numerous appointments. On the other hand, I'm bold enough to believe that it may be of interest to you, in connection with "getting the pulse of Sweden today", to meet someone who is well rooted in both the U.S. and Sweden and therefore looks upon this country with American eyes while, at the same time, having a somewhat deeper kinship and, perhaps, understanding of it than a true-blue American.

It's in no way my intention to impose upon you but if this letter, in your opinion, is of enough interest to you to warrant a personal meeting, I would be happy and grateful. I may be reached at home today and tomorrow at 0760-322 07. During week-days, my office number is 22 75 20.

Wishing you a successful and interesting trip out of which will be born many more thought-provoking and challenging broadcasts, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Anders E. Ramsay

(Mr.) Anders E, Ramsay

Oxundavägen 64, Upplands-Väsby. Sweden.

Rand, Sidney

October 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Rand:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I regret to have to tell you that I will be unable to comply with your request for a personal interview on one of my programs, since the only program I can think of is my PERSON TO PERSON and that is all planned for the duration of the season.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sidney S. Rand
1441 Broadway
New York 18, New York

mcc

Rand Pillo Case ~~Corporation~~

MANUFACTURERS OF THE EXCLUSIVE **Hide-away** PILLOWCASE

1441 BROADWAY · NEW YORK 18, N. Y. · LOngacre 5-3690-1

October 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am the inventor of a pillowcase which is being sold in some of the finest department stores throughout the country - Lord & Taylor, McCutcheon, Saks Fifth Avenue, Bloomingdale, Stern, 42 Street; also A.M.C. New York, who are the buyers for the Liberty House in Hawaii, Hudson, Lazarus and many other well known stores.

This item is called "Hide-away Pillow Case," and it has the distinction of being the only patented pillowcase in the United States.

If a personal interview can be arranged on one of your programs at your convenience, I feel certain that it may prove advantageous to a multitude of your viewers.

Your attention to my request will be gratefully appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Sidney S. Rand

Sidney S. Rand

SSR/lr

My home address is: 440 West End Ave.
New York 24, N.Y.

Tel. TRafalgar 7-8376

Randall, Edwin T.

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Randall:

Thank you for your letter of January 28th. I have received the tapes, but have not yet had an opportunity to listen to them. I shall hope to be able to do so soon.

As for the financial aid required, if it was not possible for you to arrange for such aid through the Fund for the Republic, I regret to say that I do not know what further to suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

mcc

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

January 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because of the decrepit condition of our machinery we were slow in getting a copy of the older Dabbs tape for you, but you must by now have received the two, one made two years ago in his home in South Carolina, the other more recently here in Philadelphia. I hope you like them and find other people who like them.

I do very much hope also that you have had opportunity to listen to the Norfolk tape and that you feel there is value in distributing this kind of material.

We are in a real cricis on account of the condition of our machinery, and are going to need to find at least $5000 to replace it before we can send out our February listing and resume the distribution of our 15 minute weekly series. So we will be very deeply appreciative of any suggestion you may have as to where we might find it. Of course we're also looking for the larger funds to increase our distribution to the point where it can begin to show consequences onthe country as a whole.

Thank you very much for your time and encouragement.

Sincerely,

Edwin T. Randall

ETR/emr

Randall, Edwin T.

f

January 9, 1959

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pa.

Dear Mr. Randall:

Thank you for your letter of December 29. Mrs. Roosevelt has already spoken to me about you and I should like to see you.

Unfortunately, Fridays are difficult for me. Would 3 p.m. on Tuesday, January 20, be convenient for you? If not, perhaps you could get in touch with my secretary to arrange another time.

Sincerely yours,

EKM:skh

EDWIN T. RANDALL
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
WALLINGFORD, PA.
LOwell 6-2578

December 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I very much hope that Mrs. Roosevelt (whose note to you I enclose) is correct and that you will be interested in our operation. I know you are a very busy person and that a mob of people are always trying to bend your ear toward their special interests. But we do have a totally different approach to the whole business of "propaganda" broadcasting, and since it is already in operation you might find it interesting. I know you can give us some help if you can find the time to meet me.

I'm just recovering from major surgery but the doctor says I can go to New York any time after January 10. Friday is my best day for such a trip, so I'd be happy if the 16th would suit you. Otherwise I could arrange to come any day between the 12 and the 23.

Sincerely,

Edwin T. Randall

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
202 FIFTY-SIXTH STREET WEST
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

December 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will introduce to you Mr. Edwin T. Randall about whom I spoke to you at our luncheon.

I am sure you will be very much interested to talk with Mr. Randall and I hope it will be possible for you to give him a few minutes of your valuable time.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Raphael, Chas.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FREE JURISTS, INC.

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS

36 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

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—
CHARLES G. RAPHAEL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
OXFORD 7-0998

February 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you may know, the International Commission of Jurists has sponsored an International Congress, which met from January 5th to January 10th, in New Delhi. From all accounts, and from my own observation, the meeting was a huge success. Some 185 practicing lawyers, judges, and teachers of law from 53 countries attended the Congress in their individual capacities and systematically discussed the Rule of Law in a free society. The Congress was opened by Prime Minister Nehru. It was divided into four committees, each charged with the examination of a section of the working paper prepared by the Commission on the basis of a questionnaire which had been circulated among some 20,000 lawyers in the free world. This working paper covered the field of the legislative, executive, criminal process, judiciary and legal profession. Each committee, after intensive consideration and discussion, reported its conclusions to the plenary session, where, by the unanimous vote of the Congress, they were incorporated into The Declaration of Delhi. The Declaration calls upon members of the legal profession of all countries to give a practical effect to these principles in their own communities.

Knowing your interest in all that the Rule of Law implies, I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith a set of the reports of the four committees, and a copy of The Declaration of Delhi. I also enclose herewith a copy of the remarks made by Dudley B. Bonsal, Esq., President of the Bar Association of the City of New York, which he has recently made before the New York State Bar Association. I hope this material will be of use to you in your work. You will, of course, feel free to call on me for any additional material or information that you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. Raphael

CHARLES G. RAPHAEL

CGR:hf
Encs

Rathbone, Basil

ENDICOTT . 7.6138.

135 Central Park West
New York City.
N.Y.

Dear Ed. our sincerest congratulations on the most entertaining, provocative, stimulating & intelligent program on T.V. EVER! "Small world"! I suppose a heck of a lot of our listeners-viewers feel as we do - we want to be there, on it & in it! From our setting room we snap & shout comments to Jim guests pro & con! For instance - tonight so much of what Ed Murrow said one agreed with - but does he really suppose that the U.S.S.R. has other than one objective in cultural exchange! to further discredit the U.S & glorify

the U.S.S.R. - They have no propaganda the arts, sports, or "What have you" that is not geared to one purpose - their own aggrandisment. Does Mr Stunde seriously contend that anyone in the Communist hierarchy is really interested in the fellowship of mankind! Ye Gods! - Every program so far has produced most provocative questions & answers in many many homes I am sure. Can one be interviewed by your "board of experts" in order to estimate ones competency to appear on your program? There are many things one would like to discuss on such a program & maybe there may be a place for me one day - I would love it!

Best wishes from us all

Yours Sincerely. Basil (RATHBONE)

P.S.! Dear Ed.

I would send to Russia:-

1 Judith Anderson in The Medea
2 The Emperor Jones
3 Desire under the Elms
4 My fair Lady.
5 Oklahoma
6. An Evening with Danny Kaye - Pearl Bailey & Harry Belafonte
7 The Lunts in "The Visit"
8 An all star cast of "Julius Caesar"
9. The Heiress - with myself & Julie Harris!

Yours
Basil (RATH BONE)

Please advise 1st U.S. Minister of Fine arts!!

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Gitlin

from: Mr. Murrow

November 26, 1958

This is an unusually promising young Englishman, whose record you may care to keep in your files.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Day

from: Mr. Murrow

November 26, 1958

This is an unusually promising young Englishman, whose record you may care to keep in your files.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Mickelson

from: Mr. Murrow

November 26, 1958

This is an unusually promising young Englishman, whose record you may care to keep in your files.

COPY

1 West 72nd Street

New York 23.

20 November, 1958

Dear Ed:

Thank you a thousand times for sparing me a moment in your busy day and giving me the words of "comfort and advice". I agree with you to leave over any idea with regard to CBS and just wait and see what might come along - anyway I am lucky to be able to go to Ogilvy Benson & Mather as a jumping-board into advertising.

I enclose more copies of my resume as you suggested, but please don't put yourself to any trouble on my account.

I do hope we shall be seeing you again soon - I know that my mama would love to see you before she sails home.

With reiterated thanks for your counsel.

Yours,

Tim.

1 West 72nd Street
New York 23.

20 November.

Dear Ed,

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I do hope we shall be seeing you again soon — I know that my mama would love to see you before she sails home.

With reiterated thanks for your counsel,

Yours.

Jim.

JOHN R. RATHBONE

Address: 1 West 72nd Street, Apartment 10 — Telephone: Susquehanna 7-8563

or

c/o Captain Paul Hammond, USNR (Ret.)
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y. — Telephone: Oregon 9-2525

Son of: John R. Rathbone, M.P., Aviator World War II
Killed in Action 1940 ; and
Mrs. Paul Wright (Born Boston) -- Member Parliament 1940 to 1946

Age: 25 years old

Education:

1940/44	Greenvale School, Long Island
1944/46	King's Meade School, Sussex
1946/51	Eton College 1949 Passed School Certificate with Distinction
1953/56	Christ Church, Oxford Graduated in Politics, Philosophy & Economics

Languages: French

Background:

1951/53	Served as Second Lieutenant in Germany in King's Royal Rifle Corps.
1956/58	Trainee with Robert Benson Lonsdale & Co. Ltd. Investment Bankers in London

References: Paul Hammond, Captain USNR (Ret.)
230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Charles S. Bird, Esq.,
Chairman of the Board, Charles S. Bird & Son, Inc.
East Walpole, Massachusetts

JOHN R. RATHBONE

Address: 1 West 72nd Street, Apartment 10 — Telephone: Susquehanna 7-8563

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c/o Captain Paul Hammond, USNR (Ret.)
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230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Charles S. Bird, Esq.,
Chairman of the Board, Charles S. Bird & Son, Inc.
East Walpole, Massachusetts

Rathburn, F. W.

July 8, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Thank you very much for the Transcript of your news broadcast of June 16th, sent so promptly at my request.

Sincerely

F. M. Rathburn

Mrs. Lawrance W. Rathbun

Rattner, Joan
F

This Week
MAGAZINE

485 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y. · OXford 7-5500

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

December 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Nichols is away at the moment and in his absence I want to thank you for sending us your quotation for our "Words To Live By" page. I am putting through a contract for the $50 guarantee payment and when your contribution fits into our schedule, we will be sure to let you know.

Thank you again for your prompt response.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Rattner

Joan Rattner
Special Features Editor

JR:mjs

Rau, Lowell Sanford

February 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Rau:

Many thanks for your nice letter of January 19th stating your program idea.

Unfortunately, I have no control over any programs other than the ones I am at present producing.

If you care to pursue your idea, please contact our Director of Public Affairs programs, Mr. Irving Gitlin.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lowell Sanford Rau
BFA, AM ASCE
830 "J" Avenue
Coronado, California

mcc

offers ideas

830 "J" Avenue
Coronado, Calif.
January 19, 1959

Edgar R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

"Things happen because we permit them to happen." Your kind of reporting is known to me and as such I heartily approve. To carry on more effectively, I suggest a vehicle to convey your thoughts. The primary approach would be to hold up a mirror to ourselves by the use of typical characters who would directly experience the various social and political abuses.

Four characters come to mind, the Irishman with his interest in politics, the Yankee with his exactitude of the law and business deals (Ephraim Tutt), the Southern Colonel with his love of the horses and gambling an anti-negrophile and finally the Jew with his knowledge of human nature and exploitation thereof.

"Politics make strange bedfellows," is a recognised truth. Let all four characters join together in a political club. Let the vicissitudes of the members be ridiculous, ludicrous, raucous or pitiful as the occasion may suggest, advancing one character or another as the occasion warrants.

These characters could travel over the country, visit cities, contact local political groups and rackets, have fun, fall into ridiculous predicaments, indulge in much eating and drinking, smoking and auto buying, always with a humorous twist. The lines could be written around the commercial and so avoid any formal advertising except to announce that the show is available by courtesy of a certain company.

Above all, the program should be simple, slightly above the level of Amos and Andy, point out no morals, draw no conclusions but expose the truth. Sympathy must always be with the character, who considers himself high minded and is always good natured and of enough means to travel.

I ask no financial gain from this suggestion except whatever you may choose to offer.

Very truly yours,

Lowell Sanford Rau

Lowell Sanford Rau, BFA, AM ASCE, Prof. Engineer

Readers Digest

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

December 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your letter of December 5th giving us your permission to reprint a condensed version of your speech in our U.S. and all foreign editions. We understand that the rights will not be exclusive and we are quite willing to use the material on that basis.

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie Nicholson

Marjorie Nicholson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

EDITORIAL OFFICE

Reader's Digest

January 16, 1959

Mr. John C. Gibbons
The Reader's Digest
Prudential Plaza
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear John:

Thanks very much indeed for the kind words in your letter of January 5. It would be churlish of me not to say that I was considerably pleased that the Digest thought my remarks worth digesting. Sometimes, it seems to me that talking anywhere about anything is utterly futile, but I guess we have to keep on trying. Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

THE READER'S DIGEST

Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois WHitehall 4-2544

JOHN C. GIBBONS

January 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have read and reread the speech you made on October 15 to the Radio and Television Convention in Chicago.

What you had to say was overdue. It needed saying desperately.

You are to be congratulated for your superb treatment of the subject and the sense of urgency which you brought to it.

Sincerely,

JCG:en

Ream, Rev. D. C.

December 22, 1959

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 25th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling in Europe, I have forwarded your letter on to him there.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Rev. Donald C. Ream
Alexandria First Presbyterian Church of Mt. Pleasant
R. D. Milford, N. J.

Alexandria First Presbyterian Church of Mt. Pleasant

R. D. MILFORD, N. J.

Telephone: Frenchtown 313-R-12

DONALD C. REAM
MINISTER

November 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Something that you said, quoted by LOOK in a feature story about your "year of retirement," has lodged in my mind since the moment I read it. It was a statement to the effect that in the peak hours the TV industry was feeding pap to the American viewer. The thought was made to stand out in even bolder relief by a contemplation of the work that you and Mr. Friendly and your associates are doing. For this work, you deserve our heart-felt thanks. You hereby have mine.

Something further has lodged in my mind as a result of your statements, and it is also in regard to securing answers to this "further question" that I write you. It is this: are there opportunities in the industry for persons who share this awareness of need with you? Opportunites for sincere and willing persons who have no desire for name-credit or personal publicity, but who would be content to aid somewhere in the background, doing the necessary tasks that must go into such efforts as yours and those like them. Opportunities for persons who were not seeking wealth or recognition, but only the knowledge that they were making a contribution to this over-all aim of raising the content-standard of Television.

I sometimes believe that this task to which you have devoted yourself is so important that if I could fit into one of the categories above-mentioned I would be mightily tempted to do it; for this, too, is an expression of Christian concern, though it may not go overtly under that name. If you are ever recruiting, here is my tentative expression of interest. Two qualities I could bring with me would be youth and enthusiasm; other than that— who knows? My work in a small world has been person to person!

Sincerely,

Donald Ream

Donald Ream

Reck, Clarence

January 15, 1958

Dear Clarence:

Very many thanks for your Christmas card and all the good wishes.

It was kind of you to send me the shot of Harry Truman and me on the boat.

Best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clarence Reck
12 Walnut Street
Littlestown, Pennsylvania

mcc

nice
note +
TNT

HAPPY HOLIDAYS AND

EVERY GOOD WISH

FOR THE NEW YEAR

MR. & MRS. CLARENCE REEK
12 WALNUT ST.
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Hello Ed:

Hope you will accept the picture of you and Harry Truman taken on the Florida Keys last February. Thanks a lot for giving us the opportunity to get the shot.

We caught some nice ones from the same boat the next day.

Best of luck to you and your family in the new year ahead.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS AND

EVERY GOOD WISH

FOR THE NEW YEAR

MR. + MRS. CLARENCE REEK
12 WALNUT ST.
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Hello Ed:

Hope you will accept the picture of your and Nancy Irwin taken on the Florida Keys last February. Thanks a lot for giving me the opportunity to get the photo.

We caught some nice ones from the same boat the night day.

Best of luck to you and your family in the new year ahead.

Redgate, Gloria

February 11, 1959

Dear Miss Redgate:

Thank you for your nice letter.

I am sorry to say that I cannot possibly use your idea. My present schedule of radio and television prevents me from taking an interest in additional ideas. However, thank you for taking the time to write and tell me about it.

Sincerely,

Miss GloridaCalamar Redgate
R. D. # 3
Middletown, New York

mcc

Pgm idea

Redgate, G. C.

RD #3 Middletown, N.Y.
January I7, I959

Dear Mr Murrow:

I am an artist. I enter my paintings into shows such as the National Academy, the Audabon Artists, the Pennsylvania Academy, the San Francisco Art Association and many other national shows. Sometimes I am accepted and sometimes I am not. Every artist wonders why one painting will make it and another will not or why one painting will not make one big show and be accepted and perhaps win first prize in another. According to statistics more people go to art museums than to baseball games. The lay public is interested in art.

My idea is to go behind the scenes when the jury is making its' decisions and show the paintings and hear the jury accept or reject.

Please let me know if you can use this idea. If you can't would you let me know who might. I would be interested in discussing it as there are many facets in entering national art shows from the artists' point of view that would be of interst.

Sincerely Yours

Gloria Calamar Redgate

Redway, Dr. Brayton

Doctor and Mrs. Brayton Skinner Redway
have the honour of
announcing the marriage of their daughter
Kathleen Newton
to
Mr. Ralph Ellsworth Ladue, junior
on Thursday, the twenty-third of October
One thousand, nine hundred and fifty-eight
The First Reformed Church
New York

Reed, Leonard

May 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Reed:

I am sorry it has taken so long to comply with your request of April 30th. Rather extensive search of our script files was required.

The attached scripts seem to be the only ones that are likely to be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leonard Reed
Special Projects Officer
Voice of America
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

gw
encl

VOICE OF AMERICA
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Voice of America is preparing a radio documentary on the subject of disarmament in the post war era. To do an effective and convincing documentary, we should very much like to make use of radio commentaries of the times on several related subjects, and we had hoped that we would be able to use the outstanding American commentators for this purpose.

We wonder, then, whether you would be able to provide us with three items:

1.) a copy of the script or recording of any of your commentaries between 1945 and 1950 discussing the implications of the atomic age -- its dangers and its potential for the welfare of humanity;

2.) a copy of the script or recording of any single commentary of yours discussing the Atoms for Peace proposals of President Eisenhower made on December 8, 1953;

3.) a copy of the script or recording of any single commentary by you on the Open Skies plan proposed by President Eisenhower at Geneva on July 21, 1955. - Collingwood

We hope to schedule our broadcast for Decoration Day, so I wonder whether we might have this material as rapidly as possible. If for any reason the material is not available, would you let me know by mail or telephone.

The only other commentators we are approaching on this subject are H. V. Kaltenborn, Eric Sevareid and John Daly.

Sincerely,

Leonard Reed

Leonard Reed
Special Projects Officer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Thomas Reedy

March 23, 1959

Dear Tom:

Thanks for your note. At some time, probably in September, I do hope to spend a little time in Sweden. I shall bring my own clubs and I am sure that our combined resourcefulness can produce the martinis.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Thomas A. Reedy
The Associated Press
Klara Sodra Kyrkogata 18
Stockholm, Sweden

kt

DENMARK NORWAY SWEDEN FINLAND

AIR MAIL

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SCANDINAVIAN SERVICES

Feb. 19,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York

Dear Ed:

We carried a story from New York that you plan a Sabbatical of travel and contemplation. It's been quite a few years since we hoisted Martinis after a glorious round of golf at Berlin-Wannsee so this is to say if that "travel" means coming this way, please know that we have a good course with left-handed clubs available and the Martinis are satisfactory.

With best regards,

Tom

KLARA SODRA KYRKOGATA 18
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

THOMAS A. REEDY
CHIEF OF SCANDINAVIAN SERVICES

Reese, Howard C.

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Reese:

I have your letter in which you mention your proposal for a television program.

Unfortunately, even thought it may perhaps have merit, I have no control over any programs other than my own at CBS.

I suggest you write to Mr. Irving Gitlin, our Director of Public Affairs' programs if you care to pursue your proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Howard C. Reese
President
Jeffrey Marshall Associates
P. O. Box 367
Silver Spring, Maryland

mcc

JEFFREY MARSHALL ASSOCIATES

P. O. Box 367, Silver Spring, Maryland
Telephone JUniper 9-7525

January 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

no interest

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We hope that you will not think it presumptuous on our part if we bring our proposed television program to your notice. It is an educational program, one of a history series we are working on, and we call it "The Course of Revolution."

As a journalist, you are aware of the momentous events of the twentieth century which can truly be classified as the age of revolution and war. The object of "The Course of Revolution" is to provide background for an understanding of the times in which we live.

We think that an interesting program can be developed, (audience level, say, Time-Life readership), in which the revolutions that have taken place in China, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Germany and in colonial areas are interpreted under the direction of authorities in these fields and with the necessary film background and musical accompaniment. To assist us in our program we are in touch with history specialists at major universities in the country who indicate their enthusiasm and cooperation in our project. Should you think that it also has merit, we shall be glad to send you a list of these professors.

As we conceive the program, it would be in thirteen half-hour units with, as we suggest, the use of visual and audio aids.

Our purpose in writing to you is to determine your possible interest in helping us launch this program. We shall be pleased to send you any further data you may wish. I plan to be in New York January 26th. If you think it constructive, perhaps a meeting could be arranged to explore this matter.

Yours sincerely,

JEFFREY MARSHALL ASSOCIATES

Howard C. Reese

Howard C. Reese
President

Reichers, B

November 11, 1959

Dear Miss Reichers:

Thank you for your gracious letter of October 31st which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of that time, he will be unable to reply to your note.

I have looked through our files, but unfortunately was unsuccessful in finding any information on this "Mission to Moscow." I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Barbara Reichers
30 Amherst Place
Livingston, New Jersey

30 Amherst Place
Livingston, New Jersey
October 31, 1959

Dear Mr. Morrow,

My name is Barbara Reichers and I am a senior in Livingston High School. About twenty years ago, my uncle, Lt. Col. Louis G. Reichers flew former Governor Averill E. Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook to Moscow. You were covering the event and called my father, Albert J. Reichers, from London. We lived in

Jersey City then.)

This year for my senior term paper I am writing about the mission to Moscow. I was wondering if you might have any information about the trip you could give me.

Thank you for anything you can do - it will be appreciated greatly.

Sincerely yours,
Barbara J. Reichers
30 Amherst Place
Livingston,
New Jersey.

10/31/59

Scarsdale July 4th Committee

49 SPENCER PLACE, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

POST OFFICE BOX 336 :-: TELEPHONE SC 3-6044

Reimer

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Mr. Harold H. Tucker
Mr. Henry L. Ughetta, II
Mrs. J. H. Wallis
Mrs. George W. Wilson
Mrs. Maurice Lee Woodhull

June 25, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow

The Scarsdale 4th of July Committee wish to acknowledge the arrival of the phonograph records which will add greatly to the interest of our Celebrity Auction.

We join wholeheartedly with Dr. & Mrs. Rusk in sincere thanks and appreciation of your gracious participation in our "sharing" Fourth of July Celebration.

Gratefully yours,
Ursula Squier Reimer
(Mrs. O.B.

Renault

RENAULT of France

RENAULT, INC.

750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • YUKON 6-6060

November 6, 1958

Hi: you fix a date ✓ 1 pm Wed 19 Nov. Brussels.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for your letter of October the 31.

I am very pleased, indeed, to have your comments with reference to our television commercials; we naturally are pleased with them, but to get the unbiased opinion from someone in your position is most gratifying.

I would like very much to have luncheon with you in the near future and if convenient to you, perhaps we could make it on Friday, November 14 at the "Brussels" at about 12:30 p.m. If you already have an appointment for that day, will you please suggest another date when you are free.

Thank you again for your letter and sincere best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Robert E. Valode
Vice President and
General Manager

140/1175/EN:nv

Robert Renow
~~[illegible]~~
f.

April 6, 1959

Professor Robert Renow
Hollyhock Hollow Farm
R.D., Ravena, N.Y.

Dear Professor Renow:

I have had an opportunity to read only portions of your book and it is already clear that you have made a most significant contribution. I shall write again when I have had an opportunity to read the entire volume. Thank you very much indeed for sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
ALBANY

Hollyhock Hollow Farm
R.D., Ravena, N. Y.
March 30, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Quaker Hills estates,
Pauling, New York.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Your deep awareness and public concern for the problem expounded in this book has prompted me to take the liberty of sending you a complimentary authors' copy.

OUR NEW LIFE WITH THE ATOM is a handbook on the atomic age, offering the non-scientific layman a "working knowledge" of this great new revolution which has come upon us. We feel that it answers a great need. Until now we have not been able to find anywhere a concise, simply told, yet comprehensive story of atom-splitting with its consequences to us and to our nation and the world.

A survey among my colleagues of State University (most of them Ph.D.'s and many of them scientists, doctors and atomic scientists) led to the shocking discovery that only a small percentage of them had possession of the most fundamental facts about the new age, and most of them were victims of the most ignorant conceptions, such as: "when radioactivity becomes too bad, they will find a pill for it," etc. I would say that not one in a hundred Americans has any grasp of the political implications of this new age, or of where it may lead us.

Yet everywhere we found, mixed in with a dread of the unknown, a deep need to know what it is all about. The tavern keeper, the shoe man, the bus driver all expressed this sentiment: "Well, we ought to know about it, shouldn't we? Good or bad--we ought to know!" They don't want to face it--but they know they must.

We are trying to do a service here, and Bob Crowell, too, feels that he is answering a real need.

For your information as to who I am, let me draw a brief sketch. I have taught political science at this institution (with 3 years out for a stretch in the infantry in New Guinea) for 23 years. I have a Ph.D. from Columbia University. I am now a Colonel in the New York Army Nat'l Guard. My books have been in large part college and high school texts, all of them stressing American problems and their political solutions--or the finding of them. My goal has always been an informed and intelligent citizenship--capable of charting and controlling its own future.

Moreover, I am Chairman of Eastern Chapter of Nature Conservancy. Nature Conservancy is the organization which has taken over your property at Quaker Hills to make of it a nature preserve to be protected from exploitation and development. The Beattys and the Gunnisons are well acquainted with me. We write for Harper's Magazine on occasion and for numerous other periodicals. If you find this book worthy you will greatly gratify the hopeful authors. Most sincerely yours,

(Professor of Political Science) Robert Rienow

Renshaw, W.

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Renshaw:

Thank you for your letter of March 11.

I am coming to London in order to film an interview with Field Marshall Montgomery, but unfortunately will not be staying long enough to accept your gracious invitation to address the Manchester branch of the English Speaking Union.

Thank you for inviting me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. H. Renshaw
Business Manager
Manchester Chamber of Commerce
Ship Canal House
King Street
Manchester 2, England

ERM:jmi

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

TELEPHONE
DEAnsgate 5574
TELEGRAMS
COMMERCE MANCHESTER
P.O BOX 559

SHIP CANAL HOUSE
KING STREET
MANCHESTER 2

WHR/JCG.

11th March, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We believe that you will be visiting this country during the year and we should like to seize this opportunity cordially to invite you to be a Guest Speaker at a Luncheon organized by the Manchester branch of the English Speaking Union. No doubt you are familiar with the aims and objects of the Union, enjoying as it does wide popularity in the United States as well as Britain. To preserve this essential link the U.S. Consul General for this area serves on the General Committee.

The luncheon proceedings which are informal, usually last from approximately 12.45 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Out of this the Speaker's allotted time is usually 30/35 minutes.

We are quite sure that you would have something very interesting to relate and the members would be extremely grateful for such an example of Anglo- U.S. co-operation.

Whilst we greatly appreciate that you must have an exceedingly full programme of events, we hope that you might find it possible to consider our invitation.

Yours faithfully,

William Renshaw.

(W.H. Renshaw)
Business Manager.

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
580 Park Avenue.
New York 21, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Reubens, Beryl

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Beryl Reubens

December 18, 1958

Bill Fiset, television editor of the Oakland California Tribune and syndicated writer (NANA), has written us that he will be in town the week of January 5. He has requested an interview with you, if at all possible, on either the 6th, 7th or 8th of January.

I feel this would result in quite good publicity on the West coast, but I am conscious of the many demands on your time and do no more than inquire whether you would like to grant the interview.

Beryl

BR/bl

Reubens, Boyle

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Reubens

from: Mr. Murrow March 17, 1959

One, I say you my grateful thanks for your gracious note of March 5 and two, I have no clue as to what my duties or obligations might be when I return, but I hope and believe that we will find a way of continuing to work together and, perhaps, to expand our areas of activity.

Thanks, again.

ERM/hl

March 5, 1959

Dear Ed,

Now that the tempest has lulled a bit is as good a time as any to say the following.

In my twelve years at CBS I have had the opportunity of working with - for varying lengths of time - most of the great and near great names in the entertainment world, among them yourself.

By my second year, the glamor - for a lad from the mill town of McKeesport, Pa. - working with such people as Lucille Ball and Jack Benny and Arthur Godfrey and Groucho Marx etc., had worn off and I could begin to view them and my job in a more proper perspective. The feet of clay became visible. Their quite human reactions to stresses and strains revealed them to me as just folks whom Fortune and, quite frequently, hard and dedicated work, had elevated to great fame and wealth.

I have known you for more than a decade. I have known you, too, in moments of stress and strain and agonizing decisions. My sober evaluation is that I consider you the finest man I have known. I have a hunch that you don't consider yourself that highly, but I beg leave to point out that in this matter you are not the best of judges.

I regard my years of knowing you and working with you as the most attractive "fringe benefit" of employment at CBS. I have personal regrets that you will not be around for the next year. But, for you, I am filled with pleasure that you (1.) are in a position to take a Sabbatical year, (2.) realize it, and (3.) are actually doing it. I think it is wonderful. I know you will be the gainer. I also know that CBS and the industry as a whole will also benefit greatly from what you and the world do to each other during this next year.

In addition to wishing you and Mrs. Murrow and Casey a healthy and happy odyssey, I also wish for you, not luck, but the best of opportunities. Luck, you don't need. Just opportunities. You'll make your own luck.

When you return, I will be waiting and most eager to resume my work with you. In fact, if, upon your return, a way presents itself to work more closely and directly with you in whatever activities may occupy you at that time - please consider that I have just accepted. Immodestly, Ed, I do have virtues and abilities that my present job makes little or no demands upon. Some day I would like to parade them before you.

May you have a good journey and a safe return.

Best regards,

Beryl

Beryl L. Reubens

Reuther, Walter

January 8, 1959

Dear Walter:

Thanks for the kind words about the small effort I made in Chicago. As you can imagine, the reaction in my own shop was not altogether enthusiastic. The Reporter magazine ran the text of the address and reprints are available from them.

I send you all best wishes for the new year, and thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
International Union UAW
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UAW
SOLIDARITY HOUSE
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 22, 1958

Dear Ed:

My congratulations on a courageous job well done. I have just now caught up with your speech before the Association of Radio and Television News Directors at the Chicago Convention. Your speech was a mouthful and it needed saying desperately, and there is no one who could have said it better with the courage, conviction and confidence with which you spoke.

In this morning's press, John Crosby, commenting on the latest Neilsen report, indicates that eight of the top ten spots on television are westerns. This is indeed a sad commentary upon this important communication media at a time when we are engaged in a struggle involving nothing less than our very survival as a free people and as a free nation.

I wonder if your speech has been published in pamphlet form so that it can be given broader circulation in the hope that we can give more people the "itch."

Kindest personal regards and all good wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely,

Walter P. Reuther

WPR:ol
oeiu42

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
45 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

99

Reynolds, D. W.

August 20, 1958

Dear Mrs. Reynolds:

Thank you for your letter of August 7th.

I think your idea for a program is first rate. However, since I no longer have any authority or control over programs of this kind, I am referring your letter to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice President in charge of News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Douglas W. Reynolds
1577 South Boulevard
Kent, Ohio

cc: Mr. Mickelson
mcc

cc + orig lett to
Mr S. Mickelson
8/22
M C

Reynolds, Quent

May 1, 1959

Dear Quent:

I am not sure where I've been - less sure where I'm going, but hope to see you before I go. The matter of substitutes is not in my hands, but I will remind the powers that be of the good doctor.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Quentin Reynolds
23 East 74th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

QUENTIN REYNOLDS
23 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Dear Ed ;

If you need a tall dark handsome character to fill in for you on any spots while you are away I am available , have sequins will travel . Especially to do a Person To Person show .

All the best chum

Quentin Reynolds

Rice, Emmett J.

August 12, 1958

Dear Mr. Rice:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of the telegram that was sent to President Eisenhower.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Emmett J. Rice
370 Snyder Hill Road
R. D. #2
Ithaca, New York

mcc

370 Snyder Hill Road
R. D. #2
Ithaca, New York
August 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a telegram sent to the President, signed by sixty-seven college and university teachers, expressing their view of the basis for an appropriate policy for the United States in the Middle East.

I hope you find this to be of some interest.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Rice

Emmett J. Rice

EJR:rwf
Enc.

Press Release

(For release Saturday morning, August 9, 1958)

Sixty-~~four~~ seven college and university teachers yesterday sent President Eisenhower a telegram urging him to continue to press for an immediate Summit Conference and to propose there a bold, new, seven-point program for the Mid-East. The points they suggested include a declaration by the Security Council of support of the independence of all present Mid-East nations; a Security Council ban on the competitive supplying of arms to the Mid-East and restriction on movements of troops and arms in the Mid-East; establishment of a permanent international police force and of an arms control authority; inauguration of a stringless billion-a-year grant in aid and mutual assistance program for Mid-East economic development; and clothing the Secretary General with broad interim authority while the police force is being established.

The signers of the telegram are faculty members of ~~sixteen~~ seventeen colleges and universities and teachers of a wide range of subjects. The signers include lawyers, philosophers and physical scientists, engineers and political scientists, sociologists and economists, psychologists and statisticians, as well as representatives of a number of other fields. They include among other prominent persons two past presidents of the American Economic Association and one past president of the American Statistical Association.

The signers are members of the faculties of the following institutions: Amherst, Buffalo, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Cornell, Goucher, Maryland, Michigan, Mount Holyoke, New Paltz, New School,

Northwestern, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, and Yale.

The telegram was organized by a group of six economists and other social scientists at Cornell University who had sent an earlier telegram to the President protesting the adverse international effects of the landings in Lebanon and Jordan and urging a constructive Mid-East policy. Since the organizers, Professors John A. Brittain, Morris A. Copeland, Douglas F. Dowd, Norman Kaplan, Royal E. Montgomery, and Chandler Morse, were pressed for time, the sixty odd signers are somewhat concentrated--geographically at Cornell and by field in economics.

The organizers are inviting others to join in supporting this seven-point Mid-East program.

A copy of the telegram is attached.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Copy to Secretary of State Dulles

PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WANT YOU TO ACT CONSTRUCTIVELY AND ASSUME WORLD LEADERSHIP PERIOD SITUATION IS RIPE FOR YOU TO CONTINUE TO PRESS FOR IMMEDIATE SUMMIT CONFERENCE AND TO PROPOSE THERE A WORLD PEACE PROMOTING PROGRAM THAT IS BOLD NEW AND NOT ANTICIPATED BY KRUSHCHEV PERIOD WE THE UNDERSIGNED COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHERS RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU TO PROPOSE THERE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS FIRST THAT SECURITY COUNCIL DECLARE ITS SUPPORT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF EACH MIDEAST NATION NOW A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS THE DECLARATION TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE PEOPLE OF ANY NATION HAVE THE RIGHT IF THEIR GOVERNMENT SHOULD NO LONGER BE ACCEPTABLE TO THEM TO INSTITUTE A NEW GOVERNMENT AND THAT ANY TWO OR MORE NATIONS SHOULD THEY SO DESIRE HAVE THE RIGHT TO UNITE SECOND THAT SECURITY COUNCIL DECLARE THAT UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS IN MIDEAST COMPETITIVE PROVISION OF ARMS BY OUTSIDE POWERS AND THE MOVEMENT OF ARMS AND ARMED FORCES ACROSS THE BORDERS OF MIDEAST COUNTRIES MAY CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE THIRD THAT SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISH AN ARMS CONTROL AUTHORITY TO REGULATE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF ARMS UNDER RULES TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE COUNCIL AND THAT COUNCIL REQUEST THAT ALL MIDEAST COUNTRIES IN IMPORTING ARMS AND ALL NATIONS IN EXPORTING ARMS TO THE MIDEAST DO SO ONLY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THIS AUTHORITY AND SUBJECT TO COUNCIL'S PRESCRIBED RULES FOURTH THAT SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISH A PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE TO ACT AS THE COUNCIL OR ASSEMBLY MAY DIRECT AND SPECIFICALLY TO ACT ON REQUEST OF ANY MIDEAST COUNTRY TO PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF ARMS ACROSS ITS BORDERS EXCEPT FOR ARMS SHIPMENTS MADE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ARMS CONTROL AUTHORITY FIFTH THAT SECURITY COUNCIL AFTER ESTABLISHING THIS POLICE FORCE SEEK THE PLEDGE OF ALL NATIONS TO REFRAIN FROM SENDING ARMED FORCES ACROSS THE BORDERS OF MIDEAST COUNTRIES WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE COUNCIL OR ASSEMBLY SIXTH THAT SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISH UNDER AEGIS OF AN ACTIVATED SUNFED A MIDEAST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND TO ADMINISTER WITHOUT POLITICAL STRINGS AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE A CONTINUING INTERNATIONAL GRANT PROGRAM OF THE ORDER OF MAGNITUDE OF A BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS BY MIDEAST COUNTRIES THEMSELVES SEVENTH THAT SECURITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZE AND DIRECT SECRETARY GENERAL PENDING ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE TO TAKE SUCH STEPS AS HE MAY DEEM NECESSARY TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OF ARMS INTO ANY COUNTRY AGAINST ITS WILL

Rich, Grover S.

February 5, 1959

Mr. S. Grover Rich
Director, Institute of International Studies
250 Spencer Hall
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Rich:

Your enclosure was indeed worthwhile, but I am damned if I have yet found a way to condense it. I will keep trying. You need a raise and I need some clean and stimulating copy. I am afraid what has happened is that you have tried to cover too much ground. As we say in this business, leave me wrestle with it for a little while.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
250 SPENCER HALL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You once did me the honor of quoting extensively from an article of mine which appeared in the Antioch Review some years ago ("Negotiation from Strength--The Psychological Problem"). The President of my University was deluged with requests for copies, and I subsequently got a dandy raise in salary.

It's time for another raise, so I am enclosing a brief article I have written on "Russian Military Doctrine in the Nuclear Age." Following upon the Kissinger report, a keen interest in this subject has developed throughout the country, and I believe in all sincerity you will find the enclosed well worthwhile. Besides, as I say, it's time for another raise!

Sincerely,

S. Grover Rich, Director
Inst. of International Studies

yr

RUSSIAN MILITARY DOCTRINE IN THE NUCLEAR AGE

Soviet strategy, doctrine, and military organization is based on the primary assumption that the next major war will not be won with the first blow. According to Russian strategists, World War III will be conducted in two phases: the first, which they call the "crucial phase", will be a massive surprise strategic attack delivered largely from the air, followed by like retaliation. This all-out nuclear assault might decide the war if a nation is not adequately prepared to soften its effect, which the Soviets of course believe they can do. They insist, however, that mutual destruction approaching annihilation does not mean mutual defeat, and that the war will then enter its second and final stage, which the Soviets label the "decisive phase". This will consist of a long, drawn-out war of interdiction, attrition, occupation, and "mopping up", largely fought with tactical weaponry, and with the determining factors being civilian morale and superior land power. During this period of prolonged struggle, Communist-inspired uprisings will take place throughout Eurasia, America's allies will declare their neutrality and eventually shift their allegiance to the USSR, and Russia's submarines, tactical air aim, and short range missile force will throw us back to the western hemisphere and ultimate defeat. They therefore hold strongly to the belief in balanced forces, believing that we over-estimate the importance of surprise attack, strategic air power, and the decisiveness of the first blow. Moreover, they are convinced that we cannot maintain civilian morale like they can, which is another reason they will win once the war enters its protracted "decisive phase". The reasons for our weak mass morale, according to Russian doctrine, are: (1) the exploitive nature of capitalist

societies, (2) what Kissinger has called America's "lack of tragic experience", and (3) the mobility of our military, police, and political institutions to enforce rigid civilian discipline. Russia, of course, suffers from none of these shortcomings, and in the end the tough, loyal, disciplined Soviet citizen, in and out of uniform, will win out over his soft, demoralized democratic counterpart.

The Russians believe that precisely because our leaders know this, we prefer a short "one-blow" war, and subsequently we put all our eggs in the SAC basket. The Soviets apparently fear that we will come to rely so greatly on nuclear weapons and sudden attack that we will soon believe we cannot wage war (at least victoriously) in any other way; we must fight a short war with absolute weapons or face defeat. Russian strategists, on the other hand, prefer limited and non-nuclear war, their confidence in Soviet superiority in this type of warfare being akin to the importance they place on the protracted "decisive phase" of total war.

The reader will already have become aware of the similarity between our concept of "limited war" and the Soviet's concept of the "decisive phase" of total war. In view of the recent concern in this country with the inadequacy of our strategic doctrine and military establishment to conduct limited war, it should be apparent that both Russia's doctrine and military forces are superior to ours for this purpose. This becomes all the more apparent when we analyze the structure and role of their military services:

A. Land Power: In Soviet thinking, land power remains the vital and most important weapon in any war, with strategic air-missile power of primary importance only in the first, or "crucial" stage of modern war.

In fact, the Russians seem as concerned with developing tactical missiles for primary use in supporting land operations as they do in achieving strategic inter-continental missiles.

In any major war, it will be the Army's task to protect frontiers and the interior, to hold seized territories, and to police the satellite peoples and Russia's civilian population (especially important during the crucial phase). During this largely defensive phase the Army will stress dispersion, mobility, and reconnaisance, with small bands of troops remaining close to all enemy concentrations to harrass, report, and avoid atomic attack. A military reorganization somewhat similar to our own--along the lines of "pentomic" divisions--has been undertaken to better withstand the crucial first blow. During the second (decisive) stage, attack rather than defense and survival becomes primary; during this stage Russia's superior man power and armored divisions will prove decisive, with the doctrine of victory being (a) <u>penetration</u> of enemy held territory, (b) <u>isolation</u> of enemy strong points, and (c) <u>annihilation</u> of enemy forces.

B. <u>Air Power</u>: Russia's bias in favor of land power and traditional warfare is borne out by their concept of the proper role and function of Air power, which is still viewed largely as a supplement and supporting arm for land and sea operations--especially the former. Two-thirds of their air force is tactical--which they associate with the "decisive" phase of warfare. Its primary missions are to provide adequate transport, support ground operations, intercept enemy air power, and harrass the enemy rear <u>in the battle area</u>. In contrast to these tactical functions, Russia's strategic Air Command has the job of (1) delivering the absolute deterrent during the crucial stage of war, and (2) serving the foreign office during "peace time" as a weapon for what Mr. Dulles has called

atomic "diplomatic blackmail". These strategic functions of air power obviously place great reliance on missiles and, interestingly enough, Russia's missile force is under the control of a separate government agency rather than the Ministry of Defense and its military high command. Control of this agency, and hence of the missiles force proper, rests with a group of men, half of whom are professional military officers, and half of whom are civilian politicians. Supposedly this gives the Communist ruling clique (1) more effective use of missile power in political warfare, and (2) control over the ultimate decision to wage all-out atomic war. It must be reiterated in conclusion that Russian military thought does not consider air power as decisive.

C. Sea Power: Russia has been slow to recognize the importance of sea power, and even now their navy is subordinate to the army. Nevertheless the USSR has built a naval force consisting of an estimated 27 cruisers, 25 of which are of post-war vintage, with missile capability; about 150 late model destroyers; 3,500 air craft--land based; and roughly 500 submarines, most of which are good only for coastal defense. The traditional emphasis on defense results in the navy controlling Russia's coastal areas 50 miles inland.

Russian Naval thinking has undergone a transformation since World War II, with greater emphasis being currently placed on the Navy's capacity for interdiction--important in long drawn-out warfare with the United States. Moreover the Navy is increasingly thought of as having a significant strategic role to play. Underwater guided missiles and torpedoes with atomic war heads are being developed, and reportedly Russia is mapping areas of the ocean's floor with a view in mind to establishing permanent underwater sites for missiles bases. Apart from its recent fascination with missiles, however, Russia's navy still

Gardner Ackley
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N. Arnold Tolles

Colston E. Warne

William F. Whyte

Bertram F. Willcox

Walter F. Willcox

George Winter

G. W. Zinke

retains a posture of defense. The USSR has no battleships, no aircraft carriers, and no seeming concern with amphibious warfare.

To manage its huge military establishment--land, sea, and air--Russia maintains a unified ministry of defense and a single high command largely dominated by Army officers. As mentioned earlier, however, there has recently been established a separate missiles service, under joint political-military control.

The general rule regarding political-military relationships in the defense establishment seems to be strict civilian-party determination of policies, including the role and function of the military. Apart from policy making, however, the military is largely left alone to run its own affairs, free from party or other civilian interference. Russia's officer corps organization and its high command is practically monopolized by Army officers, said to be highly Prussian in their training and outlook. This domination by spokesmen of landpower is evident in every phase of Russian military organization, strategic doctrine, and defense policy. The obvious result has been greater balance and well-rounded capacity to meet any military contingency, ranging from a show of conventional force to total nuclear war.

Richards, Mrs P.A.

February 27, 1959

Dear Mrs. Richards:

I have your letter of February 3rd with your proposal for a program.

Unfortunately, I cannot possibly use your idea, since my SMALL WORLD and PERSON TO PERSON programs are already planned for the duration of the season.

Again, thank you for writing in.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Paul A. Richards
3403 N. Sheppard Drive
Houston, Texas

Feb. 3. 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:- IDEA

As there are so varied and many things manufactured, I feel it could be made very interesting to see this medium of Americana. It would be useless to try to name the many phases. But I can think of no more wonderful a thing than to be taken thru a manufacturing plant to see a complete operations. Enclosed is an article that may be of interest. About 30 years ago Henry Ford, produced a few of these in movies.

Sincerely

Mrs. Paul A. Richards
3403 N. Sheppard Dr.
Houston 18, Texas.

Hotel Esplanade
305 W. 2nd Ave.
TR 4-5000

Barton C. Richardson
Manager
Radio Station K S B K

TEL : SHURI 65

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KSBK
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Richardson, Barton C.

The article titled "Okinawa: Failure or Success?" deals with the political "Alice in Wonderland" atmosphere created by the U. S. military on Okinawa.

It is not an attack upon the U. S. military. It demonstrates, with evidence, how the U. S. military, by trying to "channel" democratic government, built a dead end street and proceeded to smash into it.

According to John Foster Dulles "to get an air base at the price of good will may be a very bad bargain." Today on Okinawa we have an air base and are getting closer to converting good will to ill will. If that happens, it will be a "very bad bargain" indeed.

Since 1945, Okinawa has been under U. S. military administration. The military point of view, for better or worse, has keynoted and defined the United States relationship with Okinawa and its sister islands in the Ryukyus.

Because of the initial error (be it lack of realization or misinterpretation), the people of the Ryukyus were treated as a separate Island people, apart from Japan. At the same time, United States recognized Japan's rights in the Ryukyus in terms of "residual sovereignty".

The Ryukyuans did not feel that they were a separate Island people - they they were exclusively Ryukyuans. They felt they were both Ryukyuans and Japanese (similar to being a Texan and an American) and wished to be treated as part of Japan.

The military point of view on separation of the Ryukyus was more concerned with the dynamics of defense than the dynamics of politics. Defense is the military's business. In terms of the people of the Ryukyus, this underemphasis of political reality has worked against the military and the United States.

The present resistance by ballot that the Ryukyuan people are engaged in cannot be understood if their relationship to Japan is not understood.

The problem of reversion, land, and government are problems (to the Ryukyuans) that belong within the province of U.S.-Japan relationship, not U.S.-Ryukyus relationship. His feeling on this matter is not merely cerebral - it is organic - it is in the bones.

If the United States is to avoid its own version of "Cyprus" on Okinawa, it is going to have to acknowledge and act upon this aspect of political reality. The security of our defense position demands it.

The sooner the U.S. military (characterized by the United States Civil Administration) stops talking to the Ryukyuans like this: "The original copy of the Ordinance (written in English) used the term 'people' and the word 'people' is a collective noun and does not necessarily mean that 'people' stands for 'nationals'" and recognizes that the Ryukyuans do have a national feeling (Japanese) the sooner the United States will be able to move closer to the concept expressed in the Price Report as "showcase for democracy".

The concept of "showcase for democracy" is the concept that Asia is interested in. Our actions on Okinawa are "large beyond measure" in relation to Asia and its acceptance of the United States as more than only a preacher of democracy.

The article examines in detail the feeling of the Ryukyuan people that has found day to day expression in the local Okinawan press.

The writer of this article, a Yankee from New Hampshire, worked on Okinawa as the station manager for a commercial English language music and news radio station. Although the broadcasting was in English language, the station was a Ryukyuan business. The board of directors was Ryukyuan.

The writer lived on the local Ryukyuan economy and not on the military economy. This provided an insight into the Ryukyuan world that could never have been obtained had the writer been working and living within the military community.

The article unfolds step by step how the United States arrived at the position of not being able to have a candidate representing the United States point of view in the Okinawa election on January 12, 1958. It points up the forthcoming Ryukyus-wide election for legislators in March of this year. On the basis of presented evidence, it forwards a plan of action for preventing a "Cyprus" on Okinawa.

It is the writer's belief that the article, with its suggested plan for action, can stand on its own merits.

* * * * * * *

Riegelman, Harold

November 26, 1958

Mr. Harold Riegelman
Nordlinger, Riegelman, Benetar & Charney
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Riegelman:

Thank you for your letter of November 11 about the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations. I have pleasure in sending you enclosed my check for $100 in support of this cause.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

NORDLINGER, RIEGELMAN, BENETAR & CHARNEY
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HAROLD RIEGELMAN
H. H. NORDLINGER
DAVID L. BENETAR
JACOB I. CHARNEY
SIMON J. HAUSER

LEOPOLD A. HALPERIN
ROBERT C. ISAACS
HERMAN D. SCHULTZ
ROBERT S. LEVY

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3330
CABLE ADDRESS "NORDRIG"

November 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

December tenth, 1958 will mark the Observance of the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations. Recent events which confront us upon the pages of our daily papers indicate it is not an observance to be treated with passing attention. The significant strides the United States has made in recent years in this field are currently clouded over by shocking acts of violence and bigotry. Hundreds of thousands of children are being denied their basic right to adequate education. New forces of anti-semitism are being unleashed. Our position in the eyes of the world as the champion of liberty is at best doubtful. It is most certainly a time for evaluation and careful thought.

I have been asked by Jacob Blaustein, National Chairman for the Observance, to act as chairman of a Tenth Anniversary Dinner commemorating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on December ninth, at the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. It is a request I feel both honored and obligated to fulfill in view of my own beliefs and convictions.

Knowing of your sympathy and identification with organizations and efforts working to achieve the tenets set forth in the Universal Declaration, I am asking you to serve with me as a sponsor-committee member of the Commemorative Dinner. We are requesting contributions of one hundred dollars from individual sponsors and five hundred dollars from business and organizations. The proceeds of this event will be devoted to the educational program of the American Association for the United Nations for specialized activities relating upon increased acceptance and understanding of the Declaration and its implementation.

In conjunction with the dinner, the AAUN will conduct an all-day conference on Human Rights in New York City on December ninth for heads of national non-governmental organizations, as well as sponsoring a series of similar local programs through its two hundred chapters over the country. Speakers at the dinner will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary-General Dag Hammerskjold, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord and Jacob Blaustein.

I fully realize the many demands upon your time, both professional and philanthropic, but I urge you to consider quietly for a moment the importance of the Declaration before you give me your answer. Your acceptance as an individual sponsor entitles you to two admissions: organizational or business sponsorship includes a table of eight. Your participation in this significant occasion will do much to assure its success. Please make your check to the American Association for the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Riegelman

Harold Riegelman

Riess, Erwin

162- 08 85th. Ave.,
Jamaica 32, N.Y.

Mar ch 7th. 1959

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am an ardent admirer of your Television Programs. A recent showing of " Person to Person ", Febr. 27th. 1959, gave me an idea about which I would like to talk to you.

noted PP

I am very interested in a certain type of Rehabilitation, and would appreciate it very much, if you could spare a little of your precious time for an interview to explore this Idea.

With gratitude and hope that I may be able to see you at an early date, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Erwin Riess

Erwin Riess,

Ignace

Riis, Jacob Mrs.

Shearson, Hammill & Co.

115 Broadway

New York 6

Rector 2-6000

Members
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14 Wall Street
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

form letter

Recently a quotation from Frances Maule's book, "Executive Careers for Women," was mailed to you by Shearson, Hammill, and the response has been most gratifying.

I want you to know how willing I would be to talk with you about investment problems. If your portfolio is managed by a Bank or Trust Company, or other advisor, it would mean a great deal to me if you would direct your agent to have such orders placed with Shearson, Hammill & Co., to my attention. Since the services of a broker are required no matter who manages the investments, it would add no extra charge. Needless to say, I shall see to it that any such orders sent to my attention are given careful handling. Experience is all I have to offer, but I do have access to specialists in many fields.

This is a confused time; opposite opinions are expressed by experts and it is difficult to steer a clear course. First quarter earnings will be discouraging but there are certain things that seem to me evident. The Federal debt will not be reduced and may be increased, also the bank reserve requirements may be lowered. Everything will be done to encourage employment. Generally wages will not be cut.

More children are growing up and people live longer. All this, added to the government spending, will mean greater demand and makes for higher prices with a quickened economy. I believe that these facts will lead to an inflation of, say 1% to 3% a year for a long time.

A Chartist in whose finding we have confidence thinks chemicals will be the first group to advance in a recovery market; missiles and electronics will follow. Utilities in growing territories should do well.

Of course, certain stocks will go up or down against all reason, but it is a rare person who has the gift of timing.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary Phelps Riis

Mrs. Jacob A. Riis

PS. Things already have begun to happen.

Ringhold, H. E.

H. E. RINGGOLD
CONSULTANT
11 RECTORY LANE, SCARSDALE, N. Y., SCARSDALE 3-5786

September 19, 1958.

COPY

The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Dulles;

I have been an admirer and backer of yours and the President's since well before either of you assumed your present duties.

It is therefore only a deep sense of urgency which prompts me to write to you now of my fear that in the matter of the Chinese off-shore islands you are leading us too close to too awful a brink for a purpose which would seem silly if it were not so tragic.

Very respectfully,

H. E. Ringgold

H. E. Ringgold

HER/mj

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The above was written after listening to your broadcast of this evening. I hope it affected a lot more people in the same way. Thank you for your broadcasts which I often enjoy.

H. E. R.

Ritchie, J. Lincoln

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7

December 2 1958

Dear Sir;;;;

This is the price you pay for being famous, that is having total strangers writing you.

We did so enjoy seeing you on the Ed.Murrow show,and wish to thank you for appearing,and Mr Murrow and his sponsor for bringing you into our homes.....

Of great interest to us in this shop,was the machine used in the first mamufacturing of your brushes....For you see,Mr Abe Janes,once a blacksmith in Hartford had often spoken of the machine....Abe was employed by this firm for many years,and was with us when hit by a a car that claimed his life...His son,still living in Hartford,came West to claim his body and take it home to,his beloved CONN. Like yourself,you know,he was born in Nova Scota,,,having lived for years in CANADA I had better put an I in SCOTIA....

With renewed thanks to you and to all who contributed to a pleasant visit with you, and with warmest regards,I am,,,,

Sincerely.

J.Lincoln Ritchie.

Mr Alfred C.Fuller.
C/o Fuller Brush Company.
Hartford Conn.

C.C. Edward R.Murrow.

Sorry to have missed you in DEATH VALLEY,I managed the hotel there for years.....

PERCHANCE TO DREAM

OTHELLO

POEMS BY

CONRAD KENT RIVERS

Review Copy

PERCHANCE TO DREA

Mr. Murrey

Upon hav

Enc/ 0 p

DREAM, OTHELLO

Dear

I have given me so much.
I opened the doors to our tales/ovations.
Allow me (in a very humble way) to
Wish you a Merry Xmas.

Cristina Rivera

PERCHA

TO

DREA

OTHELL

Poems By

CONRAD KENT

Published
Wilberforce Uni
Wilberforce, O

MCMLIX

CHANCE

TO

EAM,

ELLO

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KENT RIVERS

hed at
University
ce, Ohio

LIX

Perchance to Dream, Othello

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FIRST EDITION

DEDICAT

To my mother and broth

CATED TO

rother, and the McIvers

INTRODUCTION

This modest volume came about as a result of my desire for self expression. The poems reflect my attitude toward race consciousness as a person, not a poet. Poetry is the means by which I seek to examine the world around me. Perchance to Dream, Othello, *is the impression that Harlem made upon me. Othello speaks for me quite naturally, but his voice is not altogether mine, it is an echo from what I like to call 'a new generation.' A generation tired of apologies and colored or Negro 'fogieisms,' which have no place in a world of sputniks. Culture is the key, cultivation the dangerous curve by which we often neglect to slow down for. I am proud of my heritage as a Negro, but I don't have to accept or like some of its shallowness; nor be complacent about certain inadequacies, socially, economically and politically. Harlem is the symbol by which I submit my criticism, cultivation and less self-consciousness is the solution free versely offered.*

My thanks to the editors of: *The American Weave, The A.M.E. Church Review, Circles Magazine, The Anthology of College Poetry, The Ohio Poetry Review, and Signet* for publishing many of the poems used in this volume. To Miss Yvonne Walker and Miss Geraldine E. Jackson, English professors at Wilberforce University, a special note of appreciation. To Miss Jackson, I am greatly indebted for editing this manuscript, and guiding my unskilled hand toward perfection. To Miss Walker goes my eternal gratitude for bidding me to sing during songless days. I would also like to express my appreciation to Langston Hughes Casper L. Jordan, my Uncle Mack and B.J. for faith.

Perchance
to
dream, Othello

Of a colorless morning void of hat
Visionary plantations of white bric
Sprouting cottonful tunes in dusty

Perchance
to
dream of lustless worl
harmonizing a song of unity and in
Sans hatred buried beneath skins

Now dusk, now dawn,
Come bid a wandering traveler far
follow us if you will turn back his
drift with us,
home to Harlem.

We dream of strength We dream of
not
black,
not white

Now Harlem,
joy child jazz teared

asleep,
asleep

Wake to behold a tabooless world,

Now, dusk and darkness come view
patterns of black a

f hate and petty fears,
e brick and dark fountains
dusty quarters of listlessness.

s worlds,
nd individualism of mind.
kins of equal mind and soul,Othello

er farewell,
k history's inacurate clock,

m of truth We dream of life

white.

ared bronze bathed,

p,
sleep,

orld, colorless and Tom tired.

e view the daylight spectacle,
ack and white.

I am the hope of your unborn, when there is no more of me,
there shall be no you.
Where will you build your cities, where will you congregate?

I am prejudice territorially legislated,
your ignorance quartered, your mediocrity excused.

I shall exist as long as ignorance
and prejudice.

Speak Othello

I do not know why you feed your children sparingly
and bury them lavishly;
but I see your darkness turn into crystal imitative white,
and false houses that shimmer for repair through rainy spells
of autumns and winters,
groping among the squalorness for one clear breath drawned
in the sunlight.

I see your firesides flameless and your sons and daughters
old before their neglected youth turns prematurely grey.
High rent and big cars
sweep across hopscotched streets where children tame olive
dragons drunkly perched on unscrubbed steps. False hopes go
Bingo hunting, and leave the parish charitably endowed.

And the tab-collared conquistodores
break bread with the prince charmings of the avenue bar,
while reincarnated Cleopatra's parade minimum waged July Minks.

I know your symptoms like the condemned man knows his last meal,
envious of everything meaningful and permanent.

Go fear and superstition
beyond the legacy of dead plantation
surrender to an ancient patient new h

America hear your chainles
Harlem is yours as well as

Vanish pride and false tradition
ignorance is bliss kissed by hallow i
We lack the power of self f

America hear your child
against the broken chai

I came in borrowed clothes and crow
Out of nothing, they helped me buil
with artisian skill, we made our cit

Then, Harlem pieced the broken tor
and out of nothing we closed doors
because our cupboards were filled b

A war scattered our citizens,
some brought back medals and we
and the hands that fed us patte

Then, Harlem swarmed with heoric s

tions,
ew health not born of fear.

nless children chime,
ll as mine.

ow inhibition,
elf freeing admission.

child decree,
chain that did not free.

Speak Harlem

l crowded wagons.
build my ghetto for eternities,
r city strong.

en tongue together,
oors of unwelcome
lled by our own hands.

nd we took time out for patriotisr
patted our sweatless backs.

oric sons, took time out for prais

CITATION

Joseph John, Jr., by the power invested in me by the Secretary of War. I award you with this Bronze Star, posthumously For on the ninth day of September 1917, on foreign soil you gave your life for the stars and stripes of your native land.

After thoughts

I realize that if you had not died, you probably would have been Jobless, and dependent on my generosity.

Now dusk and dawn watch night break sympathetically akin
to our fenceless plot of native soil buried amoung the teeming
borough of rush and run, eat and rest.

Understanding
our hamlet of flashing neons, and open shirts that weigh the
problems of life over a quick beer in a bar full of wayward souls.

Come, Othello
view the dusty roads leading to a master's shack of union steel,
and hear the voice of all our Harlems recite its doom.

come to me broken dreams and all
bring me the glory of fruitless souls, I shall find room for them.

Weep not for the golden sun of California, nor the fertile soil
of Alabama.
Nor your father's hand, your mother's body twisted by a
washing board.

Yet
I love you because there is humor an

I love you because your face is cunki
and turns unexplainably crimson unde
I love you because your lips are perc
and hunger's kiss has followed your

I love you because your words are we
by wit's sudden breath, and my words los
the universality of Harlem symbols that
studied in the Afro Jumbo of black beauty

I love you because you are Adam and Eve
searching for the strange fruits that grow
and dawns have not separated you from th
chains
and
peace,
Sweet lovely peace that makes a man, ag
And makes a man rebel against the forces
since
time
began.

I love you because the autumn winds whis
andy and amosly free to damn inferior prop
by parasitical sores, diseased with greed

r and gayiety in your voice.

:unkissed brown
under sunlight's tanned pallor
perceptive to laughter
our broken plows into liberation.

e weighed and balanced
s lose force in describing
that knew Caesar, now -
eauty museumed and classified.

d Eve Edenless,
grow hope and bitter pears.
om the ebony plights of

,
n, against all the world.
orces that dignity dishonors

n.

whistle when you cry out,
r proposals humanely conceived
greed and lacking common sense.

I love you most of all
when with clean hands and determined opinions, you take a stand.

I love you because I do not understand God's progidal child
roaming across and through worlds of praise and lies, only to
die well loved, but completely misunderstood. I love you because
the words of Moses bear meaning for your undiscovered world of truth,

And the long roads of spirial pain and sorrow have led you here.

I love you because life and death seem unimportant at night
when tomorrow breaks an ancient wrath of segregated senseless follies
against your war weary back,
and time's balm seems slow, unequal to the pain your song eases.

I love you because your death
will close the door of black worlds,
and separate races, because one world
has become colorless.

And you will live for yourself, colorless.

Now
dusk and darkness come bid
the eyes to see patterns mad

Go death, fear and superstiti
beyond plantations regal in d
blossomed eternal with faith

Vanish pride and superstition
ignorantly naive and ancientl

America
hear your chai
Harlem is y
(And jus

e bid a traveler,
s made of black and white.

erstition
l in dust, and grant new seeds of salvation,
faith and trust.

stition
ciently native.

r chainless children chime,
n is yours as well as mine.
nd justice knows - now is the time.)

A Train

And the subway gives such refinement
To weary souls, and white collars,
Now that the melodic music of typewriters
Is but a thought .....

Now that the floorwalker, the cigar boss,
The commercial ramrod, can be laughed at
Thought about, cursed out .....
Until nine tomorrow .....

My but the subway is marvelous
we can dream here, build new worlds.
Let the pregnant stand, let the old
Hang on for dear life; we cannot be
Human here, this is our paradise lost.

And like the hum of a drum,
The sub moves on .....
We must dream quick ...
Our stop is next.

Soon we will be home ...
Then we must crawl into our shells,
For we are at home, here we do not dream.
Life slaps us in the face.

The walls seem to close in,
we wonder is there love left...
Or only the weekly bills,
That we cannot pay...

Is there hope left?
What about church
What about carfare
What about salvati

Maybe we should
for subway fare...
And ride, ride...
To the end of the

left?
urch on Sunday? . . .
rfare, lunch money?
lvation . . . . ?

ould search,
re...
...
the line.

Variations On Passive Resistance

For Dr. Martin Luther King

Though
Life is not found in heartbeats.
Dreams
Never found in Mint Julips
Or cotton fields.

They
Can be sought there,
Live there, die there.

Though
souls are not born in servitude:
Bodys can be arrested:
Controlled, subdued.
(bailed out)

Though
People are curious,
Faith and justice slow,
Court rooms can be ignored.

Though
Masses of ebony souls
May band together and sing,
They can be ignored.

Though
Love is fatal to tyranny,
And the handwriting is visible,
It can be ignored.
(Until love enters)

sible,

1

The Sleeping Giant Comes to Harlem

Voice

Bear a child upon your back,
climb daily Calvarys and not be son of God;
die of the sun and rot of open wounds
or run the fields jungle wise.

Mississippi

Home is a place not often found
among alien entitys mercifully. spared
a cross upon the fore-head,
some are human knowing freedom liberates all.

Voice

Try a penny whistle lady,
somebody killed a planters son,
and blood will flow as music talks
you will die soon enough.

Mississippi

Lady haven't you seen a man hanged before.
They'll come with flowery words,
the hang man's gone and left unity.
Tomorrow they'll go home to 5th Ave.
(and Harlem)

Voice

The '

Mississippi

How?

(Africa, Har

e "Mass Man" should rise.

opi

Harlem fights in it's own way)

On James Weldon Johnson's Creation

And then God saw that the heavens glistened, the waters ran
true to course,
And the stars smiled upon the greeness of his man and the
earth of his hands.
Then God touched all the waters of the world bringing forth a
tear, knowing
The forbidden fruit would guide man's soul to fear. Then God said
tear and sorrow blend.
And thrust his mighty arm against a backdrop of white cloistered stars
Then God said, 'Adam I have given you the breath of life,
you have given
me a broken promise. Now take this tear, it is sorrow's
mate.

Then God said nothing more,
And the elements spoke for him, the fish and fowl harmonized
his silence into
An inconceivable melody for man's ear, and God was pleased, and
man found out
How to cry, he discovered his hopelessness and hurt tearfully real.
Then God
walked to the ends of his earth and turned his back, the shadows
of fear fell
upon his tracks, and like the silver wings of winter, the coldness
of his concern
Brought forth snow, and that snow tear of universal sorrow capped
the mountains.

And in the morning,
The dawn whispered to the invisible s
to find the Master of creation,
it swirled the world, upturned every fi
Every living thing. But God did not a
to cry alone with
His strange winds and in all his morn

sible seasons, the wind was sent

very fixed object, questioned
d not answer, and man was left

s mornings after, until....then.

Night Song

Because we tarry
while life pasess through all our hopes and dreams,
leaving shadowless phanthoms creeping into our silent room.
Finding us mellow and lonely, still questioning our lives
not totally shallow, but anxious to sleep, to forget it all;
labor numbed eyes stare into the ceiling that will not come down
to smash futility's tired pawn.

Because love is a broken record
playing upon our weaknesses, and we content our sorrow by
friendly games of cards and late, late shows.
Night tells me to love and never forget those quick moments.

Because tomorrow
creates a song for you even before the passing of this day.
I know that life is more than work and song, it has no meaning
unless out the soul transcends the simple cares of now and then.
And out of nothingness grasp one thing of beauty or purpose,
to last when wealth and power become abstract nouns, not equal
to the beauty of a dying rose.

For unless life, your life, and my life,
what good is our labor when death's be
And beauty is not a jewel or pretty thin
it is our individual truth, and each mus

Because the night must come when all
and place themselves according to the
before leaving, I send you this Ni

my life, know beauty,
eath's bell begins to toll.
retty thing, it is not a face or fact,
each must find their own

when all men sleep
ng to the rights and wrongs,
n this Night Song.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Conrad Kent Rivers is a native of Philadelphia. He was born in Atlantic City, and attended public schools in the North and South. He is at present a senior at Wilberforce University and intends to further his creative education at Indiana University. The works of Carl Sandburg and Langston Hughes have influenced his style, however the 'Kenyon movement' has supplied his literary spirit.

Robinson, Dick

7

Sometimes even two.

Dick Robinson

New York World-Telegram and The Sun

IN TWO SECTIONS. SECTION ONE

SCRIPPS-HOWARD Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

Local Forecast: Some rain developing late today. Clear, windy, cold tonight and tomorrow. Weather Fotocast on Page 14.

VOL. 126—NO. 127— Second class postage paid at New York, N. Y. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1959 Copyright, 1959. By New York World-Telegram Corp. TEN CENTS

NIGHT

School News, Page 35

Civil Service, Page 20

Latest News

Exclusive Interview

Pasternak—A Fool Who Tells Truth

Scripps-Howard writer Henry Taylor, left, interviewing Boris Pasternak in the Russian novelist's home near Moscow. United Press International Telephoto.

I Do Not Retract One Word Of 'Dr. Zhivago,' Novelist Says

Scripps-Howard staff writer Henry N. Taylor has obtained an exclusive interview with Nobel prize-winning novelist Boris Pasternak at the Russian writer's home.

Mr. Taylor saw Pasternak alone for 45 minutes on Feb. 8—before the latest controversy developed over a new Pasternak poem. Mr. Taylor's uncensored interview—filed as soon as he left the Soviet Union this week—puts into perspective Pasternak's philosophical attitude toward his difficulties with the Soviet state over his book, "Dr. [illegible] also shows his concern about [illegible] caused for him by people [illegible]

By HENRY N. TAYLOR,
Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

PEREDELKINO, U.S.S.R., Feb. 18.—"In every generation there has to be some fool who will speak the truth as he sees it," Boris Pasternak said.

"I do not retract a word of 'Dr. Zhivago.'

"I am grateful in my heart that the world is reading it.

"At the same time, I understand why it has not been published in Russia and I do not expect it to be. There would be much misunderstanding now."

Pasternak, 68, with a splash of white hair that makes him look a bit like Carl Sandburg, talked with me for 45 minutes in his brown board farmhouse—in a birch forest 40 minutes' ride from Moscow. (Pasternak speaks English.) The house is reached over a snow-packed lane.

His friends were afraid Pasternak would lose his house when "Mr. Zhivago" won the Nobel Prize and Soviet critics began calling him a "parasite." The house is in a writers' colony belonging to the Writers Union from which Pasternak has been expelled. But he is still here.

"There have been troubles," Pasternak said. "But I feel the tempest is passing now. I have my home and my family and my freedom. I have hundreds of wonderful letters from abroad. But also there are some which create problems for me."

The Taylor interview with Pasternak took place a few days before the London Daily Mail published a poem which the poet wrote during the peak of the controversy over "Dr. Zhivago."

(The poem opens with the line: "I am lost like a beast in an enclosure. . . ." It closes with: "And I believe the time will come when the spirit of good will will conquer wickedness and infamy."

(Pasternak has accused Daily Mail correspondent Anthony Brown of violating a confidence. He says he gave the poem to Mr. Brown not for publication but for delivery to a friend in Paris.

Continued on Page Two.

The World Over

Reds Send Agent to Plot Kurd Uprising in Iraq

Edited by NED ROCHON.

(From United Press International and Associated Press)

Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1959.

The Kremlin has sent the Syrian Communist leader Khalad Bakdash into Iraq for the specific mission of organizing a nationalist uprising among the Kurd tribes. Bakdash arrived in Baghdad last week from Moscow, direct from the 21st Soviet Communist party congress. Iraq has become the leading center of communism in the Middle East since the overthrow of the monarchy last year by the present premier, Gen. Abdel Karim Kassem.

Makarios Urged To Back Plebiscite

Greek Cypriot leaders pressed Archbishop Makarios to demand a plebiscite in which the people of Cyprus could accept or reject the constitution proposed for the island by the premiers of Greece and Turkey.

The London conference on Cyprus independence was suspended until Turkish Premier

Pasternak Won't Retract Word of Novel

(Continued From Page One)

The Daily Mail denies Pasternak's charges.)

Trouble From Abroad.

Some of Pasternak's troubles are provoked by well-meaning but uninformed persons abroad.. For example, during myinterview, Pasternak shoved a typed page across his desk for me to see.

It was from Jose Villalonga, an anti-Communist Spanish writer living in Paris. He invited Pasternak to

JAMES BELL.

ten similar books but kept them hidden?

"I've heard Mikhail Sholokhov may have," said Pasternak, "perhaps others." Sholokhov is author of "Quiet Flows

Parents Pray As Boy, 11, Fights Death

(Continued From Page One)

up. A policeman warned him to lie still until an ambulance came to take his to Beekman-Downtown.

At first the boy was thought to have escaped, miraculously, with only fractures of both arms. But as a seven-man team of surgeons began a three-and-a-half-hour operation that ended at 10:30 p.m., the full extent of his injuries was revealed.

The boy's liver was badly torn. Damage to the intestines and internal bleeding was extensive. "It's up to God," a surgeon said later.

Led Into Room.

As James came out of anesthesia in a hushed fourth-floor ward, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, both 38, were led into the room. A priest, the Rev. Gilbert S. Avery of St. Augustine's Chapel of the Trinity Episcopal Parish, spoke soft words of comfort.

James was an altar boy at the chapel, his parents loyal parishioners. They have seven other children.

As Mrs. Bell reached her son's bed, she clasped her hands and prayed, almost inaudibly. She shook with sobs.

'I Don't Blame Her.'

Mr. Bell tried to comfort her with reason. "My wife is blaming herself," he said. "But I don't blame her. Sometimes you have to chastise a child.

"He was always a little delicate. I guess we spoiled him a little, and he took criticism too hard."

Then reason gave way to anguish. "If only he lives," the father whispered. "If only he lives."

Brush Fire Whips Across Texas

Associated Press.

EASTLAND, Tex., Feb. 18.—Wind-whipped flames which have blackened 5000 acres of grass and brush continued a steady march across pasture and north and east of here today.

It was the biggest of half-a-dozen fires breaking out in this part of west central Texas yesterday. No loss of life or serious damage was reported.

Coming Events Today

BECK CASE GOING TO JURY.

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 18.—A jury of eight men and four women gets the task today of deciding whether Dave Beck was a shrewd, millionaire, labor chief who cheated on income taxes or an overworked man, careless with figures and too-busy to handle his own account books. Both characters have been outlined in closing arguments of the 60-day tax evasion trial.

IKE TO FLY SOUTH.

United Press International.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Eisenhower flies south today for two days of shirt-sleeve diplomacy with President Adolfa Lopez Mateos of Mexico. Gen. Eisenhower will spend tomorrow and Friday as the guest of President Lopez Mateos in Acapulco, beach resort. Their discussions of major problems were expected to be informal and of a general nature.

INSURANCE VOTE DUEL.

United Press International.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House prepared today to pass a controversial bill that would levy $226 million a year in additional income taxes on the life insurance industry. The Treasury-backed measure appeared to have a good chance of passage, despite the industry's argument any additional tax bite might mean lower dividends for policyholders or higher premium rates.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL OPENS.

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Feb. 18.—The locks come off the doors today at Warren County High School in compliance with a court order to abolish racial segregation by opening the school to 24 Negro students. When the bell rings at the county's only high school for the first time in nearly nine months, few, if any, white students are expected to be on hand.

MURDER CASE NEARS JURY.

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

PATERSON, Feb. 18.—The 22-day-old trial of Paul and Eugene Fitzsimmons, brothers accused of killing Passaic Patrolman Robert Strone, 28, last May 8, was expected to go to the jury today.

Worried Dad, 2 Sons Found Dead in Auto

United Press International.

MIDDLETOWN, Del., Feb. 18.—A brooding father was reported today to have killed himself and his two young sons in his auto because of fears he would lose them in a custody battle with his estranged wife.

Police said the father, Clarence M. Sapp, 35, of Middletown, took the lives of his boys, Donald, 10, and Richard, 8, and himself by running the exhaust pipe into the automobile.

A muskrat trapper, William K. Morrow, discovered the bodies yesterday in the carbon monoxide-filled auto parked in a rural area.

Mr. Morrow told police he found the auto with the motor running and Mr. Sapp sitting behind the wheel. Mr. Murrow said the older boy was curled up on the front seat and appeared to be sleeping. The younger boy was stretched out on the back seat.

Investigators said Mr. Murrow smashed a window and shut off the motor after discovering the rubber hose attached to the exhaust pipe.

First Time in Our 8

ALL-OU
CLEARANCE

Men's Clothing & Furnishings

FROM Sheila Hogg Feb. 12, 1959

With regard to the attached, I made it quite clear to Mr. Robinson's secretary that you did not wish to do any recording, but would be pleased to see Mr. Robinson for a social chat. She had intimated that he wanted to see you about speaking for an organization he was interested in, and I had also expressed doubt that you would do that but told her that he and you could discuss it when you met for your chat.

Robinson, Jackie

February 24, 1959

Dear Jackie:

Many thanks for yours of February 11. I always enjoy chatting with you so much that it did not occur to me that we had any business to transact.

This is written just before I leave for a couple of weeks in Florida and shortly after I get back I must go to London for ten days. Let's talk again sometime in April, when things may be a little less hectic.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

Mr. Jackie Robinson
Stone Associates
595 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Stone Associates

595 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

PLAZA 5-0416

Feb. 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Ed:

It was nice seeing you yesterday, but I feel that I walked out of your office with the main purpose of the visit not being realized.

A few days ago, I talked with your secretary regarding the possibility of your doing a taped recording for my radio show. She informed my secretary that while you were reluctant about doing this type of show, you would like to talk with me about it. We therefore set the appointment for yesterday.

It seems that during our visit we talked about everything else but - and I had the feeling after leaving that we were each waiting for the other to bring up the subject of the purpose of my visit. Frankly, I was somewhat embarrassed because the appointment was set up for me by your office.

Knowing what a very busy man you are, Ed, I feel embarrassed about having taken up so much of your time without accomplishing what I thought was the reason for my visit.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Jackie Robinson

Jackie Robinson

JR:mgs

Robinson, Stanley Jr

January 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my own programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stanley Robinson, Jr.
630 Glenmary Road
Radnor, Pennsylvania

mcc

STANLEY K. ROBINSON JR.
630 GLENMARY ROAD
RADNOR, PENNSYLVANIA

grant an interview

Jan. 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a senior at the Univ. of Penna. and am currently in the midst of my thesis on "Radio and Television Education in the United States". I would like to work out a mature program of courses for the University, which, I fear, is far behind in this aspect of Journalism or Communications education.

I would like to know if you, as an individual, feel that a person can be educated for the Radio and Television industry. Is there really a need for young people? How would you suggest preparing people for the jobs available? I most certainly appreciate any ideas or suggestions you may have.

Your time for interviews is, understandably, little, however much I'd like to talk to you personally. If you find you might have 15 minutes or so some day, I'd like the chance to talk to you.

Radio and Television are awfully important, considering their impact on people, institutions, and the home. I'd be most interested in your ideas on the education of people for the industry.

Sincerely,

Stanley Robinson

Rockefeller, Nelson

April 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

Thank you for your letter of March 26th.

I shall be delighted to join you as an associate chairman of the Person-to-Person United Jewish Appeal. I hope it will be possible for me to attend the breakfast meeting on May 22nd to launch the Person-to-Person drive, but there is just the possibility that I may have to be out of the country at that time. I shall have to let you know definitely later on.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

mac

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Room 5600

March 26, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The work of the United Jewish Appeal in saving the lives of uprooted and persecuted people and helping them make a fresh start in the United States, Israel and other free lands is of tremendous importance to everyone. I therefore feel deeply honored to serve for the period from May twenty-second to June twenty-sixth as chairman of the Person-to-Person effort of the United Jewish Appeal. It would be most gratifying to me personally, as well as in my capacity as chairman, if I could count on you to serve with me for this same period as an Associate Chairman of this special aspect of the campaign.

The Person-to-Person effort will consist of a series of Tuesday and Thursday telephone solicitation sessions, starting Thursday, May twenty-second and continuing through June twenty-sixth. Business and community leaders will come to these meetings to make calls for the campaign to people they know. I am sure that if you were to sign a letter of invitation to such a group for one of the Tuesday or Thursday dates and be at U.J.A. headquarters yourself for a short period to greet those who attend, the response will be very encouraging. The U.J.A. headquarters will provide you with a list of names of the business and community leaders for your approval. This is all you will be asked to do.

Of course, I would be delighted if you also find it possible to attend the breakfast meeting on May twenty-second to launch the Person-to-Person drive and the one on June twenty-sixth concluding the program.

I do hope you will find it possible to join in this effort.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Nelson A. Rockefeller

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rockefeller, Nelson

ATPC

July 3, 1958

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller
30, Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of July 1, which I am acknowledging in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation. He will be delighted to know of the great success of the United Jewish Appeal.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Room 5600

July 1, 1958

Dear Ed:

Your participation in the Person-to-Person campaign for the United Jewish Appeal has contributed so much to its success that I want to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation to you.

Of the nearly $5,000,000 raised by the United Jewish Appeal during the past month, more than $1,250,000 was obtained by volunteers working at UJA headquarters. You must feel great satisfaction, as I do, at the knowledge that the efforts of this campaign will mean so much to the tens of thousands who depend on UJA for their very survival.

Although my period of Service as chairman of the Person-to-Person campaign has ended, my interest in the success of the United Jewish Appeal will remain as strong as ever, as I am sure your interest will. The officers of United Jewish Appeal join me in expressing warmest thanks.

Sincerely,

Nelson

Nelson A. Rockefeller

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rockefeller, W.

WINROCK FARM
ROUTE 3
MORRILTON, ARKANSAS

G. W. ADKISSON, JR.
FARM MANAGER

JAMES E. HUDSON
SUPERINTENDENT

April 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person To Person
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You have already received an announcement from Mr. G. W. Adkisson, Jr., Farm Manager of Winrock Farm, advising you of our first production sale of Santa Gertrudis, to be held at Winrock Farm Saturday, May 10th, at 1:30 p.m. We are proud of our offering, and I sincerely hope that you will be able to be with us and that you will be pleased with what you see.

Because of the fact that the farm is located some little distance away from the more populated centers, we are enclosing a sketch map of the area, a partial list of available over-night facilities, and other helpful information relating to travel to Winrock. For the convenience of those who will be traveling some little distance the day of the sale, we have arranged with a caterer from Little Rock to serve lunch at the farm at a reasonable price. Food service will start at 11:00 a.m.

With all good wishes, and looking forward to seeing you on May 10th.

Sincerely yours,

Winthrop Rockefeller

Enc.

Mary Roebling

December 8, 1959

Dear Mrs. Roebling:

Thank you for your recent letter and for your kind words regarding CBS Reports.

At the present time, Mr. Murrow is traveling in Europe, and I will forward your letter on to him there.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Mary G. Roebling
Trenton Trust Company
Trenton 5, New Jersey

TRENTON TRUST COMPANY
TRENTON 5, NEW JERSEY

MARY G. ROEBLING
PRESIDENT

November 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

I have had lying on my desk for some time the very attractive brochure, "The Biography of a Missile". Meanwhile the program has gone on and I have been so busy I have not been able to witness the Reports, but I am sure they must have been fascinating if they lived up to the advance publicity. Certainly your participation would guarantee that much.

I had meant to write much sooner to compliment you on this project and the brochure, so now you know how I feel about it.

All good wishes,

Cordially,

Mary

Mary G. Roebling

ag

Rogers, Newell.

SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES

Kirkland 7-7070

17 DUNSTER STREET · CAMBRIDGE 38 · MASSACHUSETTS

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GEORGE W. ADAMS, *Director*

March 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very pleased to have your letter of March 6th with your enthusiastic recommendation of Newell Rogers. This and some of the other letters we have received about him will be very helpful in making our decision.

I personally hope that some day you will attend the Salzburg Seminar to teach, or even for a brief visit, to be able to see something of what you have had reports.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Muhlhauser

Frederick P. Muhlhauser
Executive Vice President

FPM/e

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Rogers, Newell

March 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Muhlhauser:

I understand that my friend Newell Rogers has filed an application for a post with the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies.

I have known Mr. Rogers for twenty years and have confidence in his ability to do well at any task he may undertake. He is an honest, capable, and sensitive reporter. I have never attended the Salzburg Seminar but have talked with a number of people who have. I am sure that Mr. Rogers capabilities plus his knowledge of Europe and Europeans and his adaptability would make him an excellent candidate for any post the Seminar has to offer.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick P. Muhlhauser
17 Dunster Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.

gw

March 6, 1958

Dear Newell:

I returned from a couple of weeks vacation to find your letter of February 10th.

This is merely a note to tell you that I have written to Muhlhauser. Let me know what happens.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Mr. Newell Rogers
Cornwall Bridge,
Connecticut

gw

TO E.R.M.

FROM K.C.

This arrived before we did anything about the letter of February 4th, so I sent Rogers a note saying that you were away for a couple of weeks, so his request would have to await your return.

K.C.

Cornwall Bridge,
Connecticut
February 10, 1958

Dear Ed:

Please ignore my letter of February 4th if it has not reached your eye or you have not yet had time to do anything about it.

For I have a new favor to ask, and I cannot put you to so much trouble in my behalf. Do you know by chance any of the directors on the list enclosed?

I'm a feller who needs a friend who knows one or more, and will write to him or them in behalf of an application I have filed with the executive vice-president, Frederick P. Muhlhauser for a job with the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies. One job is coming vacant now; another later.

It would be a fascinating piece of work for a privately run outpost of American culture and life. And it seems highly worth doing.

Or alternatively if you cared to write Mr. Muhlhauser, whose address is 17 Dunster Street, Cambridge, 38, Mass. It is a question of my competence, personality, adaptability and stamina in dealing with the Europeans who attend lectures and seminars on aspects of American life, and with the university faculty members who go over to give the lectures. The Europeans are men and women between 23 and 35 from the free countries, who are apt to become or are leaders in communications or the professions.

Thanks, Ed, if you do find time to drop a note to a director, if you know any one of them, or to Muhlhauser.

As ever,

Newell

Newell Rogers

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Salzburg Seminar in American Studies

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Frederic Winthrop, Ipswich, Mass.
Thomas D. Cabot, President, Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston

Cornwall Bridge,
Connecticut
February 4, 1958

Dear Ed:

Bill Morrell told me you had recklessly offered anew to help me sell myself into economic slavery.

I have had two thoughts on which you perhaps could give me advice or aid. I am not sure that either is very good, and I'll understand if you take a poor view of both:

1) The one important man in the Foundation field that I have not been able to approach for an interview is Arnold Zurcher at the International Institute for Education. Would there be any point from his standpoint or mine in trying to see him? Could you arrange it for me? (You may have made this approach many months ago on my behalf.)
2) With my age and previous condition of servitude, should I apply to C.B.S. itself for a job in the public relations or press relations office? (What a pity CBS doesn't have a few broadcasting stations in Britain! It would be good for the BBC and for me, and I might then be good for CBS.)

If it is simpler for you to telephone me your reaction, my home number is Washington, Conn., Underhill 8-2615. I hate even to write this note--knowing what pressure you live under. But now I've done it and thanks for your forbearance.

As always,

Newell Rogers

Newell Rogers

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S., New York

FEBRUARY 5, 1958

EUGENE GOODWIN, DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
PENN STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY PARK, PENN.

I HAVE KNOWN NEWELL ROGERS 20 YEARS STOP HE IS HONEST AND CAPABLE AND A SENSITIVE REPORTER WITH UNUSUAL ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE ORALLY STOP HIS EXPERIENCE IS SUFFICIENTLY VARIED IN ORDER TO PERMIT HIM TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN JOURNALISM STUDENTS STOP HIS PERSONAL HABITS ARE IMPECCABLE AND I KNOW OF NO JOURNALIST WHO IS EITHER WITH HIM OR AGAINST HIM WHO DOESN'T HOLD HIM IN HIGH REGARD.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-43
fe

K C.

WU026 PD AR

UNIVERSITYPARK PENN JAN 15 355PME

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

NEWELL ROGERS HAS LISTED YOU AS REFERENCE IN APPLYING FOR JOURNALISM FACULTY HERE PLEASE SEND ME YOUR FRANK AND CONFIDENTIAL APPRAISAL

EUGENE GOODWIN DIRECTOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM PENN STATE UNIV

408P..

RECEIVED
JAN 15 PM 4:55
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

Rogers, Paul C.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Earl Gammons was good enough to pass on to me your letter of June 12th together with the suggestion sent by Mr. Arnold.

There is only one PERSON TO PERSON program scheduled before the end of this season, and we are already committed to guests for that one. However, Arthur Godfrey will be doing the program next season and I am, therefore, passing your suggestion along to him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul C. Rogers, M. C.
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

mc

TO Ed Murrow

FROM Earl Gammons 6/15/59

F Y I. Please note attached from Paul Rogers, Congressman from Ft. Lauderdale, and fellow Burning Tree member.

EHG

PAUL G. ROGERS
6TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA
ROOM 111, HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.

HOME ADDRESS:
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE:
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEE:
HEALTH AND SAFETY

Rogers

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:
MRS. NELL HOWLETT

FILE REF.:
INF

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 12, 1959

Mr. Earl Gammons
1735 DeSales St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Earl:

I am sure you will remember Jim Arnold, and I am enclosing herewith a letter I have just received from him in which he suggests that I contact you with regard to having Ed Murrow consider interviewing Bill Graham. Enclosed also is a folder Jim enclosed in his letter.

I dropped Joe Ream a note on this but I thought you might have some suggestions that I should follow in this regard.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Paul

PAUL G. ROGERS, M. C.

PGR:h

ARNOLD CONSTRUCTION CO.
OF PALM BEACH
SUITE 7 MURRAY BLDG.

June 10, 1959

Congressman Paul G. Rogers
Room 111, Old House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Paul,

With the 400,000 things you have got to do each day, this may be just the straw that breaks the camel's back. But I do hope not.

Last night I was at the Board of Stewards meeting and while talking with Doyle, he mentioned his recent trip to New York and Washington and the good time that you and he had playing at Burning Tree. It certainly brought back a wonderful memory to me of the day you and I played along with Earl Gamson.

I know Earl has retired, but do you think there would be any possibility of speaking to him about trying to contact Edward R. Murrow to suggest that Bill Graham, President of Private Enterprise, Inc. be considered for Murrow's PERSON-TO-PERSON program?

As you know, I am very much enthused about this idea of Private Enterprise, Inc. and trying to sell it around the world -- doing something positive <u>for</u> private enterprise rather than being constantly on the defensive against Communism.

Bill Graham is a terrific man about 46, with a charming wife and six handsome children. He started out with positively nothing when he was graduated from Northwestern. He borrowed two hundred dollars and has made a great success in the oil and real estate business. He is now devoting his full time to Private Enterprise, Inc. and is just the sort of fellow I believe Edward R. Murrow would like to hear about.

Enclosed is another READERS DIGEST article, along with one that appeared in TIME concerning Bill Graham. If you think it merits consideration, I would appreciate anything you might be able to do.

When are you coming home? I certainly hope you will have some time off and will let us afford you a relaxing evening at 245 Dunbar Road.

Please give my best to Nell and Sarah Jane.

Sincerely,

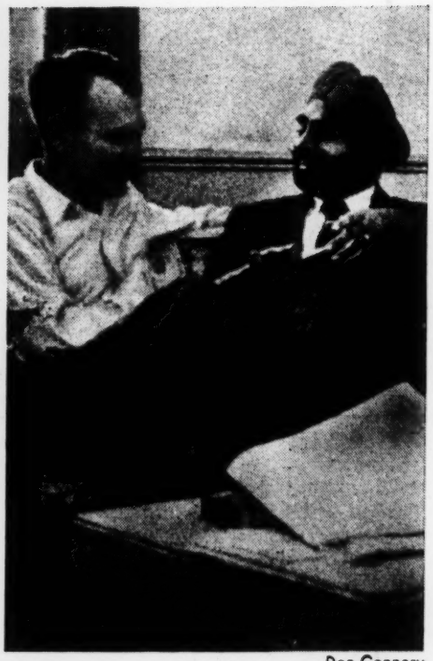
BUSINESS ABROAD

Fanning a Flame

When Kansas Millionaire Bill Graham tried to spark a brush fire for capitalism in socialist-minded India last summer (TIME, Aug. 12), the government poured on cold water. Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari and others refused to see him. But last week Graham's dream of financing capital-starved entrepreneurs ("The small guy who's on the ball") and making a profit to boot had become too important to ignore. When Graham landed in India with funds raised from free-enterprising Americans, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself sat down with the tireless enterpriser for a half-hour's talk and wished him all success. Krishnamachari not only approved, but last week eased import restrictions on needed machinery for Graham projects and promised that all profits could be taken out of India.

The reason for the turnabout was plain. India is now desperate for foreign capital and sees in Graham a chance to show good will toward investors. On Graham's part, there had been nothing but good will and hard work since last summer. Fervently talking up his dream back in the U.S., Graham collected $250,000 from fascinated investors ranging all the way from the Rockefellers' International Basic Economy Corp. ($25,000) to an oil worker who offered $5,000 in $100 monthly installments and formed Private Enterprises Inc.

Money-Sucking Sands. On his way to India, Graham not only picked up two more $100 checks from pilots in mid-air, but planted some free-enterprise seeds along the way. In Athens he left $10,000 with a committee of bankers for local loans, another $6,200 in Istanbul and $10,000 in Beirut. Already approved are loans to a Greek furniture company, a Turkish spring-clip factory, a Lebanese cement contracting business. He landed in India with $220,000 left in hand and a lot more enterprise in mind.



Don Connery

BILL GRAHAM & INDIAN BUSINESSMAN
Out of big deals, little dreams.

In two weeks he trebled his capital. Indian Banker G. D. Birla, whom Graham met in San Francisco at the International Industrial Development Conference (TIME, Oct. 28), made good on a promise to match the capital in rupees. Another Indian millionaire promised an additional $200,000 in rupees; two textile magnates raised $25,000 more. Indian Industrialist J. R. D. Tata, owner of 25-company Tata enterprises (TIME, Sept. 30), is expected to come in soon.

But to put all the money to work without throwing it away was another story. As Banker Birla put it: "Any fool can make money in the U.S., but to make money in India is an art. India is like the sands of the desert, where money can disappear like water." Because only "some success stories" can really get his crusade moving, Graham now believes that he must focus on bigger deals first before he can make the thousands of little ones he dreams of. In Bombay he put up $20,000 to match $20,000 in rupees from Textileman P. N. Kejriwal, who wants to build a nylon hosiery plant.

Change of Plan. To beef up the original plan of sharing capitalization and profits fifty-fifty with small borrowers, Graham has switched to 50% from an entrepreneur, 25% from a wealthy Indian (both in rupees) and 25% in dollars from Private Enterprises Inc. On the committee of Indian bankers and businessmen who screen the loans, this has the effect of more help to enterprises in which they have a chief interest. But bigger deals will persuade more big businessmen to put up more matching rupees, get them in on the crusade.

Whatever the outcome, Bill Graham plans to haunt India next year to make sure that enterprises are started and properly run. Said he fervently: "We're going to light a fire under these Indians. Whatever happens, at least we'll find out whether or not they really want our help."

LAWRENCE H. ROGERS, II

WSAZ-TV
WSAZ WKAZ

HUNTINGTON
CHARLESTON
W. VA.

December 31, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thought you would be interested in the enclosed.

Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Lawrence H Rogers

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rogers, Lawrence

Huntington 18, West Virginia

SERVING THE INDUSTRIAL HEART OF AMERICA

December 30, 1958

The Honorable Anastas I. Mikoyan
Deputy Premier
The Kremlin
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

My dear Sir:

With reference to my cable message, this will reiterate my most cordial invitation to you and your party to be my guests during your proposed visit to the United States.

It has been variously reported in the news that your visit would encompass, besides matters of state, a vacation and an interest in the chemical industry. Should your time for vacation permit, I respectfully urge that you see the scenic beauties of mountainous West Virginia and the majestic spectacle of the great Ohio River. Populated by a hearty people with a rugged spirit of independence, West Virginia's vast mineral riches have made of it one of the world's great centers of chemical manufacturing. The Charleston area alone contains a complex of chemical industry unsurpassed in diversity and production. In addition, much of this burgeoning industry - based upon limitless stores of coal and natural gas - is made possible by the huge output of electrical energy in the many coal-fed steam-generating plants located in our river valleys.

All of this peaceful industrial might is the product of free private enterprise, with neither the supervision nor the interference of the Federal or State governments. The prosperity of our people, in terms of food, shelter, clothing, and transportation, speaks eloquently for itself. And their individual productivity, using tools provided by private capital, is what makes our industry and output unsurpassed.

In Huntington you will find the most beautiful city of West Virginia, located at the junction of three states and boasting - besides widely diversified industry - Marshall College, an institution of higher learning with an enrollment of 5,000, and other centers of culture, entertainment, recreation, and commerce.

Personally, I am what is described as a small businessman. I am engaged as an employee in a direction of a private corporation employing over one hundred skilled technicians, creative and sales people, operating radio broadcasting stations in both Charleston and Huntington, and a single television station which serves both metropolitan centers from a mid-point between them. Our coverage area includes parts of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia, and reaches the homes of well over half a million families, each with its own television receiver. This, too, is a completely private enterprise, using radio frequencies assigned by license from the United States government. It is a fiercely competitive business, as a result of which all our people may receive programming of entertainment, cultural, and current events nature from widely divergent viewpoints through a multiplicity of outlets. We are also identified through common ownership with Huntington's daily newspapers. These newspapers and their subsidiaries were operated continuously for sixty-three years, until his death this week, by their founder, a great patriot sprung from humble beginnings, Joseph Harvey Long.

The bulk of our population, strangely enough, is rural; and those who are not engaged in manufacturing and commerce, are engaged in farming. The Central Ohio Valley area is an inspiring example of the peaceful prosperity of free individuals, each pursuing his livelihood and the development of his family according to his own conscience and within the framework of local governments which are the expression of the majority of the people.

It is only fair to point out my passionate devotion to this way of life and to the essential dignity and indispensability of the individual.

The living example of our people in their daily existence tells more eloquently than any official government policy the peaceful intent of all Americans, as well as the awesome potential of their cooperative efforts in free association. It was in the spirit of this example that I issued this invitation, together with my greetings for the New Year.

Respectfully,

Lawrence H. Rogers II
President

LHRogers/dl

Rogge, O. John -

ROGGE, ZUCKER, FABRICANT & GORDON
401 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
WORTH 6-1800

O. JOHN ROGGE
BENJAMIN ZUCKER
HERBERT J. FABRICANT
MURRAY A. GORDON
FRANKLYN GOULD

CABLE ADDRESS
ROFAGOR

April 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My new book WHY MEN CONFESS came out last week. If you are interested in perusing a copy I am sure the publisher will be happy to make one available to you. The publisher is Thomas Nelson & Son, 19 East 47th Street, New York 17, New York.

Very sincerely,

O. John Rogge

O. JOHN ROGGE

OJR:PC

Rogosin, Elinor

LIONEL ROGOSIN PRODUCTIONS, INC.
1150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

Arrived too late

April 20, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corp.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I spoke to you at the Civil Liberties luncheon on Lincoln's Birthday about a film made in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, by my husband, Lionel Rogosin.

I am sure you will find the film of great interest and Lionel will be happy to arrange a screening at your convenience.

There are, however, two screenings scheduled for this week and you will be most welcome, if you can arrange to make one.

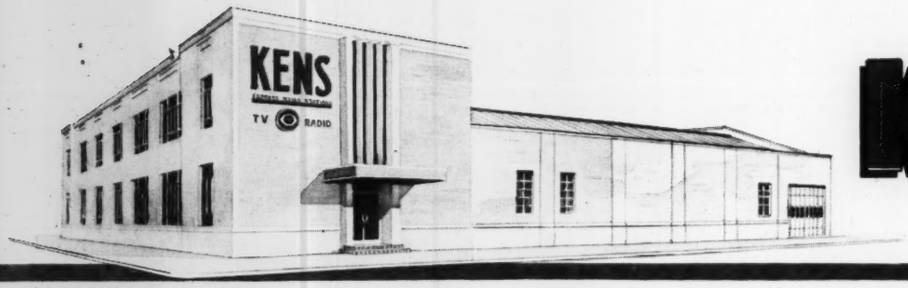
Tuesday, April 21 - 4:45 P.M. - 6:30 P.M.
Friday, April 24 - 8:15 P.M. - 10:00 P.M.

1600 Broadway
Premier Theatre - 4th floor.

Sincerely,

Elinor Rogosin

Roll, Richard T.



KENS·TV
CHANNEL 5

EXPRESS-NEWS STATION CBS IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS CA 5-7411

March 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

When I worked with you and the others there, I was well aware that I was with the best. Certainly recent events have not changed that.

It was wonderful of you to take the time to cut the promos for me. And you were more than kind in the things you said. It made a big hit here and will be a tremendous help to me starting out in a new market.

We're getting things into shape for our opening shot on the 30th -- a seemingly impossible task.

I know you'll appreciate the job I have ahead of me. The other two ten o'clock shows here run about 95% blood, gore, minor fires, etc. with barely a nod to the national and international news of importance. While I realize the importance of presenting the GOOD local news, I want to hit the national and world news harder and in depth. This, I fear, will take a bit of educating.

Ed, I hope you get a good rest during your year away from the studios. You certainly need and deserve it, even though your nightly shows will be sorely missed.

Thanks again for all you've done for me. And if your travels bring you through the Southwest, please lets bend an elbow and talk a bit.

Regards,

Dick

Richard T. Roll

RTR:ds

Roll, Richard

November 3, 1958

Dear Dick:

It was grand to see you in Chicago and to know that you are enjoying the job. I have passed on your regards to all and sundry here. Come and see us soon.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Richard Roll
WTVH - Channel 19
621 Main Street
Peoria, Illinois

PHONES 6-5561

WTVH
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

CHANNEL 19

HILLTOP BROADCASTING COMPANY
621 MAIN STREET
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

22 October, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

Here are the newspapers which you requested. The boys seem to have done a pretty good job on it. The general reaction at the convention was about the same as yours -- that WMBD pulled a boner by the blackout. Incidentally, I ran the string out Sunday night by congratulating, on the air, this same CBS opposition on winning two awards at the convention. No reaction from them on that.

It was wonderful to see you again, Ed. I feel guilty that I hung around so long when you had other things (such as sleep) to do. But it was so good just to sit and talk with you. Hope we can do it again soon.

My regards to Kay, Eddie and the rest of your staff.

Sincerely,

Dick

P. S. Thought you might also be interested in this letter I'm enclosing.

d

10/16/57

D. V. Winters
1100. W. 4th. St., Apt. 1.
Peoria Ill.

The Peoria Journal Star
War Memorial Dr.,
Peoria - Ill.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I may have a clue for you about that Jewish Temple Bombing. I just read a piece in last inter (evening Peoria) paper titled "Peoria's Bow on C.B.S. Meet Blacked Out" which only happened in Peoria, & it looks like to me ~~the~~ that one of the two men at W.M.B. & T.V. station might be your man. If ~~was~~ could be either the T.V. camera operator that blacked it out, or the one who told him to black it out is your man, mebby. Or if not then he knows who did it, mebby a friend or friends of his, and was paid to keep it a secret. Why don't you go up & see them, but please don't use or publish my name or address. I sure can use that reward of $1000. as I'm still not working. Any way that's the way that story I read looks to me.

I thank you very much if I ~~was~~ of ~~any~~ help.

Sincerely Yours,

D. V. Winters

P. S.

I studied cartooning at one time, but am not too good yet; and would like to continue my study in that field & was told I could be getting pretty in big money if I could study a little more. Half of that $1000. prize would do it. And besides I like to draw.

And besides that man or people might even be linked to all those ~~the~~ panther bombings, who knows; and mebby to other troubles, too including the damn communist activities; their worse than cock-roaches!

Peoria Journal Star
News Plaza War Memorial Drive
(Turn Left 3800 N. Adams at Lorentz)
Downtown Business Office
530 Fulton St.
Dial . . **8-2411** . . All Depts.

Peoria Journal Star

EVENING

WHERE TO FIND IT

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Volume 104—No. 104 PEORIA, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1958 ★ ★ ★ THIRTY-FOUR PAGES PRICE TEN CENTS

Cat-UAW Talks Recess 'Indefinitely'

U. N. Chief Proposes Peace Force

Plans Short Of What Ike Suggested

United Nations, N. Y. (UPI) — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold today outlined plans for a U.N. "peace force." He said it would never be used in combat operations or be involved in internal conflicts.

Hammarskjold's rules and principles for the use and recruitment of a U.N. peace force were based on the experience of U. N. emergency forces now on duty in the Gaza strip and observer groups in Lebanon.

THE QUESTION of a stand-by peace force, suggested by President Eisenhower on Aug. 13, was expected to be debated by the 81-nation special political committee at the end of next week.

Hammarskjold appeared to fall short of Eisenhower's call for "a force in being" to give beset countries "prompt and effective action to help safeguard their independence."

The Soviet Union has announced its opposition to any stand-by peace force.

HAMMARSKJOLD said that the plans must be kept 'flexible" to deal with each emergency situation as it arises.

He suggested a paramilitary force which would strike only in self-defense. Recruits would be volunteers, but would not include the forces of any of the five permanent Security Council members of the countries involved in a dispute.

It would be recruited only with the consent of countries contributing forces or materiel and would be sent into a danger area only with the consent of the country involved.

IT WOULD be sent into action only by the Security Council or the General Assembly; ultimate decisions on operations would be left to the secretary-general.

Costs would be met by the U.N. budget.

The U.N. charter provides for an international police force, but no such group has been brought into being because of the failure of Russia and the West to agree on its composition.

The United Nations three times has resorted to makeshift arrangements—in Korea, in the short-lived Suez war of 1956, and in Lebanon.

Search Saves Men Sold Poison To Wash Dishes

Tokyo, (UPI) — Seven Japanese sailors narrowly escaped death today when they learned the caustic soda they were about to use for washing their dishes was really deadly potassium cyanide poison.

A frantic air and sea search saved the men, who could not be reached from shore.

The search began when a druggist sold the sailors 2,000 grams of the fast-acting poison by mistake. He had meant to give them four cans of caustic soda for dish-washing.

The druggist quickly called the owners of the 118-ton Kofuku Maru but the supply ship already was at sea and could not be reached by radio because her wireless operator was ill and had to remain ashore.

A fishing vessel reached the ship earlier today and averted a tragedy.

F. T. A. Is Coming Your Way!

Yes, F.T.A. is coming your way this month! F.T.A. . . . From Towns Around . . . is a special Classified column devoted to the communities outside of Metropolitan Peoria. Towns such as Chillicothe, Morton, Princeville and many, many more communities will be represented in this new feature. Watch for F.T.A. coming soon.

SHOT THROUGH THE CHEST, Peter Mullen, 26, is led from an ambulance into Roosevelt Hospital for emergency treatment early today in New York. He was wounded in a gun battle with James Phelan, 41, an off-duty cop, who watched as Mullen and a companion held up a bar. Phelan received a wrist wound. Mullen's companion escaped.—AP Photofax.

Tunisia Breaking With UAR

Tunis, (UPI)—Tunisia decided today to break off diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic, the Tunisian information ministry reported.

The break followed a clash between the Tunisian and U. A. R. delegations at the current Arab League council session in Cairo. Tunisia charged last Saturday that the U.A.R. was "interfering in our internal affairs" and that "all co-operation between the two states has become practically impossible.

WORD OF the break spread fast after UAR Ambassador M. Falemi called this morning on Sadok Mokkadem, Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Falemi told reporters afterward he was notified that relations would be broken.

The Tunisian government first refused to comment on this, but this afternoon the information ministry confirmed that the break had been decided on.

President Habib Bouguiba was expected to explain the break tonight before national constituent assembly.

ONE SPECIFIC reason for the break is Egypt's sheltering of Salah Ben Youssef, colleague of Bourguiba during Tunisia's fight for independence, but now an exile in Cairo.

He is under sentence of death in Tunisia for plotting against Bourguiba. UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser has given him asylum.

Air Mishaps Fatal To Three

Honolulu, (AP)—Two Air Force jet fighter planes ran low on fuel over the Pacific Tuesday and the pilot of one died when he bailed out 90 miles northeast of here.

Two Marine helicopter crewmen were killed when their chopper blew up in the rescue operation.

Six supersonic, swept-wing F101 Voodoos were ferrying to Honolulu from McClellan AFB, Calif., where a spokesman said they had refueled Tuesday morning after a hop from Langley AFB, Va. One of them radioed he was running out of fuel.

A KC50 tanker and two rescue planes were sent out. Due to air turbulence, the Air Force said, connections could not be made for the aerial refueling and the pilot ejected in what appeared to be a normal bailout.

But he was found dead, floating in his inflated life jacket, by one of two Marine helicopters on the rescue mission.

U. S. Trying For Cut In Forces On Quemoy

Washington, (AP)—The United States is trying to persuade Nationalist China to withdraw some troops from its offshore islands even though officials here see little chance of negotiating a Formosa settlement with Red China.

The line of U. S. action is apparent in statements made by Secretary of State Dulles at a news conference Tuesday.

His remarks also added up to saying that this is a very delicate operation for the United States. Should it press Nationalist China too hard, the Chinese Reds might gain in their objective of driving a wedge between the United States and the Nationalist government on Formosa, which controls the Quemoy and Matsu islands off the Chinese mainland.

DULLES urged that the Quemoy crisis and other current aspects of foreign policy be kept out of political debate. He called on both Democratic and Republican politicians to "calm down." At one point, in replying to questions, he said in effect that both a weekend statement by the 24-member Democratic Advisory Council and a reply by Vice President Nixon had gone beyond the bounds of what he considers proper.

Dulles denied that the United States has any plans whatever for urging nationalist China to reduce its military strength on Quemoy now that the Communists have extended their seven-day truce there for an additional two weeks.

He added, however, that "no doubt there are discussions that are going on" now on Formosa between U.S. Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy and others as to the most useful disposition of Nationalist forces.

He then drew a sharp line between urging Nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek to cut down on his forces for military reasons and for political reasons—that is, in order to move toward some kind of agreement to avoid conflict with the Communists.

DULLES SAID the military question simply is whether it is more effective to have Chiang's forces deployed "in their present numbers on Quemoy and Matsu or to have a greater number on Formosa, which would have greater flexibility and greater range of action under certain contingencies—and they could go back to Quemoy if the necessity came."

He also spoke of the "military question" of reducing manpower and increasing the striking power of the remaining troops on the off-shore islands.

The Nationalists have openly opposed any troop withdrawal, but reports from Formosa indicated they may be resigned to the idea of fewer troops equipped with better weapons.

THE WEATHER

By U. S. Weather Bureau
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1958

Forecast for Peoria and vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued mild today through Thursday. High Thursday near 80, low tonight around 55. Low Thursday night 50-55. Friday partly cloudy with little temperature change.

TEMPERATURE READINGS

8:00 a.m.	54	2:00 a.m.	58
10:00 a.m.	63	4:00 a.m.	56
11:00 a.m.	69	6:00 a.m.	(Lo) 55
12:00 noon	71	8:00 a.m.	55
1:00 p.m.	75	9:00 a.m.	61
2:00 p.m.	78	10:00 a.m.	66
4:00 p.m.	(Hi) 79	11:00 a.m.	71
6:00 p.m.	77	12:00 noon	75
8:00 p.m.	69	1:00 p.m.	77
10:00 p.m.	65	2:00 p.m.	79
12:00 midnight	61	3:00 p.m.	81

Precipitation—24 hours to 7 a. m. None.
Totatl precipitation since Jan. 1 28.52.
Departure from normal since Jan. 1 —.99.
River gauge reading at 7 a. m. 12.07.
Mean temperature yesterday 67.
Temperature a year ago—highest 61, lowest 57.
Departure from normal for yesterday +11, for the month —11, since Jan. 1 —430.
Sun rises at 7:09, sets at 6:18.
Humidity, percent—Noon 38, 6 p. m. 50, 6 a. m. 87.
Barometer: 6 a. m. 30.20.
Degree Days: Yesterday 0; This season 189; Last Season 187.
St. Louis, (AP)—River stages: LaSalle 11.3, 0.0; Peoria 12.1, fall 0.1; Havana 6.1, rise 0.2; Beardstown 9.8, fall 0.2; Grafton 15.1, rise 0.2.
The Illinois River will not change the next few days.

Charges Yacht Skipper Enticed

London, (AP) — Millionairess Lady Crane was accused yesterday of enticing the skipper of her luxury yacht away from his wife.

A court action was filed by Mrs. Dorothy Grimshaw, 44, wife of 62-year-old Captain Walter Grimshaw.

Grimshaw became master of the 500-ton yacht Natalie two years ago after retiring as commodore of a shipping line. Lady Crane, 46-year-old widow of cycle manufacturer Sir Edmund Crane, is now living aboard the yacht in the English channel islands.

No further details of Mrs. Grimshaw's suit were revealed The case is expected to come up shortly in the London courts.

Hostile House

New Tazewell, Tenn., (UPI)—Phil Greer, 19, was shot by a house yesterday.

The house was on fire. Flames caused a bullet to explode and a piece of the casing struck Greer in the shoulder.

Proud Of Him

Detroit, Mich., (UPI)—Hartwell A. Johnson won a divorce from his wife yesterday after testifying she used her maiden name and introduced him to her friends as Mr. Johnson, her chauffeur and business helper.

Bomb Probe Turns Up Anti-Semitic Pamphlets

By D. F. BRINKMAN
Journal Star Staff Writer

Police and federal authorities today were trying to determine whether there is any connection between yesterday's bombing of Anshai Emeth Temple, 521 NE Monroe st., and the distribution last week of anti-Semitic pamphlets in front of the synagogue.

Bernard J. Kennedy, chief of police, was disinclined to attach any real significance to the circulation of the pamphlets, but the angle was not being disregarded.

He said a woman had turned three of the pamphlets over to him. She said they were being distributed in front of the temple by a couple of men.

All bitterly directed against the Jews, the pamphlets, which have been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, bore the titles: "They Got the Blame," "Jews in American Wars," and "Americans All."

Kennedy said he is positive that the bombing here was not

Continued on Page B-1

Peoria's Bow On CBS News Blacked Out

For the first time in the history of Peoria television a local TV newscaster was aired on a national network reporting from Peoria last night—but as the network news containing this Peoria report went throughout the nation it was blacked out in Peoria itself.

Richard Roll, WTVH news director, filmed an interview with Mayor Eugene Leiter on the Anshai Emeth Temple bombing at the request of CBS news, which film was quickly flown to Chicago and cut in on the 6:15 p.m. Douglas Edwards nation-wide newscast over the CBS network.

Peoria's CBS station, WMBD-TV, posted a "network trouble" sign during the Richard Roll report and restored the network promptly after he had finished. His film report was 1 minute and 15 seconds in length. The "network trouble" was the same 1 minute and 15 seconds.

Roll, regular newscaster for the rival WTVH, now has the distinction of being the first Peoria TV newsman to make a national network report from Peoria.

• • • • • •

$1,000 Reward Offered By Journal Star

The Peoria Journal Star offers $1,000 reward for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the bombing early Tuesday morning of Anshai Emeth temple.

The newspaper will select a committee of three to determine, by majority decision, the person or persons entitled to the reward.

• • • • • •

Ike Calls Bombings Work Of Hoodlums

Washington (AP) — President Eisenhower today angrily characterized those responsible for bombings of places of worship as hoodlums of the Al Capone and Babyface Nelson type.

At a news conference the President spoke out vigorously against the dynamiting of Jewish temples in Atlanta, Ga., and Peoria.

He did so after a reporter told him that some of those responsible apparently have been privately identifying themselves as members of a "Confederate underground."

ADDRESSING himself to that description, Eisenhower said that from babyhood he has been taught to respect the southern Confederacy of Civil War days.

Then he said that for hoodlums to describe themselves as any part of the Confederacy is a complete insult.

They should be described, he added angrily, as Al Capones and Babyface Nelsons, and that kind of hoodlum.

On other subjects the President sharply criticized the involvement of American foreign policy in politics.

He said that he agreed with former President Truman that foreign policy should be kept out of the election year battles between the two parties.

Eisenhower told a press conference that he realized the inevitability of charge and counter-charge during a political campaign but that he still deplored partisan quarreling over foreign policy.

EISENHOWER also said the United States is not going to try to coerce Chiang Kai-shek into reducing his Chinese Nationalist forces on Quemoy and the other off-shore islands.

He strongly indicated, however, that the United States would welcome a voluntary reduction by the Chinese Nationalists. He said that he had made no secret that he thought Chiang had too many troops there.

The President was asked at his news conference whether this country was seeking to persuade Chiang to remove some of his troops from the off-shore islands.

Eisenhower replied that he felt it was not logical to have so much military manpower there but added that the United States was not going to try to coerce an ally on something the ally believed vital to his very existence.

—HE INDICATED that he felt preliminary plans for the federal budget for fiscal 1960 were too high. He said that he believed the government was spending too much money and that these expenditures should be reduced to the lowest possible point.

—HE REITERATED the position he and secretary of State John Foster Dulles have taken that a reduction in the Chinese Nationalist forces on Quemoy would be desirable from a military viewpoint, but the United States had no intention of attempting to dictate to an ally.

—HE DISMISSED criticism of his World War II strategy by Field Marshal Montgomery on the grounds that the Allies won the war in far less time than originally expected or estimate even by such authorities as former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Montgomery had said that Eisenhower's world war strategy had prolonged the defeat of Germany.

• • • • • •

Link 'Fat Cat' Financier To Atlanta Temple Blast

Atlanta, (AP)—A high-up "fat cat" backer of anti-Semitic terrorism figured today in police investigation of the $200,000 dynamiting of the Jewish temple here.

This financial angel of a fanatic hate-mongering ring was mentioned in one of two letters seized as police raided the homes of five persons held for questioning about the early Sunday outrage.

DETECTIVE Capt. R. E. Little described the other paper as a penciled draft of a letter addressed to an Atlanta Jewish leader before the temple blast.

It said:

"You will soon witness a terrifying experience."

The detectives did not say precisely where either letter was seized, whether the one to the Jewish leader was ever mailed or what the leader's name is.

The other letter, Little said, was mailed from Arlington, Va., just before five men were arrested here in July for an anti-Jewish demonstration in front of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution building.

"Thanks to one man, one 'fat cat' financier, we can now do the things we've been planning to do," it said.

The letter did not identify the "fat cat" but Little said the name of a man once prominent in public affairs has turned up repeatedly in the bombing investigation.

The letter referred to the wealthy backer as having "put his dollars where his mouth is—God bless him." It also mentioned a "big blast" and added:

"The boys from New York will be coming down. There's no guts in the local citizens."

The officers said they are attempting to locate five men other than the five already held. They said an unidentified sixth man, resident of Detroit, Mich., was subjected to questioning "when he began to spout off" while in jail on another count.

Little said a "veneer of arrogance" evident at the start of the grilling of those held is beginning to wear off.

"We are getting down to business now," he reported.

THE DETECTIVE captain listed the fifth man arrested for questioning as Wallace H. Allen. He said Allen and George Michael Bright, 35, also held, helped plot the temple bombing at a meeting in May.

The break in the investigation stemmed from a statement by an unidentified man who said he and four others attended the meeting and planned the bombing.

Allen, a cripple, told arresting officers: "If its the bombing you're interested in, I don't know anything about it. I've never even seen a stick of dynamite." Detectives said they found penciled drawings of a Nazi swastika and anti-Semitic literature in Allen's home.

UNDER ARREST in addition to Allen and Bright were Robert A. Bowling, 25; Luther King Corley, 26, and Kenneth Chester Griffin, 32, all of Atlanta.

Investigators said they believe that when the $200,000 Atlanta blast is solved, it will clear up other synagogue bombings in Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.; Nashville, Tenn., and an attempted dynamiting in Birmingham, Ala. All the bombings have occurred in the past eight months.

Each Side Lays Blame On Other

New Meeting Call Soon, Says Mediator

By BERNADINE MARTIN
Journal Star Staff Writer

Negotiations between UAW Local 974 and Caterpillar Tractor Co. were recessed indefinitely last night, and a strike of more than 12,000 workers continued into the fifth day.

FEDERAL MEDIATOR Francis L. Sheridan said this morning he will call the two sides together soon, but would not commit himself on when.

In statements issued each side blamed the other for the stalemate.

The company said the union refused to accept a settlement offered on what it considered the union's own terms. At the point where it made this offer, the union backed away from its own statement, the company charged.

Local 974 denied this, and said the stumbling block is the company position that in order to get economic benefits which "come close" to the "pattern" established in the automotive industry and offers in the implement industry, the union must drop its request for contract language changes.

"This we are unwilling to do." Duane (Pat) Greathouse, UAW vice president said.

THE OBSTACLE developed, Greathouse said, after two major items of "procedural" difficulty had been disposed of.

He said it had become apparent that both the company and the unio had these difficulties in what to talk about first in bargaiinng which were major stumbling blocks to reaching a settlement.

"The company was insisting on splitting off the Morton and Mossville plants from East Peoria for representative, grievance procedure and seniority purposes, and the union was desirous of central negotiations covering all of the plants where UAW is the bargaining agent."

When the company said it was prepared to drop its request for separation of the plants, the union took the position that it would also drop its demand to bargain centrally.

"IT WAS the position of the union then that with these two items disposed of, we could be in a position to take the established economic pattern, and to negotiate, based upon their merits, those contract changes which were necessary in the present Local 974 agreement," Greathouse said.

"This the company has flatly refused to do." he continued. "It is the position of the company that in order to obtain an economic settlement which comes close to equalling the pattern established elsewhere the unin must drop its request for all needed contract changes."

THE COMPANY statement made no reference to the contract language changes.

"Negotiations have failed because the union would not accept this settlement offered on the union's own terms." Roger Kelley, East Peoria plant labor relations manager, said. "We pointed out that this obviously demonstrated a lack of good faith on the union's part and placed the responsibility for the continuance of this unnecessary strike squarely on the union's shoulders," the statement concluded.

Sheridan said the company and union had been meeting steadily for the last six or seven days, and he recessed negotiations because he felt

Continued on Page B-1

Peoria Journal Star

SUNDAY
CONTINUING
THE PEORIA TRANSCRIPT ESTABLISHED 1855 | THE PEORIA JOURNAL ESTABLISHED 1877 | THE PEORIA STAR ESTABLISHED 1897

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United Nations Today

On this, the first day of worldwide United Nations Week, we cannot conscientiously offer three cheers for the 13-year-old organization. It has failed too conspicuously to do what it set out to do.

But neither can we say, "Let's scuttle it," because out of its failures there is beginning to emerge something that gives us hope.

Our best bet is to concentrate on those things which experience has shown may be possible for the U.N. Putting the American emphasis on those things, rather than on the failures, may hasten the evolution of an organization that will be a more effective keeper of peace than the dismal diplomacy upon which the world now relies.

Consider, for example, the proposal outlined last week by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. He has taken up President Eisenhower's suggestion of a U. N. "peace force." It is a relatively timid concept. It would be a paramilitary force, never used in combat except in self-defense. In its ranks would be no citizens of any of the five permanent members of the Security Council. It would be sent into a danger zone only with the consent of the country involved.

Even such a weak "force" will be opposed by the Soviet Union. Yet it would be the beginning of a way to make U. N. decisions something more than mere policy declarations.

A U. N. peace force would not have stopped the Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt. Nor would it have prevented the Korean war. But a similar group is now keeping peace in the Gaza strip. What is done in a small way might conceivably become the key to effective enforcement of U. N. decisions.

It is impossible to think of the U. N. today as an effective deterrent of Communist military ambitions. The Reds will take what they want unless they are opposed by superior force.

But we have learned that they can be hurt by adverse world opinion, and the U. N. General Assembly is an ideal sounding board. Widespread condemnation of Russia for its brutality in Hungary proved that.

There have been endless violations of the U. N. Charter and there will be more. But at the same time, some of the U. N. organizations have been making substantial progress. There are vast areas for constructive work—assistance to underdeveloped countries, raising world health standards, and control of thermonuclear force, to mention only three.

The U. N. does not much resemble the world peace organization that we pictured 13 years ago. But it begins to show promise of usefulness in limited areas.

It is in those areas that American support will be most helpful.

Varsity Letters For Brains

In some areas at least it appears that recognition finally is being given to outstanding students.

The board of education at Asbury Park, N. J., has voted to award varsity "A's" similar to the letters given athletes to all students who receive a yearly general average of 90 or higher. The scholastic letters will be the same size as those awarded athletes and will have a white border and a glod lamp of knowledge on the cross bar.

Some schools give awards for outstanding scholarship but most of them do not present letters of comparable size with those earned by the athletes. But why shouldn't scholastic awards be at least comparable with athletic trophies? Isn't learning rather than athletic prowess the principal reason we maintain our schools? You might not think so, judging from the comparative recognition given achievement in athletics and in scholastic endeavor but it is.

It should be a source of gratification to Peorians that this city's school system has not lagged behind in attributing importance to the academic program of our schools. The requirement that all students participating in extracurricular activities must maintain passing grades is the latest development along these lines. Formerly athletes were excluded from these requirements but there is no reason they should be placed on a plane apart.

Peoria in requiring scholastic achievement from all students is setting the pace just as much—and perhaps more effectively — than Asbury Park is by awarding letters for high scholarship.

Women Support Tough Driver Licensing

Tough driver license law enforcement, such as Illinois has had under Secretary of State Carpentier, is gaining strong support from the public.

Typical is this statement by Mrs. B. V. Todd, national safety chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, delivered at the annual meeting of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators:

"Women will support tougher state driver licensing practices to remove unfit drivers from the road because more and more the safety of their families is threatened by the reckless and incompetent driver in today's heavy traffic."

The public acceptance of strict enforcement of the driver license laws, as evidenced by Mrs. Todd's statement, is an indication of a realization that the unfit driver is a principal cause of traffic danger and that the only way to get him off the highway is through the lifting of his license.

The strictest kind of enforcement of license regulations has the support of the great majority of automobile drivers who feel a growing concern for the safety of themselves and their families. License administrators are on the right track in cracking down on incompetent and unfit drivers.

Gomer Bath

Straws In The Wind

Land Of the Free

A Peoria businessman had a small errand that took him across the river to the Caterpillar plant. It never occurred to him that the picket line would give him any difficulty. But he was promptly stopped there.

"You're not going in there," said a picket.

"Who says I'm not?" asked the businessman, irritated by the peremptory order.

"I say so," promptly replied the picket.

"Look, I have nothing to do with the strike. I don't work here and have no connection. I'm entirely neutral."

"You can't go in," said the picket.

"You heard what the man said," added another picket.

"I'm not buying or selling anything," said the businessman. "I came over to pick up a small article from the office. What right do you have to stop me?"

"You try to go in there and you'll see," was the reply.

"You heard the man," said the other picket. "Beat it."

A third picket approached. The businessman saw he had no chance to win that argument. He left.

"Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

* * *

Episodes

Never let the little things
Ever get you down.
Just try to smile and carry on
And do not wear a frown.

It takes a lot of episodes
To make a problem big,
So do not nourish little ones.
(Each hog was once a pig.)

J. Marie Phillips,
Cuba, Illinois.

* * *

Bitter Lesson

Greater love hath no man than this, that he sit patiently beside wife (or son or daughter) as she practices car-driving. He suffers the agonies of a thousand imminent crashes, suppresses countless yells of warning, pushes on the floor boards with all his might, and finally gets out weak, trembling and exhausted.

* * *

Network Trouble

"Network trouble," Peoria television station WMBD told its audience at 6:15 p.m. Tuesday.

There was network trouble, all right, but not the kind the audience was led to believe.

The trouble was that CBS news was using a filmed report by Richard Roll on the Anshai Emeth Temple bombing in Peoria, and Mr. Roll is news director of another Peoria TV station, WTVH.

WMBD's deception kept Peorians from seeing the first local newsman make a national TV network.

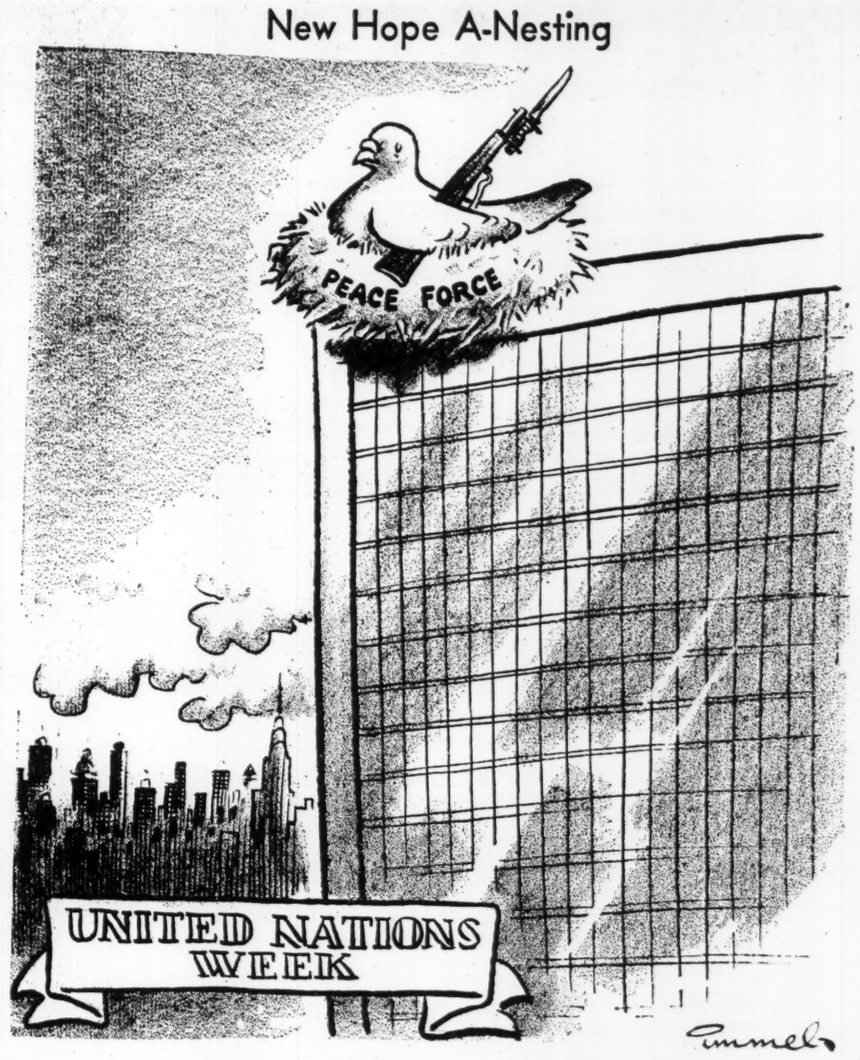
* * *

Useless Statistics

Every 11 minutes, someone in this country dies in a traffic accident. Every two minutes someone dies of cancer, and every 52 seconds there is a heart disease death.

But every 16 seconds a couple gets married and every 7½ seconds a baby is born.

New Hope A-Nesting



Confident Living

You Can Learn From People

By NORMAN VINCENT PEALE

Nino is a taxi driver in Rome. We first met some years ago when he drove me throughout Europe before we had discovered the fun of drive-it-yourself.

Now we were back in Rome for just three days and another friend, Giulio Rossi, who runs a garage in the Via Purificazione, met us at the airport. He told us that Nino's wife had died, and that Nino could no longer drive for him since that required trips away from Rome. Now Nino was driving his own cab, but, even so, he would love to take us for an afternoon in one of Giulio's cars.

The Lord blessed Nino with one of those glorious personalities for which radiant is the only word. He gets all tied up in his English, so excited is he about everything. He threw up his arms in a gesture of welcome when he saw me, and embraced me with such outgoingness that I just knew he loved me. It's a wonderful thing to know that someone really loves you just for yourself.

"I'M SO SORRY about your dear wife," I said. Nino fumbled with his wallet and pulled out a rather soiled and battered mourner's card such as are given out at funerals. It told about what a kindly, good woman she was. My friend stood pathetically looking at her picture. "I must care for the children alone . . . be mother and father," he said bravely.

"It must be awfully hard to carry on without her. She was indeed a beautiful soul," I said.

A strange look of peace came over Nino's face. "It is God's will," he replied with deep feeling. "God gave her to me, then He took her to Heaven. God helps me. I shall meet my angel again. God, He is very good."

Of course, this was a simple and not at all unique conversation, but suddenly I felt a strong sense of fellowship for this swarthy, genuine hearted man. He is Italian, I am American; he a Catholic, I a Protestant; he a taxi driver, I a preacher and writer. But what difference was there between us? Love made us brothers. He is my friend and I his, and I learned deeper faith from him.

It's rather amazing how some people are always wanting to meet so-called VIP's, celebrities, big shots, well known names. Many famous personalities are indeed fine persons, brilliant and interesting. And of course we can learn much from those who have done so much. If you expose yourself to such people, some of what they have may rub off. But not everybody associates with the well known for that purpose, but rather to bask in so-called celebrity glory. In my own experience rich values have been given me by those who are not known to fame or fortune. I think gratefully of them and prize their friendship.

George Matthew Adams

Whence Comes Comfort? It Comes From Heart

I wonder how many there are who recall the comforting arms of a mother? I recall this comfort vividly. I think of the childhood bumps and falls, and the little disappointments and sorrows—but that mother smoothed them all away. She brought comfort, the same as Jesus brought comfort to His followers, as an understanding friend has so often brought to each of us the warmth, hope and comfort that we all so much need.

There are persons whose presence immediately gives cheer and warmth to all about them. As though they were dedicated to be helpful and inspiring. How wonderful if we all might be this kind of a friend!

So much of our unhappiness can be tracked to loneliness. Big and little alike, however, experience loneliness, and its quickest cure comes when we turn the tables on ourselves and make it our business to try and put a little light and hope into the life of someone else. It's surprising how soon we discover that we are not lonely at all!

So much of our unhappiness can be traced to loneliness. Big and little alike, however, experience loneliness, and its quickest cure comes when we turn the tables on ourselves and make it our business to try and put a little light and hope into the life of someone else. It's surprising how soon we discover that we are not lonely at all.

Comfort comes from the heart. Never mind how it gets there. The thread of purpose runs through all our good intentions and fine impulses. From the hills, also, comes comfort. Their eyes scan great distances. They are the first to experience the rising of the sun, and its setting in the western sky.

All nature is symbolic of much that is forever alive within us—love, sympathy, a wholeness toward others. Nature is forever shedding its glory, being lavish in her generosity. From Nature we get our cue to life! Earth is our Mother. From her come all our comforts.

George Magenheimer

Dots And Dashes

You think animals and birds don't know what's going on and what to do to protect their own interests?

Take the case of Jasper the owl.

Jasper is a barred owl with a wing spread of 36 inches who lives in White Pines Forest State park. He's a beautiful bird with sleek feathers and a wise and benevolent expression who calls at the lodge each evening to be fed.

Recently a story—fortunately a false rumor — got going around that the state division of parks and memorials was going to get rid of Jasper. We don't know what the basis of the story was but nevertheless the rumor became rather widespread. A great many people wrote in to the parks division to protest against the reported order and to plead for Jasper's life.

Apparently the story got back to Jasper and he knew exactly what to do. Two weeks ago when William R. Allen, state superintendent of parks and memorials, visited White Pines with a party of downstate editors and publishers, Jasper decided to plead his case personally.

When Bill Allen got up Sunday morning after spending the night in one of the cottages, there was Jasper perched right over his door, cooing softly and blinking his eyes as if to prove that he was a gentle and desirable bird who never did any one any harm and who certainly didn't deserve to be killed.

He wasn't in any danger, of course, but he proved his point. If there had been any intention to dispose of Jasper he almost certainly would have averted that fate by going to plead his case directly with the big boss.

SPEAKING of birds and animals, owls are supposed to personify wisdom and Jasper proved that by seeking out the state superintendent. No owls came around my cottage but the squirrels kept me awake part of the night scampering over the roof right above my head. Guess that puts me in my place.

WHITE PINES abounds in all sorts of animals. A little chipmunk was prowling around the entrance to the lodge, apparently looking for some goodies. He wasn't the least bit perturbed by the people going in and coming out of the door but just kept up his search for something to eat.

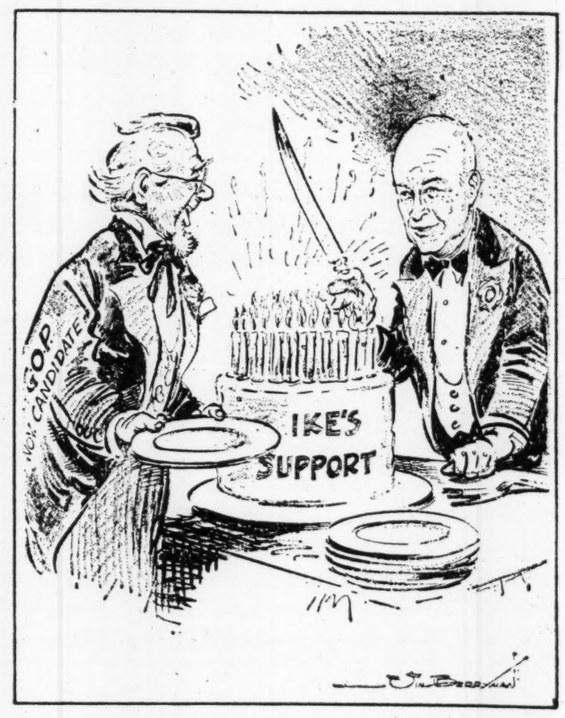
Raccoons are plentiful around the park, too, and Mr. Allen told us about one which kept a woman visitor and her dog penned up in their cabin most of a day simply by occupying the porch of their cottage.

THE STATE PARKS are excellent places for the study of nature, trees and flowers as well as animals. The state employs naturalists who conduct tours at both White Pines and Starved Rock. We met both Mrs. Suess at White Pines and Bob Burns at Starved Rock. They conduct daily tours through the parks, explaining the trees and geological features, when they are on duty, and it is well worth any one's time to join one of their tours.

Cartoon Comments On Sputtering G. O. P. Campaign

When The Political Rains Came

Hesse in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat



'Happy Birthday . . . And I'd Like A Big Slice'

Berryman in the Washington Star

Maybe This Will Get Action

Brett in the Miami Herald

'But, Sahib, We Were Getting Used To Hay'

Mauldin in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Roll, Dick

7

PRESENTATION

ON

RICHARD T. ROLL

AGE -- 39
MARRIED
2 DAUGHTERS

Education -- High School, 10 years study of piano and music theory.

358 TWIN LANE SOUTH
WANTAGH, N. Y.
PHONE -- SUnset 1-6484

20 years in radio work

News---Sports (commentary and play-by-play) ---Commercial announcing---

Moderating---Narration---Writing---Acting---Singing.

WHIZ ---------- Zanesville, Ohio.

WHIO ---------- Dayton, Ohio.

WTOL ---------- Toledo, Ohio.

NBC-WTAM ------- Cleveland, Ohio.

WTFM ---------- Tiffin, Ohio.

WLOK ---------- Lima, Ohio.

Liberty Broadcasting System --- Washington, D.C. and New York

Columbia Broadcasting System -- New York.

MILITARY SERVICE --- 1½ years in France and Germany with 44th Infantry Division.

BACKGROUND SHEET #1.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
New York

Joined CBS in June, 1952 as writer and assistant to Allan Jackson. Travelled with Mr. Jackson on numerous personal appearance tours and assisted him in covering the 1952 political conventions and the Eisenhower Inauguration.

Wrote and aired 6 P.M. Saturday news on CBS Radio network for eight weeks, subbing for Edward P. Morgan.

Subbed for Jim McKay on CBS-TV sports program.

BACKGROUND SHEET #2.

LIBERTY BROADCASTING SYSTEM
Washington and New York

Joined Liberty in May, 1951, as Director of News and White House Correspondent in Washington.

Wrote and aired three 15 minute newscasts daily on some 400 LBS stations.

Wrote and delivered a 15 minute review of the week's news each Sunday.

Directed and moderated two special half hour shows weekly:

"PUBLIC HEARING," which featured two or more outstanding Congressmen debating or discussing an important issue of the day, and

"YOUTH AND THE DRAFT," which was designed to give listeners the latest news on the draft and how it would affect young America. For this, I worked through Mrs. Anna Rosenberg and the Defense Department; Selective Service and the American Council on Education. Regulars on the program each week were Selective Service Director General Hershey and Dr. Arthur S. Adams, President of the American Council on Education. In addition, a high ranking officer from one of the services would appear as the show highlighted that particular service, explaining the opportunities for young men or women in that branch. Dr. M. H. Trytten of the Educational Testing Service was the guest several times, explaining the Draft Deferment Tests.

Also handled "THE UN AND YOU," a 15 minute weekly program highlighting various segments of the United Nations.

Attended the news conferences each week of President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson, as well as covering Capitol Hill.

Held private conferences each week with State Department officials, such as Assistant Secretary Dean Rusk, Ambassador at Large Phillip Jessup,

BACKGROUND SHEET #3.

LIBERTY BROADCASTING SYSTEM
Washington and New York

Under Secretary John Hickerson, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Burton Y. Berry and Thomas Cabot, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Aid.

Covered many special events for the network, such as Armed Forces Day at Bolling Field.

Was transferred to the New York operation of LBS in October, 1951.

Wrote and delivered two 15 minute news broadcasts to the network each day.

Wrote and announced daily 15 minute news show for Westbrook Van Vorhes, sponsored by Sears Roebuck.

On the side, did film narration for Army Signal Corps Photo Center, Long Island City, N.Y.

BACKGROUND SHEET #4.

FORT INDUSTRY COMPANY
WLOK Lima, Ohio

Joined WLOK in August, 1949 as Program Director and Director of News and Sports.

Besides programming the station, aired several news programs daily.

Also did sports programs and play-by-play of several sports.

Conducted interviews with important personages, such as Senator Robert Taft, Governor Frank Lausche, Dr. Phillip Fleming and many others.

Arranged and moderated Junior Town Meetings and other public information shows of that type.

Directed, produced and acted in weekly half-hour dramatization of official cases from the files of the F.B.I.

Did film narrations and acting for both commercial and feature films.

BACKGROUND SHEET #5.

TIFFIN BROADCASTING SYSTEM
WTFM Tiffin, Ohio

Ventured into my own business in 1947 as Manager and part owner of small FM station.

With small staff and even smaller capital, did both administrative and operational duties. Edited and aired the news and handled play-by-play accounts of sports events, along with other types of announcing.

At the same time, I taught Radio Speech and Drama at Heidelberg College for two years.

BACKGROUND SHEET #6.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
WTAM Cleveland, Ohio

Was taken to WTAM in 1942 by McCann-Erickson as news reporter for the Standard Oil Company, doing two news broadcasts daily.

Also did commercial announcing and handled special events, including Cleveland Browns and Ohio State Football and Cleveland Indians Baseball.

In 1947, when the "Time Forum" was held in Cleveland, I interviewed such world leaders as Italian Premier Alcide DeGasperi, Jan Christian Smuts, Jan Masyryk, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and many others.

Did other news broadcasts for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Sweetheart Soap; Richman Brothers Clothes.

Did network cut-in commercials for Camay on "Pepper Young" program.

Helped cover National Soap Box Derby from Akron and National Open Golf Tournament in Cleveland.

BACKGROUND SHEET #7.

COMMUNITY BROADCASTING COMPANY
WTOL Toledo, Ohio

Was taken to WTOL by McCann-Erickson in 1941 as news reporter for the Standard Oil Company.

Had complete charge of news room, airing several news shows daily myself.

Conducted round table discussion each week on current affairs.

Scripted and conducted a series of shows which highlighted the various important industries in and around Toledo.

Acted as supervisor for play-by-play broadcasts of Toledo games in the American Association.

BACKGROUND SHEET #8.

MIAMI VALLEY BROADCASTING CORPORATION
WHIO Dayton, Ohio

Joined WHIO in 1937 as news and sports announcer. Did several news and sports programs daily, as well as other commercial announcing. Did play-by-play accounts of University of Dayton football and Cincinnati Reds baseball, and other sports events including the Ohio Open Golf Tournament.

Handled special broadcasts on frequent occasions for CBS from Wright and Patterson Air Force Bases.

MC'd stage shows for RKO Colonial Theatre.

BACKGROUND SHEET #9.

WALR BROADCASTING COMPANY
WALR (now WHIZ) Zanesville, Ohio

Began my radio career at WALR in 1935. Was hired as general announcer, specializing in news and sports.

Besides announcing duties, played piano and sang on regular programs, and -- on the side -- directed my own dance band.

Rollins, Chas B.

March 14, 1958

Dear Dr. Rollins:

Thank you for your recent letter. I appreciate your suggestion of a subject to be covered in my programs and regret that, like many other interesting idea, it is impossible to find a place for it at the present time, but we will keep your idea on file.

I am indeed grateful for your interest in the programs.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Charles B. Rollins
Rollins Chiropractic Health Center
Highway 70
Hickory, North Carolina

mcc

DR. JACK ROLLINS
DR. CHARLES ROLLINS

DR. D. B. ROLLINS
DR. LILLIE G. ROLLINS

ROLLINS CHIROPRACTIC HEALTH CENTER
HIGHWAY 70, HICKORY, N. C.
OFFICE PHONE 4129 — STEAMBATH PHONE 4120

March 3, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS-TV
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We have never met, and I doubt that we ever will. After watching your programs over the years, I believe you are not afraid to discuss controversial subjects, such as cigarettes. The subject that I would like for you to investigate and discuss is Chiropractic care. Mr. Murrow, did you know that over two million new patients, every year, go to Doctors of Chiropractic? Over thirty million patients have been to Doctors of Chiropractic. I believe the American people would be more interested in a program investigating Chiropractic than even your cigarette program. Doctors of Chiropractic would welcome your investigation of any of our Colleges. Have the Doctor of Medicine on the opposing side. I believe, Mr. Murrow, a program of this would be the most viewed program of the year.

I know the power of the drug companies and of the AMA, so if you are unable to put on a program about Chiropractic, well, it was still a good thought. Someone once said, there is a principle,so designed, to keep man in ever-lasting ignorance, and that principle is condemnation without investigation.

Best of luck, Mr. Murrow, and who knows, maybe some day we will meet.

Sincerely yours,

Charles B. Rollins, D.C.

Charles B. Rollins, D.C.

Romm, Harry.

August 21, 1958

Mr. Harry Romm
Columbia Pictures Corporation
1438 No. Gower Street
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Mr. Romm:

I regret the delay in answering your letter of July 30. Mr. Murrow is on vacation and I was not until recently able to obtain his answer about participating in SENIOR PROM.

I regret to tell you that, due to an increase of his already heavy schedule this fall, Mr. Murrow has had to decide against doing anything in addition. I am returning the script enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow.

enc.

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION
1438 NO. GOWER STREET
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA
HOllywood 2-3111

July 30, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
17th Floor
New York City, N.Y.

NO!

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I spoke with your Mr. Beck here in Hollywood who suggested I contact you through our New York office.

Enclosed is a script of "Senior Prom". The narration involved on pages 1, 2, and 3 is self-explanatory. There would be no visual shots, just the voice coming over. You can see from the enclosed script that the amount of time involved should be very short.

Ed Sullivan and many other nationally known names are appearing in this picture to help me with the project and I can't think of anyone I would rather have than you to do the narration.

Irving Moross of our legal department in New York will contact you to get your reaction. If you agree to do it we can record it either in New York or California, whichever is convenient for you.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration, I am,

Very sincerely,

Harry Romm

Harry Romm

HR:ap
Enc.

Romulo, Carlos

May 28, 1958

Your Excellency:

Very many thanks for your letter of May 16th and your cordial invitation to breakfast with you on June 24th in order to meet President Garcia.

I would gladly get up at any hour to meet you and your President, but unfortunately, present plans call for me to be out of town on June 24th. I am sorry.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

His Excellency,
Carlos P. Romulo
Embassy of the Philippines
Washington, D. C.

mcc

May 16, 1958

Dear Mr. Morrow:

As you know the President of the Philippines is coming to the United States on a state visit in response to an invitation extended to him by President Eisenhower. He will be in New York on June 22, 23, and 24. His schedule is so crowded with many activities prepared for him by the State Department and the City of New York that he has hardly a minute to himself.

However, President Garcia expressed to me his earnest desire to have a heart-to-heart talk with you and other leading American communication leaders and it is for this reason that I am taking the liberty of inviting you to a breakfast at the Jensen Suite, Waldorf-Astoria, on June 24 at 8:30 A.M.. I know it is an ungodly hour but I hope you can find time to give us the pleasure of your company. He asked me to write to you and specifically mentioned your name.

In the hope that you will honor us with your presence and with the assurance of my high regard and esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

Carlos P. Romulo

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Ron, M.

January 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Ron:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of December 23.

I wish that I might do as you ask and write an article for the forthcoming issue of the Israeli Journalists' Yearbook. Unfortunately, I cannot do so, since the pressure of my radio and television schedule at this point, leaves me absolutely no time in which to do any writing. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. M. Ron
General Secretary
Association of
Israel Journalists
Sokolov House
4 Hakirya Street
Post Office Box 7009
Tel-Aviv, Israel

mec

אגודת העתונאים בישראל
בית־העתונאים ע״ש נחום סוקולוב
תל־אביב, רחוב הקריה 4 • ת. ד. 7009 • טלפונים 21650, 27111
ASSOCIATION OF ISRAEL JOURNALISTS
SOKOLOV HOUSE
TEL-AVIV, 4 HAKIRYA ST. • P. O. B. 7009 • TEL. 21650, 27111

Tel-Aviv, 23rd December 1957.

Mr. Ed. Murrow, C.B.S.
New-York

Dear Colleague,

The forthcoming issue of the Israeli Journalists' Yearbook, which is scheduled to mark the tenth anniversary of the State of Israel, will carry, as a special feature, the contributions of a selected number of foreign correspondents who have visited Israel.

We shall be grateful if you will contribute to our Yearbook, by rendering your impressions of your tour of this country, or of any particular experience, or by telling about your encounters with Israeli statesmen.

The manuscript, to the extent of 1000-1500 words, would have to reach us until the first part of February 1958.

Yours sincerely,

M. Ron

M. Ron
General secretary

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - Charles Collingwood

Wednesday, February 8, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv! A friend of mine said today "it's easier to live in Israel than to understand it." For example, there is slightly less than two hundred thousand Arabs still living in this country. They are obviously a potential fifth column. I talked with the Mayor and the Superintendent of the schools of an Arab village; population about forty-five hundred. They told me they had complete political equality. About 90% of the village voted in the last election. Their teachers were paid the same as teachers in the Jewish schools. Within the last year water has been brought to the village and now there is a faucet in every home. Water is no longer carried in from the well. Health has improved. The Mayor said everyone in the village listened to the Arabic broadcast from across the borders. He said the people in his village would like to have their neighbors and relatives who have left THE country; would like to have them come back. The Israeli Government, he said, was gradually doing something about reuniting families. He and his fellow-Arabs had to get a permit to travel in Israel. That, he said, was abit of a nuisance but aside from that he had no complaint.

There are some rather startling figures published in this morning's paper. Approximately 70% of Israel's imports are now being paid for by German reparations or other non-recurring funds. Immigrants are still coming in at the rate of four or five thousand a month. A planeload from India this morning, a shipload from Morocco tomorrow. These people must be housed, fed, given jobs, taught Hebrew and in many cases must be taught elementary personal hygiene and the use of modern cooking and eating utensils. This formidable task does not appear to confound officials in Jerusalem. Last night I raised the questions of balance of payment, the defense budget, the whole matter of how Israel could become a sound economic unit with Foreign Minister Sharett. He said he did not know the answrand added with complete

seriousness that he believed in miracles, that the creation and survival of the State was in itself a miracle. He denied that Israel had any expansionist designs and contended that it would grow upward than outward; smaller farms, more people on less ground, greater concentration of factories. Mr. Sharett said the U. N. vote of censure came as no surprise, that it was regarded as a single isolated case without regard to the whole series of provocations and border incidents that had preceded it. He echoed what Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had told me a few days earlier, namely, that there is no possibility of Israel's accepting paper guarantees as a substitute for defensive arms. Sharett maintained that due to the size and location of Israel an Arab attack might well prove decisive before debate, consultation and action by the U. N., or any other group of powers, could produce effective retaliation or defense.

Right now, this country could be accurately described as a garrison state. The chief-of-staff told me yesterday something which is obvious even to the casual observer, that the collective farms, particularly those along the frontier, are an integral part of the defense system, that a well-organized kibbutz is the equivalent of a well-trained company, permanently in position, familiar with every inch of terrain and deeply rooted in the soil. Its defense requirements are equally obvious: aircraft, artillery and armor. I watched some paratroopers in action yesterday. They were as good as any I have ever seen, all volunteers. They get a dollar-and-a-half extra a month as "jump" pay. One of them laughingly explained: "We're all mercenaries." The women serve only two years in the army, are paid about five dollars a month. The only way they can escape service is to get married. But in spite of the universal military character of the country there is more political and personal freedom here than anywhere else in the Middle East. There are ten political parties, ranging from Right to Left, including a small Communist Party. There are ten daily newspapers. They are free to contend that Ben-Gurion is incompetent or that Sharett's foreign policy is leading the country to disaster, and some of them do. Some of the immigrants, who had never known freedom before, find it a heady wine in a country

where they had been led to believe everything was milk and honey. There is no doubt that there are people here who are both bitter and disappointed. No one in the Government tries to conceal it,but their number is not considerable. This is the smallest melting pot with the greatest variety of ingredients and nearer the hot fire of Arab nationalism than has ever before been seen. No one pretends to see the future clearly, but no one seems to fear it. If a miracle is required, and it may be, there seems to be a feeling in this country that one is just around the corner.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Tel Aviv.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, Feb. 6, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv!

This country of Israel is so small that a reporter can cover much ground in twenty-four hours. Here is a quick summary of one such period: Fishing on the Sea of Galilee, 11:00 o'clock at nite, bright stars overhead, the lights of Tiberius on the far shore. The fishermen use a big ring net. First a rowboat goes out, equipped with a huge bright light on the stern, shining down on the water. It sits there for a couple of hours, attracts the fish. Other boats then surround the light boat with the big net, draw it together at the bottom and haul it in. As they pull at the net, they sing songs straight out of the Bible. Many of the young men came here from Austria. The Israeli attack against a Syrian position, for which she was censured by the U.N., occurred about two miles north. You ask the fishermen what they think about it. They shrug and say it wasn't very pleasant sitting out there in the light boats, being shot at.

When the boats near the shore, the strains of a quartet playing Mozart seep out thru the trees, a concert in the recreation hall. It's more like an Army barracks. Faces old and young, from the four corners of the earth soak up the music. Early in the morning the collective farm is awake. The shepherd takes his flock to the hills, also his rifle - the frontier is only two miles away. You drive down around the bottom end of the Sea of Galilee, across the River Jordan, up thru Tiberius to a rich valley stretching in from the Sea of Galilee, and there on the hillside you encounter a man from Montana-- big, bluff, and obviously enjoying himself? -- Bud Mullahan, agricultural chief of our Point 4 program. Cattle are grazing on the hillside, brahma bulls crossed with native cattle. The cowboys are Israeli. Can they work

cattle? "Sure", says Bud. Are they good farmers? "They love the soil" - and Bud is a little surprised, since the Jews have been away from the land for about two thousand years. He is teaching young Israelis scientific farming, speaks enthusiastically of one ranch down in the south where they have figured out exactly how many cattle it will handle before the first head is moved onto the ranch. Mullahan remarks that Mary Magdalen was born just down in that little village. The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes occurred behind that clump of trees down by the sea; and the Sermon on the Mount was just over that hill.

In the irrigated valley below they get two crops of tomatoes from the same plant. The man from Montana is enjoying himself. You drive to Nazareth, stop at a cafe, the radio is blaring swing music. You encounter two young Americans, ex-Navy boys; they have a big dirt-moving outfit in Haifa, been doing a lot of the work for the Government. They're now working on a scheme with Arab farmers in Israel. They want to move in with eight rigs, six bottom ploughs, work around the clock and really do some ploughing. They think the Arabs are going to go for it, too.

You drive down to an airfield - a fighter wing, commanded by young Colonel Weizmann, nephew of Chaim Weizmann. He has a few Meteors, British jets, a type now being retired by the Royal Air Force, a few Spitfires and a few American P-51s. When his boys aren't flying they're cultivating gardens or milking cows or riding motorcycles. You ask him if his runways are really long enough for the Meteors, and he replies, "oh, yes, also long enough to handle F-86s". He explains that Israel is so small, he has trouble getting room enough for navigational training, always danger of violating a frontier. If he flies eight Meteors in spread-out battle formation, the wing man on the left will be along the edge of the Mediterranean and the one on the right almost over the Jordanian border. Four jets take off, heading for the border; it's only about six miles away. The colonel remarks, "The boys have to be

careful of their turns and their instrument flying." You ask him how it feels to command these obsolete aircraft when the Egyptian Air Force is building up with Russian-made gear. He smiles and says, "It would be nice to have equality." The security officer asks that you do not mention name or location of the airfield. The Jordanians could practically read the numbers on the planes on the ground with a pair of powerful glasses. This country is as security-conscious as Britain was during the blitz.

Judging by the newspapers and conversations with officials, there is not the slightest possibility that Israel will settle for anything less than qualitative defense equality with the Arab world. They don't know how they're going to get it. But one thing is clear: they are convinced that their reliance must be in their own strength and not in paper guarantees from one or several nations. There are former Poles, Czechs, Roumanians living here who have fresh memories of how such guarantees worked for them in the past.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Tel Aviv!

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

Rooker, T.

November 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Rooker:

Thank you for your recent letter and for your kind comments regarding Mr. Murrow programs. I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next ten months, it will not be possible for him to reply to your letter. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. Theodore Rooker
2423 W. Harlan Street
Philadelphia 21, Pennsylvania

Theodore H. Rooker
2423 W. Harlan St.
Philadelphia (21) PA.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Distinguished Sir:

This letter I pray will receive your kind attention. I'm a former convict, one who not too long ago was released from a state penitentiary. I served almost eleven years of a ten to twenty years sentent. Since my return to society I'm forced to admit that just being on the

(continued)

outside has been one sheer nightmare. While being detained I was fortunate in being able to hear your nightly programs sponsored by (Amoco) The American Oil Co. Those programs were the greatest source of inspiration to me. Just to hear your, (and I quote) "This is the news", was and still is the most pleasant music to my ears. You made me think deeply. You instilled within me the knack of positive

(continued)

thinking. I began to take an interest in things of beauty. I studied music, and can now arrange, write, and play three musical instruments. Each day I'm in direct contact with juvenile delinquents. I've sought to obtain aid in trying to prevent them from trugging the same paths I taken. But I'm sorry to report that there are no takers. I can't find a job no matter how hard I try. I've gone so

(continued)

far as to write to the Mayor, but to no avail. I've taken peoples word, that to be honest with intended employers would secure me a job, but that to has not helped. That is why I'm endeavoring to secure your aid. I'm certain there are others in the same situation that I find myself. Some are afraid to reveal their past, others are bitter and seek revenge. However I assure you that I'm not in either category. I'd

(continued)

be most anxious to tell my story so that some errant boy or girl may go up the right road. And I hasten to add that I've a story to tell. I listened to you narrate the story about the cripple boy who got killed in New York. But the one thing that impressed me most about you was that you seem to be so impartial in any situation. You are truly great. That story you brought to television

(continued)

called, The Autobiography of A Missle, moved me no end. There should be more programs like it on T.V. I made a terrible mistake in the past, and as of now I'm still paying for it. Will it never end? Perhaps you can supply me with the answers. May I hear from you in the near future?

Respectfully yours

I remain,

Theodore H. Rooker

Roosevelt, Eleanor (Mrs.)

1230 Park Avenue
New York 28, N.Y.
April 6, 1958

Dear Governor Stevenson:

And it came to pass that man gave birth to the Hydrogen Bomb,
And men holding power sacred were elated;
Yet; a Governor, Adlai E. Stevenson,
Scholars renowned in the field of science,
Clergymen whose voices rang round the world,
Men of goodwill in every corner of the globe,
Warned!
"Man will be annihilated,
All life on earth, befouled, obliterated."
Our Leaders -- they were not dismayed --
"A Clean Bomb" was their answer.

A common man said:
"'A Tale That Was Told' is the answer.
The earth was threatened with devastation,
Mankind was threatened with extermination,
And men of good will -- bewildered -- sought the brotherhood of man."

Patience, my friends,
'Tis a struggle for the minds of men.

My concern is the future, a challenging future, a changing future. We need men who will respond to the challenge to change with ideas and with heart.

--Senator Herbert H.Lehman,
March 29, 1958

We look to ourselves -- and we are not ashamed. We are proud of what freedom has wrought -- The freedom to experiment, to inquire, to change, to invent. And we shall have to look exactly in the same directions to solve our problems.

--Governor Adlai E. Stevenson
(Address at Columbia University on Nation's Moral "Crisis",
June 5, 1954)

Conclusion of a letter, June 30, 1957:

"I think they are wrong and I would take another course but you and I must not despair of our country. We must work to try to change these judgments."

-- (Mrs.) Eleanor Roosevelt

I am indebted to you for your kindness in sending me a copy of your thought-provoking essay, "Strange Are The Ways of Man."

The problem which you set forth with such deep feeling and sincerity is one which we hope men of good will may some day successfully resolve.

--District Attorney Frank S. Hogan

(The Father Of Our Country Speaks) "You have treated this unique theme with a soaring concept that is indeed epic."

--District Attorney Frank S. Hogan

Patience, my friends,
'Tis a struggle for the minds of men -
I followed your counsel

The New York School of Social Work
Columbia University

June 27, 1956

Comment on the enclosed article, "The Crime of Age and Other Crimes."

"I do appreciate your thinking of me and wish it were in my power to bring about some solution of the problem you have so graphically and clearly portrayed.

Within the month I have served as a colleague on an Educators' Conference with Dr. Herbert C. Hunsaker of the Sociology Department at Purdue University. I learned from him that with a grant from some foundation he is about to engage in a rather serious and extended study of problems related to gerontology. Because I think "The Crime of Age and Other Crimes" would be of particular interest to him, I am taking the liberty of forwarding it to him," ...

--Dean Kenneth D. Johnson

As you know, the legislature of the State of New York, the vote unanimous, declared discrimination against age (45-65) in employment illegal. The bill awaits the signature of Governor Harriman.

"I Am A Son Of God" -- September 1, 1957

"I shall long cherish the book, 'I Am A Son Of God'..."

-- Louis (Selzer)

(Editor, Cleveland Press, National Chairman, Brotherhood Week, February 1957, 1958)

Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool
The Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue

October 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Epstein:

Please excuse the delay in my acknowledging your having sent me a copy of your "I Am a Son of God." It arrived when I was working under great pressure and it is only now when the holy days are passed that I can write to thank you.

I truly appreciate your thought of me after many years, and I am thrilled to see my name associated with so many others to whom you deservedly give recognition.

Your words certainly stimulate interest, and I am grateful to you for letting me share in them.

Sincerely yours,

D. de Sola Pool

"If mankind is to survive we must learn to guide our own lives and help our fellow men through human brotherhood and love of our neighbor the world over.

"The Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be learned in every school. It should be proclaimed from the pulpits of every faith, and the world over men should study how to make a reality of its words."
--Sermon - Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, December 7,1957

<u>A Tale That Was Told</u> 1-1-58 Title page

The earth was threatened with devastation,
Mankind was threatened with extermination,
And men of good will - bewildered - sought the brotherhood of man.

Comment of a distinguished scholar in the field of science; the subject matter, Part I of the manuscript of a book, "America -- Hallowed Mother."

"I do not have the acute power of expression you possess. Reading the fire of your remarks and their logicalness awes me. I am deeply impressed with the literary lashing and indictment. But are you not extending yourself too severely? This worries me.

"I have hesitated to write you sooner merely because I wanted to understand all you wrote. As a matter of fact it is presumptuous to say that I have achieved the full significance of your implications and at the same time the nobleness of your thoughts. Your writing is not easily forgotten."

"America -- Hallowed Mother" is a hazardous venture, far beyond a simple, humble common man with little knowledge and countless failings.

"The writer's only responsibility is to his art. He will be completely ruthless if he is a good one. He has a dream. It anguishes him so much he must get rid of it. He has no peace until then."

--William Faulkner

I know little, I understand less, yet this I know.
Patience, my friends,
'Tis a struggle for the minds of men --
I followed your counsel.

"I have read with much interest and profit the copy of your article 'Personal Life Insurance Trusts'....I could wish that you had extended your discussion so as to include a consideration of how far the rule of perpetuities applies to the so-called 'trust settlement' now being made in such vast numbers throughout the country by the insurance companies."

--William R. Vance
(Professor of Insurance Law, Yale University School of Law, February 20, 1937)

University of Pennsylvania
Wharton School of Finance and Commerce

October 25, 1939

Dear Mr. Epstein:

Thank you ever so much for your letter of October 24, transmitting a reprint of your article on "Insurance Settlement Agreements and the Rule Against Perpetuities." I am very glad to have this article because of the importance of the subject. The analysis you furnish is a very thorough one and certainly will do much to help clarify the situation.

I am wondering if you have an extra copy of the article to spare for deposit in the Lippincott Library. If so, I shall

have the same catalogued at once, so that the article may be available to the many students who are specializing with us in the field of insurance. If you do not have a spare copy, I shall want to deposit in the library, the one you have sent to me, though I should like your article for my library.

Thanking you for your kind remembrance, and with deepest appreciation for the article, I remain as ever,

Yours very sincerely,

S. S. Huebner
(Dr. Solomon S. Huebner, Professor of Insurance)

"I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your article, Insurance Trusts, Insurance Agents and the Practice of the Law. The subject is one that deserves to be broadcasted."

--Harold R. Medina, October 27, 1938

"I believe you have been of very great service to our committee, and through the legislation that will follow, to the people of the State of New York."

--Foster Piper

(Chairman, State of New York, Joint Legislative Committee For Recodification of Insurance Law, November 24, 1939)

Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington February 18, 1939

("Personal Life Insurance Trusts" - "Insurance Trusts, Insurance Agents and The Practice of The Law.")

I appreciate your writing in regard to our investigation and the two articles by Albert Epstein, Esq., on the subject of life insurance trusts were read with interest.

This subject is clearly of importance to all persons interested in protecting the public from unsound legal advice and it is equally worthy of the attention of those studying the practices of insurance companies.

Yours faithfully,

William O. Douglas, Chairman
(Justice Douglas, Supreme Court of The United States)

Patience, my friends,
'Tis a struggle for the minds of men; for freedom and the dignity of man;
Decisions morally wrong --
no law can vindicate or render just,
no man or men can vindicate or render just.

Liberty is on trial for liberty without justice is freedom chained.

May God watch over you and keep you well.

With devotion,

Faithfully yours,

Albert Epstein

Enclosures:

The Crime of Age and Other Crimes
Insurance Trusts, Insurance Agents and The Practice of The Law
Insurance Settlement Agreements and The Rule Against Perpetuities

THE CRIME OF AGE AND OTHER CRIMES

by

Albert Epstein

May 7, 1956

In 1754 a Star was born,
Beacon of faith and hope;
Her loins have given us noble sons,
Their vision encompassed the globe.
The World, bewildered, came to her,
Revealed his desperation;
Her arms reached out - beseeching God,
God heard her prayers;
Her loins brought forth her noblest son,
'Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof',
Beacon of faith and hope.

To those - and many there will be
Who think these thoughts fantastic -
To those who laugh and scoff and say:
"These are delusions of a mind that dreams,"
There is only one reply:
"Man forges the tools
And casts the weapons of destruction;
God wills the Brotherhood of Man,
Beacon of faith and hope."

Our Founding Fathers sleep,
And yet they live
Their spirits restless;
The ominous clouds disturb them
For they have seen, and, seeing,
Know all things there are to see and know.
They fly to us on wings of Faith,
Enfold us in their arms;
"Evil cannot emerge triumphant,"
Their love and wisdom tell us;
"Have faith in God,
Have faith in man"
They plead;
"The Brotherhood of Man will light your way."

Freedom may be silenced but it cannot be destroyed since it dwells in the heart and in the soul of man. Prophecy may be silenced but it cannot be destroyed since it is conceived in and emerges from the mind of man and is, therefore, the child of thought. Necessity is a relentless and unconscionable master. May the judgment rendered be reviewed by a Higher Court and reversed.

"The final cause of law is the welfare of society."
-- Justice Benjamin N. Cardoza

Articles in Life Insurance

Personal Life Insurance Trusts (for the layman)
The Preparation of Personal Life Insurance Trusts
The Illusion of Cheap Term Insurance (for the layman)
Life Insurance Tells His Story (for the layman)
Personal Life Insurance Trusts
Insurance Trusts, Insurance Agents and The Practice of The Law
Insurance Settlement Agreements and The Rule Against Perpetuities
Life Insurance Seeks Justice
Safeguarding Your Life Insurance

Work in other fields

Migraine, The Devil's Charger
The Crime of Age
The Father Of Our Country Speaks
Our Heritage
The Brotherhood of Man
Other Poems
A Way Of Life
Other Thoughts

In preparation

The Sad Tale of Brother Tom and Why He Crossed The River Styx

"Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."
-- Abraham Lincoln

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

President's Room October 13, 1954

Dear Mr. Epstein:

I wish to thank you for your volume "A Way Of Life". It is a most interesting work, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Faithfully yours,

Harold W. Dodds

An esteemed American comments on "A Way Of Life".

"...How your victory was won -- how you passed through that incredible fire with your ideals and convictions not shattered but tempered -- was one of the most amazing and inspiring things I have ever read.

"I was inspired too, by another victory that you did not count as one -- your struggle for justice with the insurance company [The Spring of 1952]. It was a tragic tale, for it showed how pitifully far are some who are high and mighty from what we, and they too, know to be right. But it was also a damning tale for those 'important' men of fantastically mean and petty souls. Yours was the victory in spirit -- the one that counts, as they know too, deep inside...

"I could go on and on writing about the act of faith and dedication that is your book."

Supreme Court
State of New York

Chambers of
Irving L. Levey, Justice
June 18, 1946

Albert Epstein, Esq.,
c/o Johns Hopkins Hospital
The Marburg Building
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Albert:

I cannot tell you how delighted I am to learn that you are on the upgrade. I guess that it is just a long fight, but if I know you and the faith you possess, together with the excellent care that you are now receiving,

the result will be all to your liking, namely, complete recovery.

I am not certain as to my summer plans but I assure you that if I am within striking distance of Cape Cod, you will hear from me forthwith.

In the meantime, keep getting better so that we can resume the very delightful luncheons in the near future.

As ever,

Irving

Justice Levey's prophecy proved true, although powerful drugs outlived their usefulness, causing violent reactions, and ravaging pain had to be endured without any form of relief. Three years passed -- my doctor, a distinguished psychiatrist and neurologist, examined me in his office in The New York Hospital; his opinion, March 29, 1949 -- "There is no trace of migraine."

Migraine in the most diabolical, demoniacal, malignant form known to medical science had been conquered. I wrote to my revered doctors at Johns Hopkins. They were elated.

A tired man, tired beyond description, but confounding medical science in many ways, physically sounder than men much younger in years.

There were problems. My wife's nerves were strained to the breaking point -- there is a limit to human endurance. I did not know which way to turn, yet I considered myself one of the most fortunate of human beings.

I did not foresee that racial prejudice, the chief cause of my devastating breakdown, would rear its ugly head again. Had not the State of New York, in which I resided, enacted a law declaring racial prejudice in employment a crime?

I did not know that age was an unpardonable crime.

I did not know that my work in the mammoth industry of life insurance, approved by renowned jurists, fortunately welcomed by distinguished lawyers, by eminent authorities and scholars, by leaders of bar associations, by legislative bodies in the State of New York and Washington, was a crime against men, women and children.

I could not foresee, as a crime against humanity, work in other fields engaged in since my recovery to the present day, work which taxed the mind, the heart, the body and the soul -- the expression of the vague thoughts of a common man, a humble American, written in the hope that they might, perhaps, prove helpful in some minute manner in a trying world -- thoughts fortunately approved by eminent jurists and scholars, by revered ministers and rabbis, by illustrious men in public life, by men and women honored throughout our nation.

The final passages of a letter dated May 11, 1952, addressed by the writer to a distinguished American:

"Your use of the word sympathize is, at best, ill-chosen. I did not ask, I did not seek your sympathy. I abhor your use of the word. Truth and Justice crave no man's favor. They seek truth and justice.

"I sought justice; it was denied me. Injustice was fortified by injustice. ... I do not wish to hear from you. I have the right to refuse to subject myself to any further acts deliberately and knowingly designed to destroy my rights as an American citizen and as a human being.

"Robert Vogeler concludes his book, 'I Was Stalin's Prisoner', with these words taken from the Book of Common Prayer: 'Grant us grace fearlessly to contend against evil, and to make no peace with oppression; and, that we may reverently use our freedom, help us to employ it in the maintenance of justice among men and nations.'

"As long as I shall live, sir, I can only hope that God will give me the will, the courage and the strength to try to follow this path."

Paragraph of a letter...

"No one can say that the writer does not revere his country; no one can say that he does not believe in our way of life; no one can say that he does not believe in free enterprise. He does not, however, believe in ruthless racial prejudice."

There was no reply.

Strange indeed are the ways of esteemed and ardent advocates who guard the gates of freedom and the sacred road to justice.

The opening sentence of a letter received from Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter of The Supreme Court of The State of New York:

"It was good to hear from you; and thank you heartily for sending me a copy of your fascinating letter to _____."

Truth and Justice reigned supreme with this esteemed jurist.

"Through wisdom is a house built; and by understanding it is established."

-- Proverbs

It is almost instinctive for the mind to resist as unreasonable any conclusion that it disapproves of. Abuses creep in, we become critical, there are honest differences of opinion, and yet even though discussion may become bitter it enables us to discover a remedy and a solution. We should have the wisdom, the courage and the tolerance to welcome unfavorable criticism. We should weigh it calmly, judiciously and without prejudice, so that we may discover and use what is good therein. We should oppose not resentfully or impatiently, but rather with good judgment and sound reasoning what is wrong, harmful or unjust.

Strange are the ways of man, even stranger are the motives which govern the ways of man. One of our most difficult problems is the human being whose mind is disturbed, whose nerves are frayed and torn. Our hospitals and mental institutions, if they were perfection itself, are only a heartbreaking attempt at a solution. Psychiatrists, so limited in number, if multiplied twenty-fold, cannot solve the problem in our harrowing world. Human beings can do so much, for the science of medicine has yet to discover a substitute to take the place of a kind thought, a generous act, a gentleness which bears with it the gift of the corner of the heart of a human being.

The writer speaks feebly, with the faintest of voices, for countless Americans. He is merely an invisible shadow in a landscape but even a shadow, unseen yet sensed, brought into the light of day may aid, in some small way, to correct evils which no American citizen of good will and true conscience can condone; nor will he if he believes in God, and God's way of life, sit idly by and say, "Let those who are elected to public office concern themselves with such matters, they matter not to me."

It lacks understanding that leaders of industry and business should continue a policy of silence and indifference, a policy of active support of a system of employment that is nothing less than a distortion of the principles of justice upon which our nation was founded. I question the right of those gentlemen who given great authority and power cast upon the scrap-heap labeled "Useless and Worthless," unnumbered numbers of human beings. Are we moulding a nation of tools and machines, a nation of countless dependents, or a nation of free and independent souls? Let these gentlemen pause to think. Let them measure and weigh

the staggering burden they are storing to be laid upon the shoulders of our youth.

The crime of age, be it middle-age or age further advanced in years. The indignities, the humiliation, the hardship human beings are subjected to because of an invisible, impregnable barricade which -- shunning wisdom, justice and reason -- segregates competency and incompetency. And men in the prime of mental maturity are viewed as worn out machines to be cast aside, sentenced and shackled without a day in court, a right granted by justice to the most vicious criminal; judged, all too often, by others chained to an illusion or imprisoned by an iron-clad rule.

The judgment rendered shuns wisdom -- Do we not spend countless millions of dollars each year to develop the minds of our children? Are not scholarships totaling huge sums given away each year to provide for the education of those whom we think may achieve something worthwhile in the years to come? Is it wise to waste the knowledge, the ability, the wisdom which can be garnered only through years of experience, observation and study? Is it wise to destroy priceless assets and with them the dignity of man? Have we forgotten; the thoughts the mind gives birth to survive all ages? Reason ponders the strange ways of man, the motives which govern the strange ways of man.

The judgment rendered shuns justice -- They are not beggars beseeching alms, seeking nebulous favors. They dread more than anything, pity, sentimental sympathy. They who fought for our way of life, who have overcome obstacles incomparably greater than the barricade of age which we have erected against them, are bewildered. Caught and drawn into a whirlpool, unable to combat its merciless and relentless tides, grasping at phantom straws with flickering and ever-receding hope of rescue, we should pose these questions, -- "Why have we added to their confusion by condemning them to glass houses, to mountain tops, to charitable and welfare organizations? Does justice deprive men of their freedom and obscure their path with mist brewed with despair, resentment, fear, a denial of all their hopes? Does justice deprive men of their right to earn a living? Automatic, unalterable, the judgment rendered -- "Too Old - Too Old" -- resounds like a cry of eternal punishment to create a macabre atmosphere grimmer than the spectre of the Grim Reaper. Science has not yet contrived to stay the onward march of time. Years increase and speed forward by the will of God. Their progress is inevitable, inexorable, irrevocable.

They have not been idle through the years. Their net has been cast repeatedly into dangerous and obscure waters. It has not always returned to them unrewarded,

empty and barren. But now, they are dwellers of cities -- lost in a wilderness as yet unexplored by man -- pursuing an endless circle, returning forever to the point of beginning. A sign of horror, "Middle Age" or "Age Further Advanced In Years", dangles above their heads.

There are countless lost souls, tormented lost souls, immersed in a flood of hopelessness and despair, and countless numbers will be added;because we do not hear, we do not see, we do not understand -- because we do not want to hear, we do not want to see, we do not want to understand. The reservoir is full, it overflows its banks, the springs which suckle it are never dry.

The leash of life is short, woven from invisible and ever-changing thread -- a horseman, at times astride a ray of sunshine soaring through the clouds, at times astride the Devil's charger plunging madly into the depths of hell. Misfortune may strike with the speed and ferocity of a thunderbolt, with the savageness of a hurricane; it may burst forth with the fury of an earthquake, until the earth rocks and falls apart, opening a hideous maw to suck the head, the body and the soul into a cavern as terrifying as Dante's Inferno, then to close its jaws with the crushing force of mountains of ice.

We grope and feel our way. Our minds may be filled with doubt as to the advisability of setting aside present rules. But dare we -- who gives us the right to allow these rules to become the bars of a jail which imprisons us, dims our sight and blots out truth and justice, wisdom, reason and understanding? To alter, to modify -- a change benefiting those who, because of circumstances beyond their control, are unable to help themselves or to speak for themselves -- is the lifeblood of our nation. It has helped to make us the most humane, the greatest nation in a sad and tragic world facing unknown tormented years of turbulence and critical uncertainty. Is it not true that only when Trial and Error embraced did they give birth to the child, Discovery? Is it not true that only when Truth and Mercy embraced did they give birth to the child, Understanding?

Fully realizing its invaluable and incalculable contribution to our fabulous achievements -- wizards waved a sorcerer's wand -- a personnel office is a burial ground for men such as these, a mirage in a land of darkness, neither substance nor shadow, mysterious and foreboding; extending a ghostly hand promising succor, withdrawing its promise -- extending a ghostly hand promising succor, withdrawing its promise. Reaching out hesitatingly, desperately, despairingly in all directions -- debasing, foreign to their souls -- many would welcome the magic of Circe. Strange indeed are the ways of man.

Is it not the duty of justice to seek to discover the truth by searching inquiry, to prize reason above law where law is without reason? Is it not wiser to build than to tear down? Should not justice balance the scales, placing on the one side the good, on the other side the evil? Are we not all cast from the same mold? God has no favored children.

A breakdown resulted in years of enforced idleness; a chair was my bed, a table the pillow to rest my head. Pain wore a path on our living-room floor, day and night. Medical science deplored its infirmity. Hospitals, specialists, striving to discover some means of relief were reluctantly forced to say, "There is no relief, there is nothing more we can do" -- the pain judged "fiendish", impelling an opinion, "No man can live in such agony." Prophecy was silenced by an apparition which appeared at Johns Hopkins "as if out of a tomb," to quote an observation made months later by one of its revered specialists. I could not live, I died a thousand deaths. God, my wife, and my doctors, were at my side; I lived. Neither my head nor my back are bent. Fingers and hands are as steady as the fingers and hands of a surgeon.

A specialized law practice destroyed, the problem of earning a living for my wife and myself, my age 60, and I was a criminal -- the crime of my age, the crime of my faith, a Jew. I sought a position. All jobs were denied me. Discourtesy in several of the many personnel offices visited crossed the borderline of shamelessness. Letters to officials guiding the destiny of large companies and corporations were greeted with evasive replies or wholly ignored. To all of these gentlemen, my requests evidenced the tortured gasps of an ancient tossed upon a scrap-heap labeled "Useless and Worthless." Realistic free enterprise had nothing to offer me except humiliation and work which youth and middle age shunned. I had no choice, I accepted.

I had been seared too often and scarred too deeply to be deluded by honeyed words conveyed by a sheet of paper, to be deceived by whispered assurances, "As soon as an opening presents itself," so readily and easily evaded -- murmuring delusions which glimmer as weakly as the flickering light of a candle in the blackest pit. Where racial prejudice raised its revolting and malevolent head, the evil was hidden, secret and contaminating, the law merely severing a single strand of the hair on its head.

I served my country in World War I; seriously ill, letters will testify that I offered to serve in World War II in any part of the world where I might be of use in any capacity. I am a plain, simple, common man, lacking knowledge, possessing failings in abundance. I claim none

of the qualities of a hero, but I have faith in my country and in our way of life and I would barter neither for any other way of life on God's earth. I was born in New York City. My father voted when he reached the age of 21; my mother when the law granted women the right to vote. I believe in our Declaration of Independence, I believe in our Constitution, I believe in our Bill of Rights. I have tried to live that belief. If I am not an American, what am I?

We seek, all too often, to overwhelm by force rather than to defeat our adversary by reason. To call a man a fool does not make him a fool, to say that he is ignorant does not prove his lack of knowledge. To reply with bitterness, with harshness, with ridicule, with scorn, is far from convincing. We may win, we may even destroy, and yet, are we actually the victors? Have we not truly stooped to conquer?

Perfection is a quality not to be found in man or even to be desired in man, but found, perhaps, in the tools created by man, tools which may lead to man's destruction. And yet, in a world in which truth has become an illusion, in a world in which suspicion and distrust rear their ugly heads like a double headed monster befouling and making almost superhuman the efforts and the tasks of honorable men, does it not shame the country we revere to destroy the dignity of man.

A common man, with little knowledge, nevertheless I have the right to inquire; I have the right to be enlightened. Let me, therefore, question these gentlemen....

Remain idle, let others do it, share no burden? Keep silent, no matter what the cause, no matter what the cost? Human beings have ears and hear; they have eyes and see; they have minds and think. Can minds in our great democracy, the only hope of mankind, be locked and sealed? Can a mind be fettered; can it be imprisoned behind iron bars? Can the thoughts which nourish and sustain it be chained; can they be imprisoned behind iron bars?

I wish to learn your interpretation of our Declaration of Independence, of our Constitution, of our Bill of Rights? I wish to learn how you envision our way of life? I wish to learn how you envision the way of life our young men fought and bled and died for.

Millions of our fellow-countrymen, of all colors, of all creeds, would pose the same questions.

There is a law, The Golden Rule. If man would heed its call, no one could ask for more, and Peace would reign upon our earth. There are laws, God given laws -- The Ten

Commandments -- which do not appear in the inscribed statutes evolved by man, and yet they have ruled the conscience of all men of good will since man became aware of the fact that there is a God Who is Almighty.

The sages have cautioned since time which defies memory: "Prejudice begets Prejudice." This truth, child of their prophetic vision, cannot be repeated too often, for such truths, fathered by wisdom and understanding -- brewed with justice tempered by mercy -- bear endless repetition. Until the wickedness of Prejudice is cast aside, until it is no longer nourished openly or secretly, until it is uprooted from the hearts of men; our earth shall know no peace, our minds shall know no peace, our souls shall know no peace, our bodies shall know no rest.

Conscience takes us in her arms and lulls us into sleep. She awakens us, reassures us, reasons with us, censures and condemns us. She transforms the timid into heroes, the heroes into cowards. The weak advance with the courage and the invincibility of giants; the giants recoil, daunted, to wither. She is more than wife, husband or child; mother, father, sister or brother. She guards our honor yet holds us in bondage. Captives, we can neither divorce her, reject her nor escape her. If she dies, though we retain the breath of life, we also die.

I could not understand. I could see only one hope for man's salvation -- freedom from the despotic, paganish forces of communism, freedom from prejudice. I was puzzled and troubled. I knew that all men were created equal, that God willed the brotherhood of man and above everything -- Mercy -- without which man is no longer man. I set down my thoughts, rejected them, destroyed them, accepted them, hoping, praying for light and guidance, for wisdom and understanding, for strength. I was an ordinary man striving to attain the unattainable. I did not know, I could not judge. I was burdened by countless failings, by limited knowledge. When men and women honored throughout our beloved country approved, I thanked The Almighty.

Reason frowns, puzzled and troubled,
She does not understand:
"Books are banned and books are burned,
Publishers recoil with horror,
Outraged, they cry!
'You cannot suppress thoughts,
You cannot annihilate thoughts;
The press,
Universities and scholars,
Distinguished jurists and men of science,
All echo the warning:
'You cannot suppress thoughts,
You cannot annihilate thoughts,
You dare not destroy the mind of man, --
Dictators, tyrants and despots,
fearing Truth, crush Thought,
commit this monstrous crime."

Reason frowns, puzzled and troubled,
She does not understand:
"An Iron Curtain protecting and nourishing Injustice?
An Iron Curtain transforming man into God?
You cannot suppress thoughts,
You cannot annihilate thoughts,
You dare not destroy the mind of man, --
Dictators, tyrants and despots,
fearing Truth, crush Thought,
commit this monstrous crime.

"Is this man's salvation?
Does might make right?
History records empires dissolved into dust,
Conquerors banished, consumed by fire and sword."

Reason frowns puzzled and troubled,
She does not understand:
"Man is not God --
Question the philosophers;
Socrates, Plato and Aristotle,
Bacon, Spinoza and Voltaire.
Ask them ...
Is this justice?
Is this truth?
Is this wisdom?
Is this morality?
They answer; Voltaire speaking:
'By what right could a being created free,
force another to think like himself?'

"Question the poets;
Homer, Virgil, Dante,
Milton and Shakespeare.
Ask them ...
They answer; Dante speaking:
'Often, my brother, to avoid some peril
An action has been done reluctantly
That ne'er, indeed, should have been done at all:
Upon this point I wish thee to reflect,
So that, together, both of us speak truth.'

"Question the sages,
The wise men of China;
Confucius, Mencius, Lao-tzu.
Ask them ...
They answer:
'Kwan said: 'Now the whole kingdom is drowning;
how is it that you do not save it?'
Mencius replied:
'A drowning kingdom must be rescued
by right principles, not like a drowning
person, by the hand.'

"Question those with the wisdom of a Solomon,
Question gentle Gandhi.
Ask them ...
They answer; Proverbs...
'The rich and the poor meet together:
The Lord is the Maker of them all.'

"Question the prophets;
Joshua, Isaiah, Jeremiah.
Ask them ...
They answer; Isaiah speaking:
'And in mercy shall the throne be established:
and he shall sit upon it in truth
in the tabernacle of David, judging,
and seeking judgment, and hastening righteousness.'

"Question your great jurists;
Marshall, Holmes and Brandeis,
Cardoza, Hughes and Stone.
Ask them ...
Is this your Declaration of Independence?
Is this your Constitution?

Is this your Bill of Rights?
Is this Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof?
Is this The Dignity of Man?
Is this Morality?
Is this the sober second thought of the American community?
Is this the Conscience of America?
They answer:
'Man is not God,
You cannot suppress thoughts,
You cannot annihilate thoughts,
You dare not destroy the mind of man, --
Dictators, tyrants and despots,
fearing Truth, crush Thought,
commit this monstrous crime.'"

For wisdom is better than pearls: and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it.
-- Proverbs

Wisdom meditates, reflects:
"Man forever fighting man
When there is so much to be conquered ...
Fear and ignorance,
Disease -- bodies wracked with pain --
Poverty -- men, women and children, hungry, naked --
Homes that are hovels,
Homes that are broken --
Grief which thrives and swells and bursts its bonds,
Surges forward and overflows its banks;
Tears flood our stricken earth.

"Man forever fighting man
When there is so much to be conquered ...
Frenzy overwhelming the savagery of the ocean,
Typhoons, hurricanes, prideful of their dark destruction,
Roaring wind and implacable rain,
Swirling, howling, swollen waters,
Barbed edged currents of cold and heat,
Hailstorms with the teeth of devilfish ...
The earth trembles -- a volcano is enraged --
The bowels of mother earth are rendered.
Sadists -- none can be appeased.

"Man forever fighting man
When there is so much to be conquered ...
Hate and arrogance,
Greed and selfishness,
Tyrants and despots;
The crimson bloody tides brewing the whirlpool of
man's anguish.

"Man forever fighting man
When there is so much to be conquered ...
Man forges the tools
And casts the weapons of destruction."

Wisdom meditates, reflects:
"The rich man, humble, sheds his robe of gold and silver,
The rags of the beggar are divine."

Eleanor Roosevelt Institute
for Cancer Research

July 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

Thank you for your letter of June 23.

I shall be happy to join the New York Committee of the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research, but must point out to you that I shall be out of the country for the greater part of the next twelve months, while taking a sabbatical year. However, if you do not consider this a disadvantage, I shall be glad to join the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Roosevelt
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

mc

JAMES ROOSEVELT
26TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
325 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 525

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
5308 WEST ADAMS BOULEVARD
WEBSTER 4-0144

June 23rd, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to share with you the extraordinary gratification derived by the 1,100 people who attended the Founders Dinner of the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research on May 23rd at the Hotel Astor.

This landmark in America's crusade against the scourge of cancer received recognition on the floor of the United States Senate in an historic speech by Senator Richard L. Neuberger. Enclosed is the excerpt from the Congressional Record containing this address. As you will note, it singles out the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute as a central factor in our country's effort to find a cancer cure.

Ground will be broken for the new Institute at the American Medical Center at Denver in October. At that time national TV programs and celebrations throughout the country will be dedicated to the building of the only Institution to which mother has given the use of her name.

Would you therefore consider joining the other community leaders and public figures as a member of the New York Committee of the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research? Please be assured that there will be no undue impingement on your time or finances.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for your consideration of this life-saving project.

Sincerely yours,

James Roosevelt

JAMES ROOSEVELT

JR:slg
encls.

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 105 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1959 No. 85

FOUNDING OF THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH AT THE AMERICAN MEDICAL CENTER

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has become synonymous in our time with humanitarianism and good deeds. As the name of her illustrious husband is forever associated with the conquest of infantile paralysis, so the name of Mrs. Roosevelt may in the future be linked with the possible conquering of an even more formidable medical problem—that of cancer.

In New York City, on May 23, 1959, occurred the founders' dinner of the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research at the American Medical Center in Denver, Colo. Of course, Mrs. Roosevelt herself was the guest of honor. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, head of our mission to the United Nations, and I were the speakers. Miss Faye Emerson, a member of the Roosevelt family, was mistress of ceremonies. Representative JAMES ROOSEVELT and Miss Marian Anderson, the gifted singer, appeared briefly on the program, as did Jerry Lewis, the noted comedian.

Since 1904 the American Medical Center has played an active part in the gradual solving of the grim dilemma of tuberculosis. Now that this disease has yielded in substantial measure to antibiotics and to improved techniques in chest surgery, cancer is a logical goal of study for the talented researchers and dedicated scientists on the staff of the American Medical Center. Indeed, a special honor award was presented May 23 to Philip and Gussie Diamond of New York, who were among the original benefactors of the American Medical Center some 55 years ago.

It was a high privilege for me to participate in a banquet attended by 1,200 people, which paid tribute to that illustrious woman whose sympathy for the oppressed is so genuine and so enduring—Eleanor Roosevelt. Ambassador Lodge made a most moving address which described the esteem in which Mrs. Roosevelt is held at the U.N. Marian Anderson heralded Mrs. Roosevelt's innate simplicity and goodness. I praised the enlightenment of scientists who, in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt, were turning from tuberculosis to the greater and more urgent cause of cancer. JAMES ROOSEVELT, son of the guest of honor, expressed the gratitude of the entire Roosevelt family to those whose financial generosity is making possible this heroic undertaking in the field of science and medicine.

Messages of approval and good wishes were received from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, National Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Senator Kenneth Keating, and many others.

Inasmuch as the Vice President is presently the occupant of the chair, I desire to digress briefly from my prepared remarks to point out that I think one of the principal highlights of good humor during the evening occurred when the Vice President's message was read. In this message he pointed out that although he and Mrs. Nixon had traveled throughout the world, whenever he was in a country, be it remote or well known, he always learned that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had been there before them.

Mrs. Roosevelt herself spoke only briefly. Yet, as usual, she was succinct and in perfect taste. She said the cause was crucially important, and it was this compelling cause—namely, freeing mankind from the menace and fear of cancer—which had prompted her for the first time to lend her name to an organization of this kind.

Mr. President, all possible approaches and efforts must be combined in the study of the causes and possible cures of cancer. This means cooperation among private groups such as the American Cancer Society, the Sloan-Kettering Institute, the Damon Runyon Cancer Memorial Fund, and the soon-to-be-begun Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research. It also means increased Federal support for the National Cancer Institute, which is part of the National Institutes of Health, and which sponsors some 73 percent of all cancer research in this country.

I think my colleagues will be interested to learn, incidentally, that the new institute at Denver honors Mrs. Roosevelt during her 75th birthday year. This remarkable woman, still full of vitality and energy, will be 75 in the fall. We so regard Mrs. Roosevelt as indestructible that none of us ever thinks of her as becoming older—like ordinary human beings. She is in a class by herself, as we all realize. Ambassador Lodge said that her reputation in the world—the love and affection in which she is held—are assets to the United States.

Some people may wonder if all this research in the field of cancer will do the job, will make a breakthrough to rescue mankind from such a scourge. I only can give the answer written in the New York Times of February 22, 1959, by its eminent medical editor, Dr. Howard A. Rusk. He wrote:

> When will the scientific breakthrough come to solve the riddle of cancer? Tomorrow or in the indefinite future.
>
> No one knows. What We do know, however, is that the more scientists who are at work on the problem in laboratories all over the world the greater are the odds for solution, and the quicker that solution will come.

I subscribe thoroughly to Dr. Rusk's attitude on this crucial matter. Who knows? Perhaps some scientist, working in the laboratories of the new Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research, at Denver in the foothills of the majestic Rockies, may participate in that eventful and epochial breakthrough.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to conclude my remarks with a very brief statement prepared by Eleanor Roosevelt herself, in describing the reasons why she has lent her illustrious name to the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute for Cancer Research, at the American Medical Center in Denver, Colo.

I also ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a document which is pertinent and timely to both public and private undertakings in the field of cancer research. This is an interview from the May 25 issue of U.S. News & World Report with Dr. John R. Heller, the eminent Director of the National Cancer Institute. In this interview, Dr. Heller emphasizes that, because of medical research, an increasing number of cancer patients are being saved and cured, but that much still remains to be learned before cancer can, in any sense of the word, be regarded as a disease that has widely responded to successful treatment.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

> This hospital and research institute is closing a gap in the cancer field which needs serious study. There are all too few facilities in our country which can combine outpatient and hospital care of cancer victims with both clinical and basic research tied together.
>
> I have in the past refused to give my name to any institution in this country. This Institute, however, will serve such a vital purpose that I have consented to make an exception in this single instance. The Institute can be of the greatest value for the estimated 40 million Americans now alive who will be stricken by cancer.
>
> I hope that eventually this Institute will be able to broaden its scope to help cancer research in other countries. In this way it can make a profound contribution to the health and peace of the entire world.

[From the U.S. News & World Report, May 25, 1959]

IF YOU'RE WORRIED ABOUT CANCER—ADVICE FROM AN AUTHORITY

(Interview with Dr. John R. Heller, Director, National Cancer Institute, U.S. Public Health Service)

Question. Dr. Heller, is cancer a growing threat, or does it just seem to be that way because of the prominence of people suffering from cancer?

Answer. I think cancer continues to be a growing threat because the population is

greater and more of us are growing to the older ages where cancer strikes oftenest. However, better diagnosis, better understanding on the part of the medical profession, a growing alertness on the part of individuals make it seem that we are having more cancer.

Question. Would this be true of all types of cancer?

Answer. Lung cancer is on the increase. I dont' think there is any doubt about that. Other cancers—for examle, stomach cancer—definitely are on the decrease. And some other rarer forms of cancer are decreasing in occurrence. Lung cancer and cancer of the gastrointestinal system are the ones which we fear most from the standpoint of their occurrence and, of course, danger to our population.

Question. Why are we more concerned about those?

Answer. Well, for one thing, the outlook is rather grim with lung cancer and, despite the decreasing amount of stomach cancer, the outlook is rather grim with stomach cancer, too, primarily because these sites are inaccessible and we cannot diagnose them early enough.

Question. What advice would you give to people who are concerned about these and other forms of cancer?

Answer. I think one of the first things that any person ought to do is to go to his physician or his clinic for regular checkups.

Question. Is there something that an individual should look for—any telltale signs?

Answer. Yes. There are a number of signs and symptoms which an individual can watch out for—such things as a lump that doesn't go down, a sore that doesn't heal, bleeding for which there is no explanation, unexplained changes in bowel habits, or persistent hoarseness. Those are the sort of things that an individual, when confronted with them, should at least promptly have looked into.

Question. For the individual concerned about lung cancer, it there anything special he should do?

Answer. An individual who is 45 years of age and over—and certainly one who is a heavy user of cigarettes—should have his physician check his chest by an X-ray and by physical examination, I would say, at least every 6 months.

Question. Would this be everybody?

Answer. Most anyone over 45, and certainly men over 45, whether you smoke or not, because lung cancer will attack men who don't smoke. However, most of the men who have lung cancer are those who are heavy cigarette smokers.

Question. Is it pretty well accepted now scientifically that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer?

Answer. I would say that it is. I think that most of the scientific data show that excessive use of cigarettes gives one a greater risk of acquiring lung cancer.

Question. Do you think heavy smokers should cut down a bit?

Answer. Well, that's my view. I think that, if a man is a heavy smoker, if he can't quit completely, he ought to cut down as much as he can. And the best thing to do, I think, is to cut it out if he can—if he feels that he can give up the habit.

Question. For cancer in general, is there anything a person can do to double-check on all these warning signs?

Answer. An individual, first of all, has to watch his own body physiology and watch his skin and watch for the things which may mean cancer. If there is something that doesn't seem quite right to him, then I think that he should promptly go to his physician.

Question. And even though he has no symptoms, he should still go regularly for a checkup?

Answer. By all means.

Question. What should the checkup include?

Answer. The average physician in his offices has enough tools to do a good physical examination. It means that the physician is able to check the systems of the body which he knows from experience are most likely to be invaded by cancer.

By inspection and palpation and listening to the chest and the heart and giving as thorough an examination as he knows how—and they're pretty good—I think that most of the cancers that will be present can be picked up.

Question. Is the outlook improved now for the successful treatment of cancer?

Answer. I think it is. Certainly, the chances of getting well from given cancers are improving all the time, and, despite the rather dull tools we may have for some cancers, nevertheless, with better preoperative management, postoperative management, better understanding of anesthesiology and all of the general care of the patient, the outlook is better.

Around the turn of the century, maybe 1 out of 20 was being saved. Then, 6 or 8 years ago, it was one out of four. Now it is one out of three. With the tools now available we should be able to save one out of two.

And, while some people don't like odds like that—well, neither do we—nevertheless, it is so much better than it used to be that I have every reason to believe that we will improve them all along—"we" being the scientists and the medical profession.

Question. What types of cancer are yielding best to treatment?

A. I would say that the lower-bowel cancers are yielding best to surgery, and cancer of the thyroid now yields very well to surgery and other treatment. Most of the cancers that are accessible—certainly cancer of the reproductive organs of the female—are better treated and better handled now than ever before.

Question. These, then—the more common types—are really the ones that are doing the best—that is, we're getting the best results, with the exception of lung cancer?

Answer. That's right. The ones that have been killers in the past now are beginning to yield, and, of course, I think thats' gratifying, because, if we can cut out the big killers, then we can get after all the rest of them.

The only one that has us really worried is carcinoma of the lung, which is mounting in occurrence. Of course, it's pretty rought to do anything with cancer of the lung unless it's picked up very, very early.

Question. How soon could cures for most of the common types of cancer be expected?

Answer. Well, that's a "toughy." I don't know. It would depend entirely on the cancer. Of course, if you can get a cancer that you know is a very early one and very promptly excise it, then I think you can expect almost a 100 percent cure. The trouble of it is that so frequently cancers which appear to be small already have spread to other parts of the body and one simply does not know it. The surgeon is reluctant or hesitant to say whether or not a cure might be effected in that particular instance.

Question. But for, say, lung cancer and stomach cancer, which are common among men, and for breast cancer among women, you don't see any immediate cures?

Answer. No, I don't. I wish I could say tomorrow or the next day, but I think, while the mortality rate probably will go down—I hope steadily—it won't go down fast. Nevertheless, I don't see anything right around the corner which could be construed as being excessively hopeful or favorable.

Question. Are there any chemical approaches that look very promising?

Answer. Well, in the chemical-therapy programs generally there are some drugs which look to be very good, but nothing that is the answer to all our prayers, or a miracle drug for cancer, yet. I think we have more and better compounds for treatment of far-advanced cancer all the time, but still we don't have the ones we'd like to have. I hope we have them sometime in the future.

Roosevelt, Geo
Mrs.

January 11, 1958

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I regret the delay in answering your letter of December 20th.

I have heard from my friend, Bill Bollman concerning the suggested program on "The American Merchant Marine --Our Fourth Arm of Defense," and regret very much that it will not be possible for SEE IT NOW to do a show on this theme in the immediate future. As you know, our air time is somewhat limited (we do only nine of these shows a year) and we are already committed for the rest of this year.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. George E. Roosevelt
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

mcc

Mrs. George E. Roosevelt
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

December 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your "See it Now" program is most interesting and informative. I am one of the legion of admirers of this outstanding program.

Recently, our Executive Secretary, William P. Bollman, III, wrote to you regarding "The American Merchant Marine--Our Fourth Arm of Defense," as a theme for a future "See it Now" program. The overall story of the American Merchant Marine, from Sailing Ships to the Nucular Age, is facinating, educational and pictorial. It would provide excellent material for a "See it Now" telecast.

I am extremely interested in the American Merchant Marine and have been Chairman of the American Merchant Marine Library Association Board since 1945. I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this project with you at length and trust that you will be able to lunch with Mr. Bollman, and myself.

I am leaving tonight to spend Christmas with my son and his family in Atlanta, Georgia. I expect to return on December 27, and hope that you will provide the opportunity for Mr. Bollman and myself to meet with you.

With all good wishes for a happy holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred C. Roosevelt

Rosen, Len

February 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Rosen:

I have your nice letter stating your ideas for a television show.

Unfortunately, I have no control over any programs other than those which I am at present producing.

If you wish to pursue your ideas, I suggest you contact our Director of programs for Public Affairs, Mr. Irving Gitlin.

Sincerely,

Mr. Len Rosen
250 West 43 Street
New York, New York

Mario Trombone
ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC RELATIONS • PUBLICITY
250 WEST 43rd STREET • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • WIsconsin 7-6025 — 6000
BRyant 9-4862

TV pgm. material

January 26, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wonder if you might be interested in the following...

This summer, an entire city will pay tribute via a ten-day festival to several persons: a crusading journalist, a former Mayor, a farmer, an industrialist, an author, a humorist, a lecturer, a philanthropist.

As you've probably guessed, the above-named are all one person: P. T. Barnum. In addition to having pursued the various careers described above during his fabulous lifetime, Barnum was also, of course, the world's greatest showman and publicity genius. He was also, upon more than one occasion, roundly cursed as a charlatan, swindler and hoaxster.

However, as for the City of Bridgeport, Conn., which will stage its 11th Annual Barnum Festival this year during the last week of June and the first week of July, Phineas Taylor Barnum was a fearless and courageous citizen who...

...fought against rate-gouging tactics of the local gas and waterworks companies;
...as a member of the Connecticut State Legislature, successfully battled the railroad lobby - - and later saw the sale of his many books banned on local trains;
...became a newspaper editor at the age of twenty-one when a local editor refused to print Barnum's letters denouncing certain religious fanatics. Barnum's articles in his own newspaper, though true, succeeded in landing him in jail for two months;
...donated Seaside Park, a huge recreational area, to the city;
...developed Bridgeport as an important industrial center;
...donated land on which to build schools and churches;
...donated his palatial home to the University of Bridgeport;
...promoted free band concerts for recreation of factory workers;
...beautified the city by planting thousands of trees at his own expense;

(more)

Mario Trombone
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BRyant 9-4862

...involved himself with a clock manufacturing firm, persuading it to move to Bridgeport to help create employment - - and subsequently suffered a personal loss of $500,000. (He later cleaned up his debts and started a new fortune by lecturing and writing on "The Art of Making Money."

The Barnum Museum in Bridgeport contains a permanent collection of Barnumania, personal belongings of Barnum, Tom Thumb, Lavinia Warren. The curator of the museum is Barnum's distant relation and she's written several books about him.

Barnum himself was a prolific author - - in addition to penning his own life's story (revised several times) he wrote several books about his travels.

I think there's an interesting story about Barnum, the dual personality: the fast-talking, fabulous showman, and the civic-minded philanthropist. I think there's another story in the manner in which a city displays its pride in a favorite son via this annual festival.

Would you consider this as material for a TV show in any form? I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely

Len Rosen

Len Rosen

The following is a list of suggested topics and sub-divisions. This list is by no means complete. It is meant to serve as an aid to the prospective speaker in choosing a subject from the area which concerns him. The speaker is free to choose any of the proposed topics or select any other subject that he wishes.

(I) AMERICA AS A CIVILIZATION

The United States: A Civilization in Crisis

(II) Political Consciousness in America

(a) American Public Opinion and the Role of the U.S. in World Affairs.
(b) The Development of Democracy in Contemporary America
(c) The Future of Civil Liberties in America
(d) Sources of Power and Political Allignment in Contemporary America
(e) The American Constitutional System in the Light of Contemporary Problems
(f) The Church-State Problematic in Contemporary American Thought

(III) Unsolved Problems and Social Progress in America

(a) The Economic Basis of American Prosperity
(b) The Achievement of Social Justice in America: an Appraisal
(c) 'Socialism', 'Capitalism' and the Problem of Describing America's Economic System
(d) Labor Unionism and Industrial Democracy: The Proper Role of Unions in American Life
(e) America's Minorities: A Survey of Discrimination in America
(f) Industrial Society versus the Human Person: Analysis & Prospects

(IV) Reform in Contemporary American Education

(a) Educational Philosophies in Conflict
(b) Can a Humanistic Liberal Education be Saved?
(c) Contemporary American Education and the Formation of Values
(d) Religious Education in America: Needs and Prospects
(e) An Assessment of Public Education in the Light of America's Needs

(V) The Arts in Contemporary America: Symptoms & Prospects

(a) Screen & Television
  1- Industry versus Art.
  2- Social Impact and Social Responsibility
  3- Impact of Screen and T.V. on youth and/or public of America
(b) Stage: the Situation of Theatre in America
(c) Writing
  1- The American Reading Public and the Writer's Art
  2- The Art of Fiction in Contemporary American Novelists
  3- Poetry and Contemporary Poets in American Life
  4- American Journalism and its Public

(VI) Foreign Affairs and Military Defense
(a) The Effect of Guided Missiles on U.S. Defense
(b) Possibility of World War III and America's Position.

Rosenberg, Anna

June 19, 1959

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Anna:

Our visit with you came as close to being what I was aiming at when we started this series five years ago as any program I have ever done. You will understand what I mean when I say I would have been quite happy to have made that one the last of the series. You were superb, and I am in your debt.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

E.R.
F-1

Anna M. Rosenberg
ASSOCIATES
444 Madison Avenue · New York 22, N.Y. · Plaza 9-4811
Public Relations · Industrial Relations

June 16, 1959

My dear Ed -

A million thanks for your perfectly beautiful flowers and for pulling me through the program on Friday.

You are right; one isn't even nervous when doing a program with you!

Have a wonderful summer.

Affectionately,

Anna

Anna M. Rosenberg

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rosenberg, Anna

April 23, 1958

Dear Anna:

Many thanks for sending me an advance copy of the report, The Challenge To America: Its Economic and Social Aspects.

I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg
444 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Rosenberg A

February 10, 1958

Dear Anna:

Thanks for your gracious note.

It was a real privilege to work with President Truman and I am glad the end result was satisfactory to you.

The response has been very favorable indeed and you will be amused to know that the President was highly pleased when some of his old critics returned to the fray.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

Anna M. Rosenberg
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

February 3, 1958

Dear Ed:

Your program with President Truman yesterday was an historic contribution. No book written by President Truman, nor about him, could reflect more clearly his simplicity, his integrity and his philosophy. These qualities were brilliantly evoked through your sympathetic and pointed questions.

It was a great accomplishment, and I am grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Anna.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Rosenberg, Anna

January 31, 1958

Dear Anna:

Thank you very much. I think the project is wonderful but I simply can't undertake it. There just aren't enough hours in the day.

I am sorry.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

Anna M. Rosenberg
ASSOCIATES
444 Madison Avenue · New York 22, N. Y. · Plaza 9-4811
Public Relations · Industrial Relations

By Hand

January 31, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Ed:

It was nice to see you for lunch the other day and I hope we do it soon again.

I don't know if, in your very busy life, you noticed last Fall the chrysanthemums and flags on Park Avenue and the floral boxes with chrysanthemums and flags and lights on Fifth Avenue, and the flood-lighting of such buildings as the Library and Washington Arch and the Metropolitan Museum at night.

This display was the culmination of two years of effort in getting the City to realize that New York could be made much more beautiful, both for the people who live here and for visitors to our city.

Last year, Mary Lasker planted tulips on Park Avenue, at her own expense, to show that it could be done. Then last Fall, we got money from the Board of Estimates to plant flowers for the Fall, Spring, and Summer seasons. We called the project "Salute to Seasons." This Spring, to give people pleasure, Park Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Bryant Park, the front of the Library, and the front of the Metropolitan Museum, among other places, will be decorated with daffodils and tulips. Also, some of our beautiful buildings will again be floodlit. Many stores and hotels who cooperated last year in doing plantings and exhibitions on their own, will do it again this year.

We are most anxious to have as many people in New York interested and excited about this as possible, and to make sure that it continues. Mayor Wagner is Honorary Chairman, and I am co-chairman with Dick Patterson, of "Salute to Seasons." We have chairmen for special committees, such as Bernard Gimbel for Industry and Business, Dorothy Shaver for Department Stores, Colonel Binns for Hotels, James Rorimer of the Metropolitan Museum for Museums, and Gardner Cowles for Magazines. Some of the Vice-

chairmen are Mary Lasker, Mrs. Roosevelt, Nelson Rockefeller, Bob Moses, Harry Luce, Louis Hollander, Roger Stevens, and a few other important people.

Would you be an angel and take the Chairmanship of the Radio and Television Committee? It really will not require much time or work from you. It simply means attending one or two meetings and maybe writing letters to a few people in your industry asking them to support this effort when it is announced. Please do it. It will mean a great deal to have your cooperation, and I promise you you won't be bothered too much.

I am sending this letter by messenger and will call you in a day or two, and I hope your answer will be "Yes."

My very best,

Anna

Anna M. Rosenberg

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan Jan. 8

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg would like you and Mrs. Murrow to come to a dinner party at her home Feb. 15th at 8:00 black tie.

Miss McGlincy, Sec. Called.
MU 28463

Sorry can't do it

PE 9481 office

e-mine Rosen
but
call

Anna M. Rosenberg
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

January 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Ed:

I don't know if you received the full text of the Rockefeller report on "International Security: The Military Aspect."

The members of the panel who drew it up are from every walk of life. Although some of us on the overall panel were not in full agreement with every particular of the subpanel's findings, in our anxiety and desire to get the facts to the public, we all subscribed to it.

Subsequent reports will cover other aspects of our international and domestic policies and objectives. I am sure they will interest you and I will send them to you as early as I can.

Last time I saw you at the Gunthers, we had an interesting talk. Do call me and let us have lunch because I am eager to know what has developed on it. Meantime, my very best to you.

Sincerely,

Anna

Enclosure

hold

FROM: Special Studies Project
Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.
22 West 55th Street
New York 20, New York

FOR RELEASE
After 6:00 p.m.
SUNDAY,
January 5, 1958

TELEPHONE: CIrcle 7-3782

The Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, formed in 1956 to explore the problems and opportunities confronting the United States over the next 10-15 years, has released the first of a series of reports, Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the Project and president of the Fund, announced today (Sunday, January 5).

This report, "International Security: The Military Aspect," will be followed by others later covering the following areas: U.S. international objectives, foreign economic policy, domestic economic and social objectives, education and manpower, the democratic process and the moral framework of national purpose.

In explaining the purpose of the Special Studies Project, Mr. Rockefeller stated:

"This project grew out of our belief that the United States finds itself today in a paradoxical situation: we have succeeded in our domestic development to an extent which would have been considered unrealizable even twenty years ago; internationally, we have emerged as a strong nation in a world in ferment and yet, because of their very magnitude, our achievements and our strength appear in some ways to have outrun our goals. Therefore, we felt that the nation's best thinking should be brought to bear on a reappraisal of our concepts and attitudes to deal with a situation

changing more rapidly and in some cases in directions different from what our national experience has led us to expect.

"In an effort to make a contribution to this reappraisal, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund organized the Special Studies Project in June, 1956, to seek to define the problems and opportunities that the United States may face over the next ten to fifteen years, to review our national purposes and objectives in terms of these problems and opportunities, and to develop a framework of concepts and considerations on which policies and decisions to implement our purpose might be based."

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, director of the Special Studies Project and associate director of the Harvard Center for International Affairs, stated that the work of the Special Studies Project has been carried forward in five stages:

1. The formation of a panel of outstanding Americans charged with placing the challenges of the next decade and a half into the perspective of our national purpose.

2. The commissioning of some hundred experts to do papers outlining the trends in their special fields of competence and the alternative measures for dealing with them. These papers formed the nucleus of subsequent discussion.

3. The formation of seven subpanels, composed of members of the overall panel, authors and specialists. These subpanels were formed to facilitate discussion and at the same

time make it possible to receive the benefit of the knowledge and insight of a larger number of persons experienced in the fields under consideration.

4. The submission by each subpanel of a report reflecting its findings and based on the discussion of the papers and the testimony of experts.

5. The preparation of a report by the overall panel assessing and relating the work of the subpanels in terms of a framework of national purpose and overall national objectives.

Each subpanel received about fifteen papers prepared by specialists in the fields of the panel's particular study. These analyses outlined the author's assessment of the problems and opportunities in the different fields, the objectives which the United States should set for itself, and alternative ways of dealing with the challenges of the future. Each paper emphasized the basic concepts that should guide United States policies in the particular area of its concern. The combination of intensive study of especially prepared background material by subpanels and periodic reports to the overall panel, permitted a comprehensive approach to the major problems and opportunities facing the United States over the next decade and a half.

Altogether forty-five meetings of the various panels have been held in or near New York.

The material of the Special Studies Project will be published in book form by Doubleday and Co.

Members of the Project's Overall Panel are:

Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the Panel
Adolf A. Berle, Jr., senior partner, Berle, Berle & Brunner, and former Ambassador to Brazil
Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India and former Governor of Connecticut
Arthur F. Burns, president, The National Bureau of Economic Research
General Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the board, Continental Can Company, Inc.
John Cowles, president, Minneapolis Star & Tribune and chairman of the board, The DesMoines Register & Tribune
Justin W. Dart, president, Rexall Drug Company
Gordon E. Dean, senior vice president - nuclear energy, General Dynamics Corporation, and former chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
John S. Dickey, president, Dartmouth College
John W. Gardner, president, Carnegie Corporation of New York
Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League, Inc.
Caryl P. Haskins, president, Carnegie Institution of Washington
Theodore M. Hesburgh, president, University of Notre Dame
Margaret A. Hickey, public affairs editor, Ladies' Home Journal
Oveta Culp Hobby, president, The Houston Post
Devereux C. Josephs, chairman of the board, New York Life Insurance Company
Milton Katz, director International Legal Studies, Harvard University Law School
Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief, Time, Life, Fortune
Thomas B. McCabe, president, Scott Paper Company
General James McCormack, vice president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Richard P. McKeon, Department of Philosophy, University of Chicago
Lee W. Minton, president, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada
Charles H. Percy, president, Bell & Howell Company
Jacob S. Potofsky, general president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Anna M. Rosenberg, public and industrial relations consultant
Dean Rusk, president, The Rockefeller Foundation
David Sarnoff, chairman of the board, Radio Corporation of America
Charles M. Spofford, former Deputy Representative to NATO
Edward Teller, professor of physics, University of California, Berkeley, and

associate director, University of California Radiation Laboratories
Frazar B. Wilde, president, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company

Robert B. Anderson resigned from the Panel when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury
James R. Killian, Jr., president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, resigned from the Panel when he was appointed Special Assistant to the President

Members of the panel dealing with "International Security: The Military Aspect" are:

Frank Altschul, vice president, Council on Foreign Relations
General Frederick L. Anderson, former Deputy U. S. Special Representative in Europe
Karl R. Bendetsen, vice president, operations, The Champion Paper and Fibre Company
Detlev W. Bronk, president, Rockefeller Institute
* Gordon E. Dean, senior vice president - nuclear energy, General Dynamics Corporation, and former chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
James B. Fisk, executive vice president, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.
John F. Floberg, served as a member of this panel until his appointment as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission in June 1957
Bradley Gaylord, chairman of the board, The Pennroad Corporation
Roswell L. Gilpatric, partner, Cravath, Swaine & Moore, and former Under Secretary of the Air Force
Townsend W. Hoopes, J. H. Whitney and Company
Ellis A. Johnson, director, Operations Research Office, Johns Hopkins University
Colonel George A. Lincoln, professor, Social Sciences, U.S. Military Academy
* Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief, Time, Life, Fortune
* General James McCormack, vice president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served as chairman of the Panel until October 1957 when illness forced him to withdraw from that position
Frank C. Nash, U. S. Delegation to General Assembly of the U.N. and Presidential consultant on overseas base study, was a member of the Panel until his death on December 11, 1957
Laurance S. Rockefeller, president, Rockefeller Brothers, Inc.
Arthur Smithies, Department of Economics, Harvard University
* Edward Teller, professor of physics, University of California, Berkeley, and associate director, University of California Radiation Laboratories
T. F. Walkowicz, aeronautical engineer
Carroll L. Wilson, president, Metals & Controls Corporation

* Also Overall Panel members

Rosenberry, W

June 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Rosenberry:

Many thanks for your recent letter expressing an interest in the Michael Farmer broadcast.

At this point, I do not have any plans of doing a program on our national air traffic control facilities.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter S. Rosenberry, III
2298 East Eastman
Englewood, Colorado

mcc

WALTER S. ROSENBERRY III
2298 EAST EASTMAN
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

May 3, 1958

a TV pgm idea

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting Building
Madison Avenue at 52nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to tell you how very highly my wife and I regarded the radio documentary you did for CBS on the Michael Farmer case two weeks ago.

The recent United Airlines-Air Force collision near Las Vegas once more points up how woefully inadequate are our national air traffic control facilities. Have you and CBS considered the possibility of doing a radio or TV report on that subject? It seems to me it is something which very badly needs the same sort of attention you gave to the basic problems which the Farmer killing points up.

It has seemed to me for some time that your reporting is one of the more encouraging and inspiring aspects of contemporary American life, and I should like to register this expression of my appreciation for the signal services you have rendered the nation at large.

Respectfully,

Walter S Rosenberry III

Walter S. Rosenberry, III

Rosenman
F

June 26, 1959

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman
Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin & Kaye
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Sam:

This is my last day in the shop. I enclose a note to our correspondent in Tokyo, whose wife is Japanese. I am sure he will be delighted to make all the necessary arrangements. Hope you have a wonderful time. I shall miss you.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

Rosenstein, Samuel

LAW OFFICES OF
MILLIKEN, HANDMAKER & ROSENSTEIN
Marion E. Taylor Building
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

HERMAN G. HANDMAKER
SAMUEL M. ROSENSTEIN
HOMER A. SOBEL
JOHN S. MILLIKEN, JR.
STUART A. HANDMAKER

October 27, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Upon my return to the hotel Wednesday evening following the delightful affair at the Waldorf of the Joint Defense Appeal, I found a telegram from Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee. A copy of the same is enclosed herewith.

May I congratulate you upon the outstanding work that you are doing and upon the better understanding that you are bringing to peoples throughout the world. Your address on Wednesday night was one of the finest I have ever heard and I am so grateful that I was privileged to be present to hear it.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Samuel M. Rosenstein

Samuel M. Rosenstein

SMR:evr
Enc.

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

1958 OCT 22 PM 8 18

NASHVILLE, TENN.

SAM ROSENSTEIN
BNAI BRITH DINNER
PARK LANE HOTEL

MEN OF THE CALIBRE OF MR. EDWARD MURROW, WHOM I HAVE MET PERSONALLY, AND MR. GOLDFARB, WHOM I KNOW BY REPUTATION, HAVE DONE MUCH AND WILL DO MORE TO HELP CREATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING IN OUR GREAT NATION. THESE MEN, DEDICATED TO SUCH A CAUSE, DESERVE OUR WARMEST ADMIRATION AND, AS GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE, I WANT TO EXTEND TO EACH OF THEM, THROUGH YOU, MY SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS.

FRANK G. CLEMENT

Ross, C. D.

January 11, 1955

Dear Mr. Ross:

This is merely a note to thank you for your letter of January 4th. My secretary did indeed convey the message to me from the Honorable L.B. Pearson.

I am herewith enclosing the transcript of the YEARS OF CRISIS program as you requested.

Sincerely,

Mr. A.D. Ross
Canadian Consulate General
620 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

fc

INFORMATION
OFFICE

620 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

~~COLUMBUS 5-3680~~
JUdson 6-2400

Yes

January 4, 1955.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In confirmation of my telephone conversation with your secretary earlier this morning, the following is the text of the message from the Honourable L. B. Pearson which she will have conveyed to you:

> "Please accept my warm congratulations on yesterday's (January 2) telecast, which was one of the finest and most stimulating discussions I have ever listened to. I would appreciate greatly receiving a copy of the text, if one was made. Best regards and all good wishes for '55. Pearson."

The undersigned will be pleased to transmit to Mr. Pearson the text of the broadcast, if one is available.

Incidentally, should you be contemplating any "live" shows from Canada, please be assured that we, in this office, would welcome the opportunity of assisting in any way possible.

Yours sincerely,

(A. D. Ross)
Consul and Information Officer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
N.Y.C.

Rosenwald
F

Mrs. Robert Rosenwald
350 Central Park West
New York 25, New York

June 15, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would it be possible for me to have an appointment with you prior to your departure? I recognize that you are extremely busy at this juncture. However, if the issue which I wish to discuss were not of the most vital concern, I would not intrude at this time.

I have associated myself with the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy in an effort to solve many of their organizational problems and to reach the American people with vital scientific information which has been withheld. Please allow me a few moments of your valued time. I can be reached at AC 2 - 0258.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ruth F Rosenwald

Al Rosenthal

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, NORTH CENTRAL
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
536 SOUTH CLARK STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

IN REPLY REFER TO: NCDRP

8 January 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your kind note of 18 December 1958 has been received and I appreciate your interest in the motion picture project on navigation to mid-America.

As soon as our project has made further progress I shall indeed be delighted to send you a tentative script. We shall indeed be grateful for any assistance and advice you may subsequently be able to give us.

Sincerely yours,

ALFRED ROSENTHAL
Chief, Technical Liaison Br.

ypc

December 18, 1958

Mr. Alfred Rosenthal
Chief, Technical Liaison Br.
U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Central
Corps of Engineers
536 South Clark Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Rosenthal:

Thank you for your letter of December 12 and the enclosed fact sheet. If you will send along a script when you have one ready, I shall be pleased to have a look at it. At this point, it is difficult for me to commit myself to doing this, as I shall be out of the country for some time during the spring.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, NORTH CENTRAL
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
536 SOUTH CLARK STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

IN REPLY REFER TO: NCDRP

12 December 1958

Will look at the script when its ready.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The North Central Division office of the Corps of Engineers is now engaged in the production of a sound, color motion picture on Great Lakes and inland navigation. As construction agents for the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, this office was charged with the supervision of construction of the U. S. portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Coinciding with the forthcoming completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, we are now producing a documentary film, for general distribution, depicting the efforts now underway to bring world commerce to mid-America and to modernize the entire Great Lakes navigation system to accommodate overseas and inter-lake traffic.

Should you be interested in this general topic, I have taken the liberty of inclosing a brief fact sheet for your review.

As you appreciate in addition to excellent photography, clear, concise and dramatic narration is vital. With this in mind I am taking the liberty of inquiring whether you would possibly be able to narrate the completed film as a public service with appropriate credits. If you could consider this idea favorably, we would of course be pleased to adjust our sound recording schedule to your availability. The film will be a 27-minute feature and would, at the time of the recording session, be in the final editing stage. Therefore, we would not impose upon your time too much. According to our present schedule, which is still very tentative, the recording of the narrative will take place during the spring of the coming year.

NCDRP
(Edw R Murrow)

12 Dec 58

I wish to assure you that your favorable consideration of this request will indeed be greatly appreciated. The film, which will be given national and world-wide distribution, would certainly be greatly enhanced by your narrative. May we hear from you at your convenience?

Sincerely yours,

ALFRED ROSENTHAL
Chief, Technical Liaison Br.

1 Incl:
Fact Sheet

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
BRINGS WORLD SHIPPING TO MID-AMERICA

United States and Canada join forces building St. Lawrence Seaway and Great Lakes Connecting Channels

Deep in the heart of the North American continent, the 95,000 square miles of inland seas comprising the Great Lakes are about to become crossroads of inter-continental and world shipping.

From the sea - via the Saint Lawrence Seaway - from the Mississippi River system via the Illinois Waterway and the Calumet-Sag Ship Canal to Lake Michigan and via the links of the Great Lakes connecting channels, ocean-going vessels, the Great Lakes fleet and inland barges will meet.

While construction of the Saint Lawrence Seaway, a joint Canadian and U.S.A. undertaking, is in its final phases, U.S. Army Engineers, in cooperation with Canada, are already extending the Seaway's benefits to America's Mid West.

When the job is done, Canada and the United States will have a land-protected navigation route leading over 2,300 miles from the Atlantic Ocean up the St. Lawrence River through the Great Lakes to Duluth, Minnesota. Its use for the transportation of iron ore, steel, grain, petroleum, chemicals, etc. will reduce by 1,000 miles the present open-sea route to the British Isles.

Concentrated around the shoreline of the Great Lakes are factories, railroad terminals, mines, smelters, ports, and population centers which taken together constitute the greatest industrial complex of the western hemisphere.

The International Boundary between Canada and the United States passes through all of the Great Lakes and their connecting channels, except Lake Michigan which is wholly within the U.S. and the St. Lawrence River for a distance of about 112 miles from the head of the river to below Cornwall, Ontario.

BUSY WATERWAYS

The Great Lakes navigation system, stretching 1,162 miles from the St. Lawrence River to Duluth, Minnesota, and 1,061 miles from the St. Lawrence to Chicago, is one of the world's busiest waterways. It carries about 25 percent of the waterborne commerce of the United States, the preponderance of which is bulk freight such as iron ore, grain, coal, stone and petroleum. The 111 billion ton-miles of Great Lakes freight traffic carried in 1956 represents an increase of about 20 percent over the past 15 years.

Total United States traffic on the Great Lakes including all imports and exports averaged about 225,000,000 tons annually for the six-year period from 1951 through 1956. For the calendar year 1956 the total was about 237,000,000 tons. Of this total about 5,300,000 tons passed through the St. Lawrence River. Of this latter total about 574,000 tons was overseas traffic to United States Great Lakes ports.

The Lakes, themselves, generally have ample depths for all classes of navigation. However, the connecting channels between the lakes west of Lake Erie require deepening to accommodate the larger, faster, and more economical vessels now being added to the Great Lakes fleet.

This work has been initiated by the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers. When complete, the deepened channels will also accommodate all ocean-going vessels entering the lakes via the 27-foot St. Lawrence Seaway and the Welland Canal and thus extend the seaway from Lake Erie to the heart of Mid-America.

THE SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY

First, what is the St. Lawrence Seaway? The St. Lawrence Seaway is a project to provide a 27-foot ship channel between Lake Erie and Montreal. From Montreal to the ocean Canada has already provided a ship channel with a controlling depth of 35 feet. There is a fall of about 225 feet in the 183-mile reach of the St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal. Most of this fall is in the 115-mile reach between Montreal and Chimney Point, about 68 miles below Lake Ontario. Canada has an existing navigation system in this 115-mile reach of the river with a series of canals and locks bypassing the rapids in the river. These canals have a controlling depth of 14 feet with controlling lock dimensions of 44 feet by 250 feet with 14-foot depth over the sills. The 68-mile reach of river from Chimney Point to Lake Ontario is wide and deep and only minor improvements consisting of removal of rock shoals have been required in the past to provide a deep draft channel of about 25-foot depth.

The Seaway Project now nearing completion consists of 7 deep-draft locks in the St. Lawrence River 800 feet by 80 feet with 30-feet depths over the sills, and canals and channels between Montreal and Lake Ontario with controlling depths of 27 feet. Five of the

locks are being built by Canada and two by the United States. The latter were completed in July of this year. The Canadian Section representing 71% of the undertaking will be completed during the coming year.

The United States portion of the work is being accomplished by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation with the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, as their agent to design and construct these facilities.

Traffic between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie is through the Canadian Welland Canal which has locks of the same dimensions as the new seaway locks. The Seaway construction in this canal comprises only deepening the canal from its former depth of 25 feet to 27 feet.

The Seaway is scheduled to be open for deep-draft navigation in the spring of 1959. This will permit vessels loaded to take full advantage of the 27-foot seaway depths to enter the two lower Great Lakes, Ontario and Erie, at that time.

GREAT LAKES CONNECTING CHANNELS

However, the Seaway is by far not the only undertaking serving the Great Lakes region. To bring world shipping beyond Lake Erie into America's heartland, and to accommodate the larger and faster Great Lakes vessels, Great Lakes navigation is dependent upon the system of channels connecting the lakes.

The improvement of the connecting channels by the United States first began over one hundred years ago. Up to the present time improvements were not required to accommodate overseas traffic since

the existing connecting channels and harbors were more than adequate for the small, shallow-draft ocean vessels which could pass through the 14-foot St. Lawrence River canal system.

The Great Lakes Connecting Channels include the waterways between Lakes Superior and Huron, Lakes Huron and Michigan, and Lakes Huron and Erie. The St. Marys River is the connecting channel between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The Straits of Mackinac and approaches thereto comprise the connecting channel between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. The St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River, with the approaches in Lake Huron to the head of the St. Clair River and in Lake Erie to the mouth of the Detroit River, comprise the connecting channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie.

Although the lakes are deep, the connecting rivers had shallow reaches in their original state and over the years it was necessary to dredge the river channels to provide adequate depths to accommodate deep-draft lake vessels. In addition, the St. Marys Falls in the St. Marys River at Sault Ste. Marie were impassable and locks were required to overcome the drop at the Falls to permit vessels to pass between Lakes Superior and Huron.

At the present time controlling depths of 25 feet in downbound channels and 21 feet in upbound channels, when the ruling lake level is at low water datum, are available between Lake Superior and the lower lakes. The deeper depths were provided in the downbound channels to accommodate deep-draft loaded ore carriers. The downbound and upbound channels are separated in two places, along one reach in the lower St. Marys River and along one reach in the lower Detroit

River. In the St. Marys River downbound and upbound traffic are separated for about 15 miles in the Neebish Channels. The West Neebish Channel which carries downbound traffic has a controlling depth of about 25 feet with a minimum width of 300 feet. The Middle Neebish Channel for upbound traffic has a controlling depth of 21 feet with a minimum width of 500 feet. In the lower Detroit River downbound and upbound traffic are separated for about 7 miles. In this reach the Amherstburg Channel with a controlling depth of 21 feet carries upbound traffic, while downbound traffic passes through the 25-foot depth Livingstone Channel.

In addition to the channel improvements in the Connecting Channels, four locks and two approach canals are provided in the St. Marys River at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. One of these locks is equal in size to the St. Lawrence Seaway locks and can accommodate any vessel which can pass through the Seaway. In addition the U.S. Congress has authorized construction of a new modern Poe Lock with a depth over the lower sill of 32 feet to replace the existing Poe Lock at Sault Ste. Marie. This additional large deep-draft lock is required to accommodate the large volume of deep-draft Great Lakes traffic which cannot pass through the two older locks with depths over their sills of only 23 feet.

DEEPER CHANNELS NEEDED

Experience on the Great Lakes during the past 50 years has clearly demonstrated that ship owners have always taken full advantage of improvements in the Connecting Channels and harbors. Today there are

many vessels in the Great Lakes fleet of such characteristics that they can load only to reduced drafts except during the relatively short periods when the levels of the lakes are at extreme high stages.

Recognizing the inadequacy of the present Connecting Channels for the newer deep-draft vessels and with the advent of the St. Lawrence Seaway which would provide a 27-foot depth channel westward only as far as Lake Erie, the United States Congress, upon study and recommendation of the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, authorized deepening the Connecting Channels between Lake Erie and the upper three lakes to provide channels with a minimum controlling depth of 27 feet. The improvement was found to be fully justified in the interests of Great Lakes bulk cargo traffic alone although it was recognized that the deepened channels would provide commensurate depths with those provided in the Seaway.

WORK STARTED 1957

The Connecting Channels project, estimated at $141,000,000 was initiated in May, 1957. It is primarily a large-scale underwater excavation job, embracing the removal of about 44,000,000 c. y. of earth and rock. It requires the mobilization and deployment of one of the largest and most varied fleets of dredging equipment ever assembled, and exceeds by far, any previous undertaking of this kind during the 133-year experience of the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers on the Great Lakes.

The work has been scheduled over a 5-year period, subject to appropriations of construction funds and to the availability of

dredging equipment for both project purposes and other essential dredging on the Great Lakes.

The project requires an array of equipment including dipper dredges, large hydraulic dredges and a sea-going hopper dredge. Each dipper dredge to be attended by one or two large tugs, a derrickboat, one or two launches and from 2 to 4 large dump scows. In channels with rock bottoms, dredging must be preceded by submarine drilling and blasting operations involving the use of special drillboats. The working force necessary to man and supervise the dredge fleet will require from 800 to 1000 men.

The dredging job is complicated by the constant stream of lake vessels -- one every 15 to 20 minutes day and night during the height of the navigation season -- that pass through the Connecting Channels during construction. This traffic is stopped or slowed down only when navigation is hazardous because of fog, storm or accident. For example, during a navigation season, 30,000 vessels pass through Detroit River channels. Because of this heavy traffic which cannot be stopped, the dredging work must be done in half-channel widths with normal vessel traffic proceeding at reduced speeds in work areas. Work is carried on continuously except for the winter months when ice conditions require layup of floating plant.

At the present time six construction contracts totalling $48,000,000 are under way.

With 25-foot depths already available in downbound channels, it is expected that similar depth will be available for through traffic in both directions by 1960. The date when 27-foot dimensions

will be available has not been definitely established, but it is believed that such depths should be available by 1962.

CALUMET-SAG CHANNEL

Concurrently with the Connecting Channels project, the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers is also improving Chicago's Calumet-Sag channel to provide an adequate and modern connection between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan via the Illinois Waterway, a 327-mile long barge canal linking the Great Lakes with the barge system of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. U.S. Army Engineers are widening the "Cal-Sag" from 60 feet to 225 feet with a 9-foot depth.

Built initially as a sanitation and drainage canal for the city of Chicago, the 60-foot wide Cal-Sag Channel is presently a one-way barge canal for tows of one or two barges. Only small towboats with retractable pilot houses can negotiate the many railroad and highway bridges having restrictive vertical and horizontal clearances.

In spite of the difficulties, commerce through the Cal-Sag Channel has multiplied during the past 10 years from about 1 3/4 million tons to over 5½ million tons annually. It is conservatively estimated that this traffic will reach 12 million tons within 5 years after completion of the improvement program and that, ultimately, this flow of traffic will reach 18 million tons per year.

Completion of the $200,000,000 Cal-Sag project is scheduled for 1962 to coincide with completion of the Great Lakes Connecting Channels Project.

FURTHER STUDIES UNDERWAY

The need for improvements at harbors on the Great Lakes to accommodate the large, deep-draft vessels which will transit the deeper channels has also been recognized. The United States Congress has directed the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers to make a study to determine the advisability of further improvements of harbors on the Great Lakes in the interest of present and prospective deep-draft commerce.

In determining the improvements which can be justified at Great Lakes harbors three major elements are considered: traffic analysis, engineering studies and economic analysis.

Two friendly neighbors are hard at work to bring the world's fleet to Mid-America. When the job is complete, the Great Lakes navigation system and its links with the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River will provide a vast, inter-connected waterway system, reaching from Montreal to Mexico (via the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway), from Pittsburgh to Sioux City and from Duluth to the ports of world.

Rotella
Paul

PAUL PETER ROTELLA
224 WEST 71ST STREET
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know Mrs. Murrow and Casey have conveyed Mr. Hubball's expression of gratitude to you for giving us the opportunity of viewing the Marian Anderson film, "Lady from Philadelphia". Somewhat belatedly I should like to add my personal thank you.

It was not only for Miss Anderson's musical artistry that I wanted the boys to see this film, but to particularly absorb and evaluate the import of the message Miss Anderson carried to the people of the Far East. Indeed, we are are indebted to you for bringing us further along the path of understanding by such means as this powerful and meaningful document.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Paul Rotella

Paul Rotella

March 31, 1958

Roth, Andrew Winton

November 20, 1958

Mrs. Andrew Winton Roth
"Mountain Edge
R.F.D.1
Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Roth:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to thank you for your recent note. I am enclosing your clipping, as requested.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Forgive my haste....am dead sure this'll interest you!...The clamor from the States to get such newspapers for their schools is swamping me. (None of such papers are purchasbale in USA) Every day another State joins in!

All that is needed is for one of the innumerable Foundations, Societies, Assn's, to compile a list of suitable English-language foreign newspapers, the costs of importing 'em; to mimeo that list --- then send it to each of the States interested. Some of the schools have tried U.N., some have tried World Affairs Center -- to no avail. Even New York's Public Library accorded me not even courtesy of answer.

However the dogged persistence, the undaunted eagerness of our School authorities to get this plan implemented is truly heartening. If you can lend a helping hand in any way, not only I but our School systems will be deeply grateful.

Seems the utter simplicity of the plan stuns the big Societies; they are all geared to the complex and psychologically unable to cope with anything which is simple. (Perhaps that's our deepest drawback in Internat'l Relations!)

I beg you return the clipping. Please!

Sincerely,

Dixie Roth

Mrs. Andrew Winton Roth
"Mountain Edge"
R. F. D. 1
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

Can you please tell this to whichever foreign correspondents you think it'd interest.

Mike Rotunno

f

METRO NEWS PHOTOS CO. 5700 SOUTH CICERO AVENUE CHICAGO 38, ILLINOIS

PORTSMOUTH 7-0590

Dear Ed.:

Enclosed are the clippings you asked for regarding my daughters writing.

It was nice seeing you and I hope you'll be in Chicago soon.

Regards

Mike Rotunno

OFFICES: MIDWAY AIRPORT—O'HARE FIELD

INOIS

In Our Opinion

Charity Is Winner

When Berwyn and Cicero junior and senior All-Stars meet Wednesday night in the LIFE Newspapers' 12th annual inter-city basketball games at the Cicero Stadium, 19th st. and Laramie ave., all proceeds will go to Seguin School which is maintained by the Mentally Handicapped Children's Aid.

Cooperating with the LIFE Newspapers in the promotion of the basketball classic will be the Clyde Park District board and the Berwyn Recreation Commission. The junior All-Star game will begin at 7 o'clock and the senior All-Star game will follow, pitting the best hardwood court stars from each community against the other. A nominal 30-cent admission charge will be made.

While the list of those contributing their time and promotional efforts is so large so that space will not permit acknowledgement here, the list of ultimate beneficiaries, the mentally handicapped children, is even larger.

Not quite 10 years has gone by since the organization of the Mentally Retarded Children's Aid, a group of dedicated parents and friends of the educable and trainable mentally handicapped children. What has been accomplished in the intervening years is one of the brightest entries in the recorded history of the community. Many area organizations have contributed generously.

In the formative years there was no provision for aid from state sources. Realization that the problem of the mentally handicapped was an educational function as much as that of all children resulted in a change in the law to permit state aid participation — principally because of the highly favorable experience with Seguin School, which is a state pilot project.

Under great financial strain, Seguin School has been maintained and even expanded at a cost made poossible only because of contributions made by all those connected with the building project. It has been a tremendous tribute to the self-sacrificing spirit of ours and other communtities.

Forty young men in this community will take the floor next Wednesday night to give their best in two basketball games which you will enjoy as a spectator. But charity, the support of Seguin School, will be the winner. For 30 cents, you may be "buying" a child's future. Maybe you'll want to help by buying five or ten tickets, which are available at any LIFE office, the Clyde Park District and Berwyn Recreation Commission offices, or from some of the players. We hope we'll see you and your friends at the game.

Worth Studying

An idea advanced by James Mejda, Stickney village president, that the CTA provide bus service along Harlem ave. connecting the stub ends of two existing routes —Cermak rd. and Archer ave.-55th st.—seems to have struck a responsive chord among residents of the nine affected municipalities and their business organizations.

There is equally good reason that the CTA management would be receptive to the proposal which could provide an excellent test of need for extended public transit facilities before any multi-million dollar expansion plan would be undertaken.

Under present operating plans, the CTA since the abandonment and removal of the trackage west of the 54th ave., terminal, has been running a feeder bus line to Harlem ave. along Cermak rd., generating considerable traffic for the Douglas Park elevated branch.

Similarly, the CTA has been operating bus service from the Loop along Archer ave.—55th st. to its turnaround terminal between Nottingham and Neva aves., a block east of Harlem ave.

Mejda has proposed that either a shuttle bus be run from the Archer-Harlem terminal northward to make a connection with the Cermak rd. feeder line extension of the Douglas Park "L," or that the bus feeder line be extended southward so that no passenger transfer would be necessary at the Cermak-Harlem intersection.

The Stickney village president has been concerned because the Blue-bird line, which he reported charges 45 cents for the ride to the Loop, passes along the Stickney village boundary for only two blocks—41st to 39th st.—and has been the subject of complaints by several villages who have charged that Bluebird buses are antiquated and service irregular. Mejda said little relief has been afforded by Illinois Commerce Commission rulings.

In the case of the other affected public transportation line, Chicago and West Towns, Mejda, in raising the issue at last Tuesday night's board meeting, said that it was necessary to pay two fares with inadequate transfer arrangements in order to reach Loop destinations from Stickney.

Communities which would be served by the proposed CTA connecting bus route would be Chicago, Summit, Forest View, Stickney, Lyons, Berwyn, Riverside, North Riverside and Cicero. All have indicated an interest in attending a conference to be called to discuss the plan, Mejda has indicated.

So also would be the Cicero Manufacturers Association, the Cermak Road Business Association and the Cermak Plaza Merchants Association. The manufacturing group is concerned because any reduction in private automobile travel by industrial workers would ease the parking space needs of plants which are finding the problem of increasing importance.

The Cermak Road Business Association and the Cermak Plaza group also have an interest in such a development because the existing West Towns' north-south route along Harlem ave., as is the case with other routes of that line, have long been regarded as feeders into the Oak Park Shopping center.

An extension of the present CTA feeder line south on Harlem ave. to a connection with the Archer-55th area CTA turn-around could provide an uninterrupted ride to those using the Douglas Park elevated from the 54th ave. terminal. Its time table could be adjusted to meet Burlington commuter schedules, a phase of operations West Towns at one time conceded it was not doing.

Certainly, the idea merits a sound study of all the probables, not only from the standpoints of the communities and organizations but also from that of the CTA. If found to have the promise that it does at first hand, the bus route down Harlem ave. and return should not be too hard to "sell" to the CTA.

Letters

Says LIFE Editorial Not Basically Sound

As a newspaper, it is your responsibility to convey to your readers by news items or editorial views, an unbiased and fair report. However, your editorial on Fund Drives in your issue of March 2, 1958, was the result of very little research and discussion on this matter.

I, in no way, wish to discredit the fine work and accomplishments which result from Community Chest and United Fund drives. They were originated and serve their purpose to a certain degree. The polio, heart and cancer organizations would gladly wish to be included with all the Community Chest and United Fund drives, but it woud be impossible for them to secure sufficient funds for their prime expenditure which is research.

The Salk vaccine, antibiotics, steps to the control of tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, heart disease, cancer and other advances would not have been accomplished from the funds received through the Community Chest or United Fund drives.

The success, to date, has been as a result of the funds secured by individual drives of these agencies. The Heart Fund and American Cancer Society require over $52 million this year to make progress against mankind's No. 1 and No. 2 killers, which to this date have no definite cure. Research alone will require over $20 million this year.

Some people might ask why appropriations are not made through Washington to finance this research. At the end of World War II, approximately $1 million was available for cancer research. Currently, the government is making available approximately $38 million for cancer research, and this is still not enough for the necessary projects.

Washington has told us already that they wish to decrease appropriations and subsidies to state, local and even school projects. They feel that the burden of these improvements should be borne locally. If Washington is required to continue or increase its appropriations and also finance the research for all of these organizations, it can only result in a higher tax rate for everyone. We will be compelled to pay for something which is now on a voluntary basis.

I feel that, as a newspaper, you have not been liberal in taking this view where the improvement of the public health is an issue. The individual should have the right to support any agency which he desires. This thought was set forth by President Eisenhower in June, 1956, when he said, "True voluntary giving is based on the personal desire of an individual to make a private donation to a specific agency for a purpose with which he is familiar and which he wants to support."

There is nothing more important than a contribution to save and prolong human life. Does anyone have the right to discourage that manner of contribution?

Cicero Federal Savings
and Loan Association
B. R. RAKOSNIK, Treasurer
1957 and 1958 Cicero chairman of Heart Fund drives, and 1958 Cicero chairman of Cancer Fund drive.

Rep. Dolezal Hits 'Danger' of Chicago Political Machine

Citing the example of the Metropolitan Area Commission with its "under-current of a super-government and a police force dominated by Chicago," State Representative George E. Dolezal, Berwyn, told a meeting of Berwyn Young Republicans Wednesday at the city's GOP headquarters, 2619 Ridgeland ave., that "there are more ways than one by which the city of Chicago can gobble up the suburbs without direct annexation."

Dolezal attacked all proposals and programs to do away with suburban autonomy in the talk in which he said Chicago politicians "badly need fresh money to pay the salaries of the political payrollers who push door bells for the Democratic machine."

"They woul love to get their hands on the tax money paid by our suburban home owners who have taken pride in their neighborhoods and preserved their valuations," Dolezal said in urging a turnout on election day. Dolezal is running for reelection in the Third District, which includes Cicero, Berwyn, Stickney and Forest View.

24TH YEAR

Gardeners To Observe Anniversary

The Midwest Horticultural Society will observe its 24th anniversary at 8 p.m. Friday in the Garfield Park Recreation Building, 100 N. Central Park blvd., Chicago.

Area members are Mrs. Charles Baker, 1240 S. 58th ct.; Mrs. Elmer Bliss, 2708 S. 60th ct.; Mrs. David Schneider, 3412 S. 61st ave.; Albert Dinse, 1916 S. 50th ct.; Frank L. Basta, 3614 Home ave.; C. Y. James, 6842 W. 30th pl., Michale Peck, 3630 Highland ave., and Rudolph Sherpan, 3631 Highland ave.

The main speaker of the evening will be E. C. Freed, whose address will be entitled, "Reminiscence."

Additional information may be obtained by contacting W. Heiser, 2825 S. Keeler ave., Chicago, BI. 7-2334.

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Ciceronian Completes Army Ordnance Course

Pvt. George J. Havelka, 19, son of Mrs. Irene C. Havelka, 2435 S. 59th ave, has completed the eight week welder-blacksmith course at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Havelka entered the Army in May, 1957, and completed basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. He attended Morton High School and was employed by Speedway Manufacturing Co. in civilian life.

PLANE TALK

By JUDY ROTUNNO

JUDY AND THE PRINCESS—Princess Ileana of Rumania is interviewed by Judy Rotunno, LIFE Newspaper columnist, in the TWA office at Midway Airport. Now on a lecture tour, the princess is a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England. Judy's column, Plane Talk, is a weekly feature of the LIFE. (Metro News Photo)

Everyone's singing these days. The latest is **Ronnie Burns**, son of **George** and **Gracie.** Ronnie set out on a personal appearance tour to plug his latest record but hindered by a serious sinus condition, he found it necessary to return to the West Coast. Meanwhile he will continue to appear on his parents' TV program in addition to helping George produce the series.

Mrs. William Stratton, looking mighty attractive in a bright, new spring bonnet, departed with her husband for Omaha, where he delivered a keynote address at a Republican meeting.

The next day they returned to Midway and, instead of going to Springfield as they expected, they were called to Washington to attend an emergency meeting of the Governors Executive Committee concerning the unemployment situation.

On their return from Washington the Strattons drove to the Loop to confer with **Vice-President Nixon** and following that meeting they hoped to return home. That's what I call a busy week!

* * *

A CUTE little six-year-old boy, **Jonathan,** was having more fun traveling with his famous daddy, **Burgess Meredith.** The actor, en route to Phoenix via American Airlines ,had just completed filming a movie in the Orient titled "Man on the Run." Burgess was one of two Americans in the film; the rest of the cast is Oriental.

On the same flight with the Meredith's were **Lou Boudreau,** former major league manager, and **Jack Quinlan,** radio announcer. They will broadcast the Chicago Cubs' games over WGN as well as interview major sports figures.

Charlie Farrell, owner of the Racket Club in Palm Springs, found Chicago rather cold compared to the climate he's used to. He arrived in town to introduce **Vice President Nixon** at a reunion; seems that they both went to the same school, though at different times. Farrell's wife is **Virginia Valli,** a former Chicago girl and movie star.

* * *

BRANIFF International Airways transported a pair of tigers from the Brookfield Zoo to the Dallas Zoo.

Though we could barely see them through the crate, they were described as twins, one male and one female, by their attendant. Although they are only one year old, I'm pretty happy they stayed in the crate!

Pretty **Erin O'Brien** turned the tables on photographer **Ed Liphardt,** 1324 Grove ave., by taking his picture. Erin is trying to become a photo expert by the time she leaves for Spain and practices whenever she finds the opportunity. Needless to say, her subject was quite surprised!

I can only cross my fingers and hope that my 16-year-old sister, **Mimi,** a junior at Morton High, won't be offended by the following statement:

The Little Easter Seal Girl, **Mary Lynne Dunnuck,** has been traveling in and out of Midway these past few weeks. The last time we saw her she told us all about her last TV appearance and stated they had given her a beagle on the program. Naturally, she was delighted because every child loves a dog. What do you think she named it? **Mimi.**

* * *

I'M AFRAID the weather was not as nice as anticipated for the arrival of **Vice President Nixon.** The snow-clouded weather delayed his arrivel by an hour and a half.

Meanwhile the usual crowd of newspaper people had gathered in the office of the National Guard Hangar. Cracking jokes, standing around making predictions about the weather, and ribbing each other about their respective newspapers helped to make the time pass quickly.

After an hour or so of waiting, the crowd became jittery and the only thing they wanted was to hurry up and get the show on the road, as most of theme were missing their deadlines.

Finally word came that the plane was over Chicago Heights, making the waiting time a matter of minutes.

* * *

A MAD SCRAMBLE followed with the setting up of newsreel equipment, double-checking on the cameras and making sure the limousines were placed in exactly the righ position.

After the engines cut off, the door opened and out stepped the handsome, young Mr. Nixon.

Flashbulbs popped simultaneously, brief questions were asked as he stood still for pictures, a short interview for TV, followed by a few friendly words from him.

Secret Service men ushered him into a waiting limo so they could hurry to his downtown hotel where he was to prepare for the evening's dinner and speech.

As soon as he departed, the field was completely cleared and looked bare in comparison to what it had been.

There were no reminders that the vice president of the United States had arrived at Midway Airport only a short while earlier.

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In Our Opinion

'Right-to-Know'

Strengthening the "right-to-know" bill enacted at the last session of the Illinois General Assembly, as proposed by a downstate legislator, might provide definitive direction to public bodies in the transaction of public business but its effectiveness may still be thwarted.

There has been a growing feeling in official circles from the local to the national level that public business is the concern of only the elected and appointed representatives of the people. On the local level, decisions frequently are made in committee sessions with only formalizing of them taking place at open meetings. The same is true on the national level plus marking reports with "secret" or other labels to prevent public knowledge, even though such designations have nothing to do with national defense.

Where official bodies are dominated by a single political party or a single clique, private caucuses often are held to thwart the intention of the law and no amount of legislating will change that picture.

While we are in sympathy with any law which will open up meetings of official bodies in committees or otherwise and make available reports on all public business, we still believe that the best solution is to elect those persons who look upon official business as public business and act accordingly.

Fighting Civil War?

With the disturbing international situation following our sending of an occupation force into Lebanon still fresh in our minds, we were more than idly interested in an office visit of a former Cicero youth who had just completed his hitch and was returning to his present home in the East.

We have more than a casual interest in the young man and followed his career after college graduation with one of the nation's largest industrial firms where his mathematical background has made him outstanding in the advanced studies of guided and inter-planetary missiles.

Assigned in his Texas-stationed company in air conditioned barracks were 95 per cent college graduates, representing some of the highest scientific education afforded by our universities. Yet, these talents were being wasted because the Army refused to avail itself of the opportunity to put their brains to work.

Instead, after basic training, they were given limited studies and usual camp assignments, leaving most of their time free. These "soldiers" were discouraged with the "wasted" months when they might have been contributing something to the national defense.

Last winter the LIFE ran a series of articles about our educational system in the wake of Russia's putting the first satellite into orbit. But the scientific ascendancy of the Communists in the space field apparently hasn't yet permeated into the military, which is still intrigued with classic maneuvers of past wars.

If we are to fight a nuclear war, there seems to be little need to waste the talents of our scientific personnel, such as represented by the former Ciceronian and countless others like him, in policing parade grounds. We aren't going to fight a Civil War.

Retrospect

Two weeks have passed since the Cicero running of the West Suburban Soap Box Derby with upwards of 15,000 people lining the sloping course of the Laramie ave. bridge. We might be tempted to be enthusiastic to the point of exuberance because of the recognized success of the promotion—the only one by a newspaper in Illinois and one of two in the entire state.

LIFE Newspapers, as well as the co-sponsors, Bergl Chevrolet and the Cicero Rotary Club, will be eternally grateful to the hundreds of volunteers without whose services it would have been impossible to present the Derby. Particular recognition should go to Cicero town officials, the police department, the police reserves, street, electrical and fire departments who left no stone unturned to make the affair a success.

While only one could win, there were many fine racers over which hours of time and loving care were expended. But none went empty-handed. The boys, accompanied by one and sometimes both parents, visited the LIFE offices in Cicero to claim their prizes—as fine a group of youngsters as there is in the world. They are better off for the experience, not only from the standpoint of awards but also from the life-long character building which comes from doing things yourself.

Like most boys who revere and respect their elders, Edward Northway, the 11-year-old winner, proudly described how he built the champion Soap Box Derby car and won the race when he was invited to appear at the Western Springs village board meeting and found the village fathers with a lot of "small boy" in them as they followed his description.

It is just the first of many experiences that Edward is destined to enjoy before and after his trip to the All-American Soap Box Derby in Akron, Ohio, on Sunday, August 17. The hours of planning, preparation and work plus the few seconds he was crouched behind the wheel in his bid for glory will be indelibly etched on his memory, just as it has been on the other 52 drivers on that day.

What has been the net result of it all from the viewpoint of the LIFE communities? Rather than express our opinion, which we admit would be biased, we refer you to the special report of Stanley A. Bergstrom, zone sales promotion manager for the Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors, national sponsor of the All-American.

Mr. Bergstrom, who said that it was the first special report he had ever submitted on a local Derby, wrote his superiors a glowing letter of praise for the enthusiastic spirit and size of the crowd, the willingness and hard work of the scores of volunteers, and described it as the most outstanding in his experience, rivalling the All-American.

This is indeed high praise for the community in which the Derby was held and the suburban visitors who helped swell the crowd. High praise, indeed, when it is remembered that some communities have 15 to 18 years experience in presenting similar shows which the Chevrolet executive attended.

Support Grows For Dunes Bill

Douglas Announces Recent Enlistees

Senator Paul H. Douglas has announced that support for his bill to establish the Indiana Dunes National Monument is coming from persons and organizations all over the nation.

The bill, if passed, would block current attempts to industrialize the last remaining three and a half miles of duneland on the tip of Lake Michigan, near Gary.

Both the plan for industrialization and Douglas' bill are being considered by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney's Senate sub-committee on Public Lands.

* * *

DOUGLAS lists author, historian and poet Carl Sandburg; botanist, historian and author Donald Culross Peattie and naturalist Edwin Way Teale among his recent enlistees. All have written letters of support to Douglas or to the Chicago press.

In addition, Douglas says he has the support of several conservation groups, among them the Izaak Walton League of America and the Council of Conservationists. Petitions containing some 100,000 signatures also have been sent to Douglas who has turned them over to the Public Land sub-committee.

In releasing the names of his supporters, the Illinois Democrat said, I hope the support shown by these outstanding individuals and groups will be added encouragement for those who are working so valiantly for this cause."

He is urging all interested parties to get behind the save-the-dunes movement by writing letters to their congressmen and signing petitions. New petitions, ready for circulation, may be obtained from Mrs. J. H. Buell, 111 Ogden Dunes, Gary, Ind., chairman of the Save the Dunes Council, he said.

Read and Use LIFE Want Ads Regularly.

LETTERS

OFFICIAL THANKS

Berwyn Golden Jubilee Aid By All Recognized

Please accept our sincere thanks for the efficient and generous coverage given Berwyn's Golden Jubilee celebration. The numerous events were brought to the attention of the public in interesting and exciting fashion and assured the success of the Jubilee.

We are also deeply grateful to the many civic-minded individuals and groups who gave unselfishly of their time and effort to make Berwyn's fiftieth anniversary an event long to be remembered in our community.

With renewed spirit and determination, we now look forward to continued improvement and progress in our community in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,
Berwyn Golden Jubilee Committee,
MAYOR WILLIAM J. KRIZ,
Honorary Chairman,
GEORGE M. SLUKA,
Co-ordinator

* * *

Derby Sales Aid Handicapped

In behalf of the officers and members of the Morton Orthopedic Parents and Teachers Organization, I wish to thank you and the Soap Box Derby Committee for the opportunity to raise funds for our handicapped children by serving the refreshments for this event, which was held July 13.

A. G. REZNICEK
Chairman of the
Refreshment Committee

Board Members Amend District Retirement Policy

An amendment to the manual of operating policies of the Cicero grade schools' district, which extends slightly the retirement date for non-certificated district employees, was approved Thursday by the board of education.

Previously, the manual provided that non-certificated employees (janitors, office and maintenance employees), would retire when they reached their 65th birthdays.

The new change in the manual sets retirement at the end of the fiscal year on June 30, following their 65th birthdays.

CSA Editor Wins Writing Award

Jerry F. Chmelicek, 39, of 2138 S. 61st ct., editor and publicity director of the Czechoslovak Society of America, has been awarded the Lone Indian Eagle Feather Award for the entry of an essay, "Without Obstacles, No Victory Is Sweet," in recent competition.

Chmelicek, born in Vienna, Austria, in 1918, is the holder of the Lightner Silver Trophy, awarded to him by the United Amateur Press Association in 1939.

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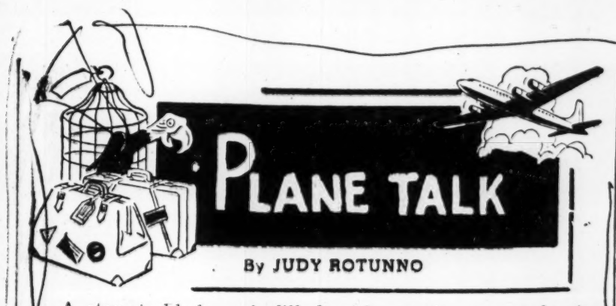

A star-studded week filled with popular names having to do with most every walk of life provides a never-ending series of excitement at Chicago's Midway Airport.

Each day a quick telephone call, a short, written message, or a fast word or two might bring news that some airline is the carrier of an important personage winding his way to or through this mid-western city.

Many of these people are in show business or in the entertainment field, others are important names in curent or past news reports, however still others are average people with one exception—that they have an unusual or interesting story to relate to the rest of the world.

* * *

FOR INSTANCE, many Catholic priests are seen walking up and down the corridors at Midway every day, either arriving, departing, greeting or bidding farewell to a friend. This week, however, a great deal of attention was drawn towards the arrival of **The Rev. Cyril Wagner, O.F.M.** as he arrived on American Airlines.

The reason for all the interest stemmed upon the fact that on June 15, Father Wagner was released from a Chinese Communist prison after five years.

After a quick 24 hours in Chicago visiting his superiors at the Sacred Heart Province of the Order of the Franciscan Missionary Union, 1434 W. 51st, he continued on to his home in Pittsburgh.

A classical pianist who has received quite a little publicity during the past few months **Van Cliburn** departed on Northwest Airlines after making a few very succesful appearances in our town.

Holding true to the saying that he's always late, Van would still be sitting in the coffee shop talking to friends, had it not been for the airline employees making sure that he boarded the flight on time.

* * *

ANOTHER pianist, who is also wel known as an orchestra leader and TV personality, **Skitch Henderson,** spent a few minutes in the United Air Line lobby between planes. Skitch, who had just given a concert in Denver was returning to New York and his TV work.

A famous beauty queen, known not only for her beauty and title, but also for her talent and poise, **Marilyn Van Derbur,** the current Miss America arrived on Continental Air Lines. Marilyn is here through the courtesy of the Philco Corporation to make an appearance at the Music Convention.

This time it's a famous merchant, **James Cash Penney** who paused briefly in the Ozark Air Line lobby before continuing to Dubuque, Iowa where he will dedicate a remodeled store.

The 82-year-old gentleman has over 1,700 stores throughout the country which bear his name.

* * *

A STAGE and screen actor, **Melvyn Douglas,** planing in one late evening, will be in Chicago to star in the Edgewater Beach Playhouse production of "Sweet and Sour."

In the law enforcement field we have **Sheriff Joseph Lohman** departing on Ozark Air Lines for Missouri where he intends to make a speech. The sheriff was sorry that he missed greeting Miss Van Derbur for he once went to school with her father!

Again in the entertainment world, **Georgie Jessel** stepped off a TWA plane wearing his trademark, a straw hat. Jessel, in town to help celebrate the Idlewild Country Club's 50th Anniversary, has made quite a few appearances on **"The Jack Paar Show."**

If you'd like a sample from the sports world, there are the **Chicago Cubs** who do their traveling by air, leaving this week to play some out-of-town games.

A celebrated husband and wife dance team, **Marge and Gower Champion** who are also claiming fame for their acting abilities enjoyed a few hours between planes at Midway. They are headed for New York to make some personal appearances.

* * *

IN THE FIELD of politics we find a regular visitor to Midway, since he travels back and forth making speeches before various organizations and clubs; and he is **Senator Estes Kefauver,** who considers traveling by plane quite a relaxation.

Last but not least is another very talented representative from the entertainment field, **Esther Williams,** arriving one early morning on TWA only to go out again ten minutes later on NWA. Esther is headed for Minneapolis where she will participate in the Aqua Centennial Festival.

A giant-sized air mail stamp has been circulating around the airport to serve as a reminder that the postal rates will be going up as of August 1. The new stamp which shows the image of an airplane will now be seven cents!

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Board Awards Repair Contract

Authorize Tabulation Of Bids on Supplies

A $24,847 contract for renovation work at Lincoln School was awarded to Kelso Construction Co. of Chicago by the board of education of the Cicero grade schools' district at a meeting Thursday.

The firm presented the lower of two bids. A third bidder was disqualified because of lack of a bid bond.

The board also awarded a $2,264 contract for electrical work at Lincoln School to Glen Grove Electric Co. of Morton Grove, Ill., the lowest of six bidders.

Board members authorized the business manager, Frank Zelip, to tabulate bids received for various supplies, and to award contracts to the lowest bidders consistent with quality and delivery of merchandise.

The items to be tabulated include bids for art, paper and supplies, with seven bids received from a total of 15 firms who were asked to bid; general education supplies, with 10 bidders of 17 firms solicited; paper supplies, 11 firms bidding of 16 solicited; physical education supplies, 5 bids received from 10 firms solicited, and kitchen utensils, with three firms bidding of three solicited for bids.

The board awarded contracts for janitorial and maintenance supplies totaling $5,611.

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In Our Opinion

Other Districts Should Investigate

Charles Janata, president of the Cicero Grade School District board of education, has announced that he will investigate the possibility of recovering for the district any other interest which might have been earned on tax monies withheld by the Cook County treasurer's office to satisfy any tax objections to district levies.

At this past week's meeting of the grade school board, a report from the School Township 39 treasurer showed the district being credited with $967 earned on withheld tax objection monies. Janata said at times there has been as much as $500,000 in taxes involved in objections.

While it is a little late, since this is the first reported interest being credited from this source, we think Janata's point is well taken not only from the standpoint of Cicero's schools but also because similar situations probably can be found in every grade school district.

The question seems to be whether this money, held on tax objections, has been allowed to lie dormant for periods of months to years. If the tax objection funds are merely being held, it is one thing. If those monies earned on tax objection funds have been retained by the county treasurer's office in the past, it is something else. If such interest is paid to the school township treasurer and commingled with other monies, the people should know.

Just what is being done is of as much interest to other taxing bodies as it is to the school districts. There probably isn't a township in the state in which tax objections are not filed. Many companies file these demurrers as a matter of course. To them, it is standard procedure. Some of the larger companies retain tax lawyers, who scan budgets and note amounts appropriated for specific purposes in excess of legal maximums.

The latter is used as basis for compromising taxes with a taxing body which doesn't particularly care to have its needed funds tied up for months or years. On any tax objections, the county treasurer generally withholds a minimum of 30 per cent of the amount protested. In some cases the amount withheld is much higher.

A few years ago the Cicero school district was being pinched for funds and a committee of women PTA members called on a number of industrialists who had filed tax objections and obtained the release of some $150,000 to $200,000 needed to tide the district over.

On a lesser scale a few years ago, Congressman Harold Collier, then Berwyn Township supervisor, began an investigation into withheld monies and found that the county treasurer was withholding far more money than was necessary. He obtained release of monies without which the township might have had to issue tax anticipation warrants.

Janata's position is that tax objection monies sequestered by whatever agency should be earning interest on short term government loans, such as treasury notes. If held for as little as three months, $500,000 would earn $5,000 for the district, to whom such money legally belongs or at least that portion of it eventually released.

It could mean, if Janata's idea about the subject can be verified, that all taxing districts may have valid legal claims which could mean thousands of dollars to our community. If experience is any gauge, however, we expect that those who should demand an accounting will do nothing and it will cost the taxpayers thousands of dollars on interest which rightfully could be applied to reduce taxes. We admire Janata's initiative.

Cases of Unjust Criticism

After every major fire or police emergency, and often after even minor emergencies, there have been a number of self-appointed critics who castigate the firemen and policemen for failing to reach the scene in a minimum of time.

These critics' comments are picked up and parroted by others until they become accepted as "facts" by the unknowing and unthinking. We feel that most of these criticisms are unfair, granting that in widely-spaced intervals there may be some justice to the complaints.

Many motorists fail to give the right-of-way to emergency vehicles. Fire Chief Kafka in Berwyn has stated that equipment has to come almost to a halt at Cermak rd. and Oak Park ave. if traffic lights are red against the firemen.

Similar situations could be pointed out in Cicero. The law requires traffic to pull to the curb, if possible, or halt entirely on the approach of emergency equipment. But there are those who continue to drive on slowly, completely ignoring sirens, flashing lights or other evidence that emergency vehicles want the right-of-way.

At fires or in police emergencies, the curious clutter up the scenes delaying and impeding firemen and policemen in carrying out their duties. These self-appointed experts often are the ones to complain. Even though a cordon was thrown around a four-block area at the big Ogden ave. fire on Wednesday, scores made their way on foot to the scene.

Capt. Rooney of the police department and his men had difficulty in keeping adults as well as children away from dangerous areas. One such area was a 500-gallon butane gas tank which could have wreaked untold destruction if it had exploded.

Cicero firefighters, aided by Berwyn and Chicago firemen, did an excellent job in containing a fire which could have been fanned into a major conflagration by winds. The fire was controlled in a little more than an hour, which must set some sort of a record for a blaze of $500,000 proportions.

We didn't notice any of the amateurs offering to rush into the smoke-choked building with the roof collapsing to get at the seat of the blaze, while fearing a momentary explosion. The amateur critics, the same kind who impede emergency vehicles on the streets, are hardly in the class of John Raleigh, former Cicero fire marshal, who heaped high praise on the firemen for the Wednesday fire-fighting job.

State Socialism and the Taxpayers

Governor Stratton is to be commended for the veto of a bill which would have permitted privately owned public transportation companies to be exempt from gas taxes and to obtain state license plates at a reduced rate —a situation which would place them on the same basis as the CTA.

We haven't seen a copy of the veto message on the bill which was put forward by those who would help the West Towns Bus Company primarily in placing the latter in the same competitive position as the CTA. The idea of help is fine, but the whole theory of subsidies is wrong.

Ald. Cox, chairman of the Berwyn city council transportation committee, has been delving into some of the comparative costs between the two largest bus transportation operations and has come up with some interesting figures.

West Towns contends that it would save $60,000 a year if allowed the same gas tax exemption enjoyed by the CTA. The latter's subsidy amounts to $1,750,000. The CTA pays a $2 state license fee for its buses. West Towns and other privately owned transportation companies now are fighting a battle in the courts, contending they are entitled to the same privilege. If West Towns loses that fight, it will cost the company $30,000 for 1958 and a similar amount for 1959, or a total of $60,000 more for the two years, and then about the same amount each year thereafter.

The CTA pays no vehicle license fees to the city of Chicago. The West Towns company pays about $1,500 a year for such stickers to Oak Park. The CTA presently owns 2,708 motor coaches and 575 trolley buses. The CTA pays $149,936 in utility taxes assessed by the city of Chicago for use of power on its trolley buses, subway cars and other electrical current. It is absolved from paying state utility taxes, which would normally cost $112,000.

Because it is a municipal corporation, the CTA is exempt from real estate taxes. West Towns has been paying about $100,000 a year for the rental of the space for a truck terminal at Harlem ave. and Cermak rd., and now is completing a deal with Oak Park to shut off part of a little-used street and rent space for bus storage from the village. The saving will be $75,000 to $80,000 a year, West Towns President O'Brien estimates.

Now, let's recapitulate! The CTA, which wanted a direct tax on all real estate in Cook County, is being subsidized by the entire state because it is being exempt from gas taxes and most of the fees for vehicle licenses. For the latter a comparable fee for private operation would be about $300 a year on the average.

Consider these two taxes CTA is escaping! Peoria and East St. Louis, just as much as Berwyn, Cicero, Stickney and Forest View, has a stake in these two taxes. The state, in its highway building program, is entitled to a certain percentage of fuel taxes. It gets all the state license plate fees. These monies should be expended on roads.

There is no reason for a municipal corporation, in competition with a private utility, to be exempt from taxation to give it favored treatment. There is no reason why other municipalities, not being served by the CTA, should have to contribute to its support to the tune of some $2,500,000 or more annually.

CTA's answer to this is that whenever there has been a subsidy granted to a private corporation, the amount of the subsidy is turned over to the stockholders. We don't know that this is true. West Towns earnings first go to the bondholders, not the stockholders, if there is a profit. This has nothing to do with the basic issue.

Rather than trying to pass bills for subsidies to privately-owned transportation systems (and why aren't the Burlington, Illinois Central and others hauling commuters entitled to the same treatment), laws should be passed to force the CTA to operate on the same basis as the privately owned companies. All the law to grant subsidies would do would be to further state socialism. We trust Gov. Stratton pointed that out in his veto message.

Toll Highway Gypping Barred

Against the Law To Evade Use Fee

Evasion of tolls on the Illinois Toll Highway became a misdemeanor last week, punishable by a fine of $5 to $100 for a first offense, in a law signed by Gov. Stratton.

Known as House Bill 591, by Rep. W. C. Harris, the law amended the Illinois Toll Highway act by making a misdemeanor not only the use of the highway paying toll, but also an attempt to use a counterfeit ticket or coupon.

A second law, House Bill 592 by the same author, increases the penalty for a second violation within one year to $25 to $200 fine, and for a third violation to $100 to $300.

* * *

GOV. STRATTON vetoed, however, Senate Bill 686 by Sen. Arrington and others, amending the same law to require competitive bidding in the purchase of supplies and procurement of services. His veto message said:

"This bill provides a purchasing procedure for the Toll Highway Commission similar to that of the Illinois Purchasing Act. The present act gives adequate protection to the public interest. The commission does not expend money derived from taxes and is thus different from the agencies which are subject to the Purchasing Act."

He signed House Bill 1166, by Rep. Lloyd Harris, providing that except as provided under the Toll Highway act, no commercial establishment for serving motorists shall be located within the right-of-way of publicly owned or leased land, except that telephone service may be provided within fully-controlled access highways where necessary for the safety and welfare of motorists.

F.V. Tax Allotment

Forest View's board of trustees Tuesday evening received a report from the Illinois Department of Highways that the village's motor fuel tax allotment for the period ending July 24 is $509.21.

PLANE TALK

By JUDY ROTUNNO

State's Attorney **Benjamin Adamowski** driving to Midway Airport to have lunch in the famous restaurant overlooking the field. Also flying into Midway from Springfield to attend what looked like a prearranged luncheon engagement with the attorney was the Governor of Illinois **William G. Stratton.**

On the day prior to this, the Governor had just learned of Govenor Quinn's success in Hawaii and had taken time before boarding a plane bound for Springfield to wire him a few words of congratulations!!

* * *

CHICAGO TELEVISION star, **Lee Phillip,** who's noted for her famous bonnets, sported a new "powder puff" creation as she boarded a plane that will take her to Paris. Lee is on a fashion tour and intends to model the hat in France.

Organizer, coordinator and general ringleader of the Chicago Tribune-sponsored Music Festival proudly boasting the guest star list of this year's show before departing for Minneapolis. According to **Phil Maxwell** two of the biggest drawing cards will be none other than **Edd Byrnes** of "Sunset Strip" and **Cliff Arquette,** alias Charlie Weaver.

Quipster **Groucho Marx** leaving Chicago via a passenger jet from O'Hare Field after winding up a record-breaking engagement in "Time for Elizabeth," at the Edgewater Beach Playhouse. As soon as Groucho is gone, **Dorothy Malone** will move in as the star.

* * *

MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY heading for Washington, D.C. one day and returning the next. The mayor sure doesn't waste time and if you don't believe that you ought to see him walk through an airline lobby!

The Chicago American radio and television editor **Janet Kern** getting away from it all for a while as she planned a short weekend trip to Atlantic City. That's pretty hard to do, especially if there's a television set in the near vicinity.

* * *

THE AIRLINE agents received an unexpected pleasure aside from their routine duties as they watched **Anna Marie Kolb,** this year's Miss International Contact Lens, pose for pictures in an airline lobby. This young German movie actress will officially receive her title during coronation ceremonies this week in Chicago.

Speaking of beauty queens, Miss Hawaii is expected to enter Chicago next week. This young lady will be a contestant in the "Miss America" pageant held annually in Atlantic City.

Actor **Duncan Renaldo** entertaining some of his Windy City friends at the Club El Bianco during a short stopover in Chicago. The Cisco Kid is en route to Detroit, Minneapolis, and will then tour many of the Southern cities. He doesn't expect to return home (Malibu, Calif.) until the latter part of October. His horse "Diablo" also keeps up the rapid pace by following him all around the country.

F.V. Regular Payroll Approved by Trustees

The regular Forest View payroll for $3,949.94, covering the period from July 16 to July 31, was approved Tuesday evening by the village board at its regular meeting.

The payroll read by Clerk Robert Jensik, listed $386.60 for withholding tax and $59.99 for the village's Police Pension Fund. The net amount of the payroll was $3,503.35.

Late Taxes Pinch Board

N. Berwyn Cuts Building Payment

Still feeling the pinch of late tax payment, the north Berwyn grade schools' district board Wednesday debated how to meet $33,000 of building bills with just $22,000 in the building fund.

The board anticipates $320,000 in tax monies will be received this month. Of this amount about $45,000 is earmarked for the building fund.

* * *

BUT in the meantime the board decided to pay $10,000 of the requested $24,000 on improvements in progress at Havlicek School. It will pay $8,930 first installment on univents being installed at Custer and Havlicek schools.

Joseph Krob, board president, explained that terms of the contract do not require any payment until the job is completed.

The contractors involved are Frank F. Nejdl and Son, North Riverside, and Hans Jensen Company, Chicago.

Nejdl is installing windows ($25,438), coating floors ($2,320) and replacing a staircase ($12,470) at Havlicek, 1431 Elmwood ave. Jansen is installing univents at Havlicek School and Custer School, 1435 Oak Park ave. Total univent cost will be $17,692.

Back from Conference

Recently returned from the Knox College campus at Galesburg, Ill., is Charlotte Broz, 1829 Euclid ave., who has been attending an Illinois Bell Telephone Company development conference. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Broz of the Berwyn address.

Serves as Escort

Kenneth L. Fisher, 3261 Austin blvd., serving at the U.S. Coast Guard life boat station at Kenosha, Wis., was assigned as one of the members of the Coast Guard escort for Queen Elizabeth during her recent visit to Chicago.

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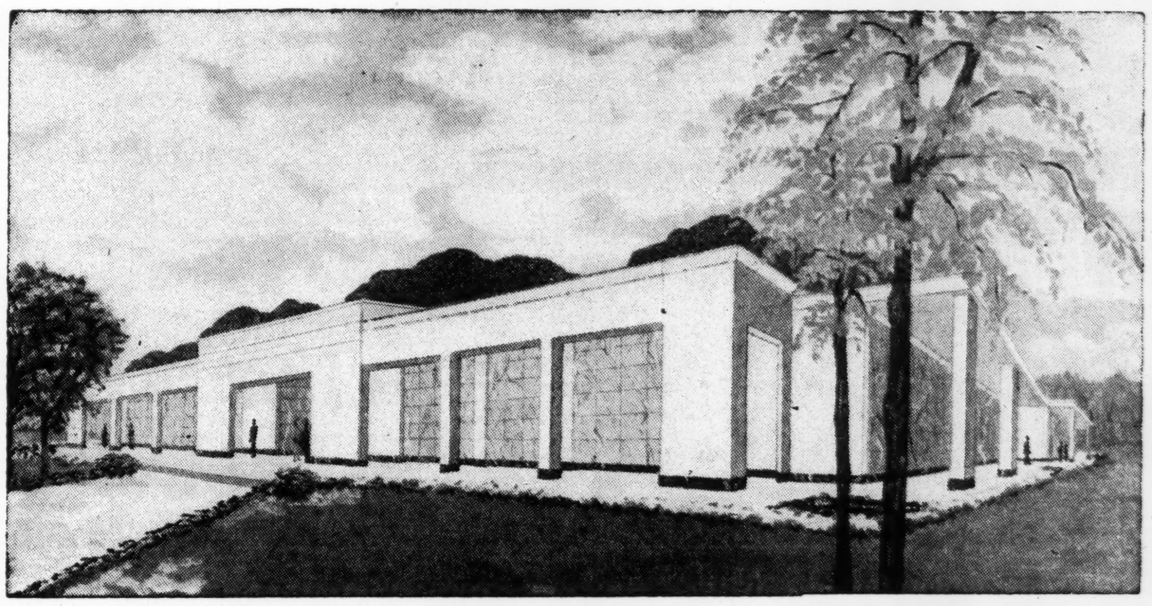

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Rovin, A R.

December 3, 1959

Dear Lieutenant Rovin:

Thank you for your letter of November 3rd, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to reply to your letter, since he is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Lt. Alyn Rovin USN
Staff, Comcardiv 4
FPO, New York, N. Y.

Staff, Comcardiv 4
FPO New York, N.Y.
November 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years I have been an avid listener and reader of yours and a follower of your career. It is in the light of your objective analyses and liberal ideas that I am writing to you for advice.

At present I am an officer in the United States Navy. My obligated service is over in June 1960 and I am in the process of making long run plans for the future. Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, my interests are numerous and often follow widely separated paths.

I am a graduate electrical engineer and have done graduate work in industrial management. However, I did no practical work in these fields prior to my entry into the service. For the past several years I have been keenly interested in international affairs. Much of my spare time has been devoted to reading and discussing topics in this area.

This interest, combined with an ability to absorb foreign languages and a desire to travel, has caused me to consider international politics or journalism as a career. I have had no formal journalistic experience except on the high school newspaper level. I realize that working one's way up from a cub reporter on a local newspaper, especially with no formal journalism education, is a drawn out and often boring and frustrating experience.

I am considering an approach to the field from a scholarly or critical point of view. If I decide to go on in this direction I plan to study international law and foreign relations at a law or graduate liberal arts school.

My question to you is, is such an approach sound? Where does one go after he graduates with such an education?

I realize your volume of correspondence is high. However, I sincerely feel that you are one of the people best qualified to answer my questions. I hope I am not imposing on you too much. Thank you for any comments you may have.

Very truly yours,
Alyn Rovin
Alyn Rovin, Lt(jg) USN

Rubin, Laura G.

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February 18, 1959

F

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the Tenth Annual Conference of the Institute of International Education in Washington, I introduced myself as the Executive Secretary of this Committee, telling you that the Committee was helping not only Egyptian physicians, but all non-Moslems, flee from Arab persecution. You said you might be interested in this material, and I am therefore sending you a short summary on the Committee's history and activity, a few thumbnail sketches of Egyptians already safe in this country, and statistics.

All of the escapees from Egypt must sign a statement that they are leaving voluntarily and will never return. They are limited in the amount of money they can take out of the country, but must sign waivers regarding anything they have left behind.

Until recently, Egyptian medical schools were staffed by English teachers and instruction was in the English language. Prior to receiving their medical diplomas, the graduates, however, had to pass an examination in the Arabic language. The schools were on a par with the best in England. The Egyptian graduates who have come to this country are unusually fine people, cultured, well-trained, and dedicated to their profession. The hospitals where we have placed them all consider them an asset to this country.

Dr. Robert Boggs, the former Dean of the New York University Post-Graduate Medical School, who is our Chairman, tells us that he knows you, and would be delighted to discuss the enclosed material with you, should you so desire.

Sincerely,

Laura G. Rubin

(Mrs.) Laura G. Rubin
Executive Secretary

National Committee for Resettlement of Foreign Physicians, Inc.
31 Union Square, West; New York 3, N.Y.

History

The history of the Committee is a direct reflection of the political upheavals of the world since 1933. Nazism, Facism and Communism have been the causes of the immigration of foreign physicians to the United States. The Committee was formally organized in 1939, though its work had been conducted on a voluntary basis by American physicians prior to that time. Until World War II, most of the immigrants were victims of Nazism, most of them German and Austrian. The Committee, though always non-sectarian, was supported by the United Jewish Appeal under its present name, as a department of the refugee agencies.

The Committee has striven constantly to maintain the high standards of medical practice in the United States and has demanded additional medical training for every physician whose background was considered substandard. These few individuals whose backgrounds were so deficient as to make attainment of American standards impossible, were encouraged to leave the field of medicine by the Advisory Board of the Committee, composed of prominent American medical educators. During its existence, more than 16,000 physicians have been aided to qualify for practice in the United States. Almost every state has physicians in practice helped by this Committee. Many are in prominent teaching and research posts in university centers; many are in practice in remote areas. Every specialty is represented. Many have gone into the Armed Forces. Almost all have become part of the American scene.

Services Given by the Committee to Foreign-Trained Physicians

Physicians Overseas - Prospective Immigrants

1. Individual interpretation of probable United States training requirements for licensure, based on schools and years of graduation; in some cases, this discourages U.S. immigration. Interpretation includes complications due to missing credentials; need for English; the fact that some degrees (Lekarz and Arzt) may not be acceptable.
2. Finding hospital appointments, after evaluation of English and medical credentials, for priority immigration.

Physicians Overseas - Prospective Exchange Students

Interpretive letters to inquiries, most of which end in the abandonement of the plan. A limited number of outstanding teachers are brought to the United States by the Committee for training in specific fields.

Physicians in the United States - Immigrants

1. Orientation concerning American medicine on the basis of the physician's individual training and need.
2. Help with securing substitute documents where these are missing; placement in approved training hospital appointments or staff positions, depending on the individual requirements.
3. Referral to examining and state boards, with information on changing rules and regulations as they affect the individual physician.
4. Referral to social agency, where there are social problems, and all placements in hospitals made on the basis of family planning.

(Most foreign doctors are young men and women from so-called "unapproved" schools and require three to four years of guidance).

Physicians in the United States - Exchange Students

Limited service given to a very limited number.

Exchange Students - Continued
Exchange students who register after entering the country and ask for additional service are occasionally referred to hospital appointments. Those who have received their United States training are encouraged to return home.

Future Immigration Picture
EGYPT: The attached statistical report shows the Egyptian situation. It is anticipated that there will be further immigration of physicians from this country, especially from the Christian group, who are only now feeling persecution intensely.

LIBYA: This country has just started persecution of Non-Moslems. To date, six physicians, Italian-trained, are appealing to us for immigration aid. Three families have already entered the United States.

Poland: With legal immigration possible, especially of Jews, the Committee is getting an increasing number of appeals for immigration help. Catholic physicians, too, want to get out of Poland, but must leave that country before the Catholic immigration agency can assist them.

SOUTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, CENTRAL AMERICA: Refugees were resettled from Displaced Persons Camps to these lands. Many found it impossible to achieve licensure, or even to work in medicine. Requests for U.S. immigration continue to come tothis Committee.

LEBANON, TURKEY, IRAN, IRAQ, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, ALGERIA: The situation as far as Non-Moslems are concerned, is volatile, and physicians are handled as referred to us by the sectarian agencies.

RUMANIA: Jews in this country are being encouraged to immigrate. However, a good number are going to Israel. Older physicians find life in Israel untenable since those over 55 are practically forced to retire. Establishment of a private practice is only possible to monied people. This group will request U.S. immigration aid. Many physicians, even those in the younger group, want to rejoin their only surviving relatives in the United States, encouraged by U.S. immigration laws. In the last six months, we have brought in two Rumanian physicians, members of the Orthodox church, who had been sent to France to attend conferences and deflected to the west. Both are in interneships, though one is a renowned pathologist.

YUGOSLAVIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA: The usual means of escape from these countries is through vacation tours, and deflection while in free countries. Three Yugoslav and two Czech physicians have recently come to the United States, after escaping to Greece and Italy in this way. A Yugoslav exchange student, newly arrived in the U.S., hopes to get U.S. political asylum. All of these are Christians.

EAST GERMANY: Physicians from the Eastern Zone are coming into Berlin, and some already have immigrated to the United States.

TAIWAN AND HONG KONG: Most of these physicians are refugees from the mainland of China and are Protestant, with an occasional Roman Catholic. Several have recently arrived, and others have applied for immigration aid.

GREECE, ITALY AND THE NETHERLANDS: These are considered overpopulated areas under the now expired Displaced Persons Act and eligible for immigration. There is a steady flow from these countries.

Future Immigration Picture (Continued)

HUNGARY: While there are still unsettled refugees from the 1956 Revolution in Austria and Switzerland, legal immigration is now possible under some conditions from Hungary, based on First Preference visas and reunion with close relatives.

REGULAR IMMIGRANTS: These are the physicians who come to the United States on regular quota, not because of persecution, but because of economic pressures and the desire to escape socialized medicine. While no immigration aid is given them by the Committee, advice as to states open to them, appropriate documentation, and the possibilities and obstacles for adjustment in the United States, is available. Once they are in the United States, they are guided toward American licensure. Many seek interpretation of their chances in the United States and with frank, individualized interpretation, some reject immigration.

REPATRIATES: These physicians, few in number, are native Americans who were taken abroad by parents at an early age, and have all the problems of foreign graduates except lack of citizenship. A few are also American citizens by derivation. In the last few years, these categories included physicians from China, Portugal, Hungary and Italy.

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UNITED STATES HOSPITAL NEEDS

There is a shortage of internes and residents in both city and voluntary hospitals. 12,000 such positions are open with only 7,500 American medical graduates available each year. There is also a great need for staff physicians in mental, state and small general hospitals. These vacancies are filled by foreign physicians.

Thumbnail Sketches

1. Dr. A., 45, married, 2 children, Jewish.

Dr. A. received his medical degree from the French University at Beyrouth, Lebanon, 1937. He is a specialist in Otolaryngology, with a specialty diploma from Paris, 1948. He acted as a surgeon in this field in Egypt from 1947 to 1957. His English is excellent, and he is a well trained surgeon. He had to flee Egypt and came to the United States on priority (First Preference Visa) with his family through an approved rotating interneship arranged for him in New Jersey. He is now in an approved residency in Otolargyngolgy in this country, and both hospitals have considered him an asset. His plan is to specialize in Otolargyngology in a small city. The American Board of Otolaryngology is crediting part of his training abroad.

2. Dr. B., 29, single, Roman Catholic.

Dr. B. is a graduate of an Egyptian University, 1955 and practiced in his native country from 1955 to 1957. Prior to immigration, he worked for a U.S. research unit in Egypt. He came to the United States on First Preference Visa to an interneship in Massachusetts, and after completion, secured a residency in medicine at a Boston hospital connected with Harvard University. His training as a physician is so good that it was with very little difficulty that he was able to get this fine placement. Dr. B., too, will be an asset to American medicine.

3. Dr. C. born 28 years ago, single, Jewish.

He is a graduate of an Egyptian University, 1955. (It is interesting to note that the Christian and Jewish physicians are all friends and help each other, not only in immigrating, but in interesting our Committee in them. They consider themselves brothers). Dr. C. came to the United States on First Preference Visa to Miriam Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, which is a fine hospital of good training under the direction of Dr. Alex. M.Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and President Emeritus of the American Board of Internal Medicine. Dr.C., like all the Egyptian doctors, has given outstanding performance. After completing the interneship, Dr. C. started training in surgery in a Rhode Island Hospital and will then go to one in Washington, D.C. for further surgical training.

4. Dr. D., 35, single, Jewish.

Dr. D. is a graduate of an Egyptian University, 1955. He immigrated to the United States in December, 1957 on First Preference Visa. He was a specialist in Internal Medicine abroad, and he, too, went to Miriam Hospital, Providence, for an approved interneship. He has proven his worth and will move on to a residency in medicine at a Boston hospital in July, 1959. It is interesting that Dr. D. sent us a check for $25, half of his first salary, with a letter stating that "according to the Jewish religion, the first earnings must go for good deeds, and it is a real pleasure to send you this check."

5. Three Egyptian Medical Students, Roman Catholic.

These three students have applied to us since they do not even dare to stay to finish their studies in Egypt and have asked the advice of our Committee. Through the Catholic immigration agency's overseas office, we have suggested that if possible, the one who is almost through with his studies, complete them in Egypt. Since the others speak French and English, we suggested that they complete their studies, if possible, in French or Swiss schools, if they cannot go to English schools. All of these students had hoped to register at American schools with advanced standing but had to be informed that this is not possible. They will immigrate when they have their degrees.

National Committee for Resettlement of Foreign Physicians, Inc.

Egyptian Physicians - January 8, 1959

In the United States

41 - Total
34 - Immigrants
7 - Exchange Students
2 plan to return to Egypt after training (Both are Roman Catholic)
5 wish to change status to immigrant because they fear to return and/or cannot do so

41 - Religion
34 - Jewish
4 - Roman Catholic
2 - Protestant
1 - Coptic Christian

41 - Present Activity
11 - Approved interneships
10 First position, secured for immigration priority
1 Previously served residency " "
18 - Approved residencies, having completed interneships secured for priority
9 - Hospital staff positions
1 - Hospitalized for suspected tuberculosis, immediately after arrival, doctor destined to interneship
2 - Unknown, training completed December 31, 1958

41 - Licensure
1 - Licensed California (while on exchange program, prior to immigration)
1 - " Illinois
1 - Passed Basic Science examination, Rhode Island
7 - Exchange students, not eligible for licensure application now
2 - Eligible for Massachusetts licensure examination
2 - Overage, not applying for licensure examinations
27 - Applying for licensure examinations in Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Maryland, Virginia

41 - Age Groups
24 - Under 35
8 - 36-45
7 - 46-55
2 - 56-65

41 - Schools of Graduation
29 - Cairo and Alexandria
3 - Paris
2 - French University of Beyrouth, Lebanon
1 - Liege
1 - Vienna
1 - Padua
1 - Geneva
1 - Brussels
1 - Lyons
1 - Edinburgh

Egyptian Physicians in the United States (Continued)

30 - Physicians brought to the United States by the Committee
25 - Approved interneships
4 - Staff positions
1 - Approved residency

41 - States of Employment as of January 8, 1959
9 - New York
8 - Massachusetts
6 - New Jersey
3 - Rhode Island
3 - Illinois
2 - Ohio
1 - Pennsylvania
1 - Michigan
1 - Maryland
1 - Virginia
1 - Kentucky
1 - Hospitalized in Illinois
4 - Unknown

5 - Passed Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates Screening Examination taken September, 1958; next examination given February, 1959.

Egyptian Physicians Overseas Registered as of January 8, 1959
18 - Total
15 - Egypt
2 - France
1 - England
1 - Australia

18 - Plans
9 - First Preference Petition approved, awaiting immigration visas
1 - Taking screening examination before Committee will aid in immigration (England)
3 - Plans in abeyance at Doctors' request
1 - Pending immigration to United Kingdom
1 - Immigration visa available; plans pending
1 - Immigrating under Section 15 (Nonquota visas for refugees)
2 - Committee awaiting replies to letters sent through International Red Cross

Recapitulations

41	Physicians in the United States	
18	" overseas	
5	" "	not included in this report because of plans to resettle elsewhere
64		

Rubinstein, Gigi

April 21, 1958

Dear Mrs. Rubinstein:

I have your letter of April 9th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request due to my very busy schedule of radio and television. I'm sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gigi Rubinstein
71 Glendale Place
Port Chester, New York

mcc

Gigi Rubinstein-Finer

71 Glendale Place, Port Chester, New York

see ERM

My dear Mr Murrow:

Enclosed circular and clipping will show you who I am. I wish to ask you for a personal audience at your office one afternoon in the near future.

I am deeply interested in children and their future, the future of the whole world. I have been trying to get"engagements" in local schools, for practically no remuneration, to introduce easy classics to the children, to sing Folksongs for them in many languages (I speak five) to arouse some curiosity about other peeples, other lands. It is so far quite impossible. If you have not been on television, you are not interesting enough for the youngsters. If you have not been all around the shools , TV is not interested.

Would you please be so gracious and talk with me. Maybe there is a solution. I am not money-con cious, not interested in personal glory, but some publicity is needed for my work, because I am con vinced much more should be done for CHILDREN than is the case now.

With much admiration for your work,

cordially,

Gigi Finer

April the ninth 1958

KTIA Installation Fete To Present Musical Artists

Gigi Rubinstein Finer, mezzo-soprano who enjoyed a successful career on the Finnish stage both as a dramatic actress and singer, will highlight the entertainment program of the Kneses Tifereth Israel Auxiliary installation fete to be staged Wednesday evening at 8:30 at the Synagogue, King Street, Port Chester.

Mrs. Finer, of Glendale Place, Port Chester, in private life is Mrs. Maney Finer, mother of four children, Vanessa, Stewart, Douglas and Audrey.

A graduate of the School of Dramatic Art of the Finnish National Theater, she has appeared in the works of Shakespeare, Maugham, Eugene O'Neill and others, including a number of musicals. She has been cited by European critics who have called her voice "an instrument completely mastered — a thing of silver and velvet and of unusually beautiful timbre."

Mrs. Finer hopes to embark on another career in the field of music possibly in the Fall, stating that "the children are all here and growing and I have to sing again."

Sharing the bill with her will be Mrs. Maria Antos, Hungarian pianist who is on the faculty of the College of New Rochelle Music Department. Mrs. Antos has appeared in numerous concerts in Europe. She has offered her talents to many civic meetings and benefits. She resides at 227 Columbus Avenue, Port Chester, with her husband, Kalman Antos, musician member of the faculty of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, and her daughter, Maria.

GIGI RUBINSTEIN FINER

Gigi

Mezzo Soprano
Operetta Star

Specialty:

Scandinavian music with some beautiful songs of SIBELIUS

"Madame Gigi Rubinstein—is new to America, and what a gloriously rewarding discovery," writes Mr. Kajava, in "NEW YORK'S UUTISET." Her voice is enchanting, rich and warm, full of expression. Her dramatic talent is remarkable. Her program reveals a taste both refined and discriminating. An altogether delightful recital."

Mr. Ehrstrom, music critic for "HUFVUDSTADSBLADET," Helsinki, Finland, wrote: Madame Rubinstein as 'Victoria' completely captivated the audience. Winning in appearance, her dramatic talents and fine sense of humor combine in a lovely voice of unusual timbre, which she uses most effectively and which has made of her a star, virtually overnight."

"Dear Gigi, your voice is like velvet, your face like sunshine, thank you for singing—you are a program-chairman's dream come true!"

Miriam Wein, Jewish Center Sisterhood, Port Chester, N. Y.

Accompanist: Hungarian pianovirtuoso Madame Maria Antos.

REPERTOIRE: Gigi Rubinstein-Finer sings, classic recitals, Finnish and Swedish compositions, Folksongs from many lands in native languages, children's programs, operatic arias, Israeli songs.

SIBELIUS, RANGSTROEM, MERIKANTO, TSCHAIKOVSKY, BRAHMS, ENGEL, ETC.

Contact:

JEWISH LECTURE BUREAU
145 EAST 32nd STREET
New York 16, N. Y.
LExington 2-4949

Rudd, Irving

F

October 31, 1958

Dear Irv:

I ain't ever been to Yonkers but, if we can find our way, Johnny, Jesse and I will join you on the evening of Wednesday, November 12. We all expect to retire, either from broadcasting or from racing, the next day.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Irving Rudd
Promotion Department
Yonkers Raceway
Yonkers, N.Y.

YONKERS RACEWAY, INC.

YONKERS, N. Y. YONKERS 8-4200

PROMOTION DEPARTMENT

October 28, 1958

Dear Ed:

Johnny Aaron suggested I write you. It's been a long time since I've had the pleasure of entertaining you, so why not come to Yonkers Raceway some night soon and bring Jesse and John with you?

The food is great, the atmosphere in our fabulous new dining room lush (in fact Jesse and John can lush it up all they want to) the horses race right in your lap - and who knows? - you are liable to hit a big daily double!

So make it soon, please. We close November 29.

Sincerely,

Irving Rudd

Irving Rudd

Ruff, Carl

March 11, 1959

Mr. Carl Ruff
Carl Ruff Associates
15 West 46th Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ruff:

I write to thank you for your courtesy in sending me the questionnaire completed by Vernon Martin.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

CARL RUFF ASSOCIATES

PUBLIC RELATIONS

15 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK 36 • JUdson 2-3570

March 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Studying the returned questionnaires in the citizenship contest run by the food chain companies of the country, I noted that your name was listed by one of the winners in answering this question: "How do you keep informed on local, state and national affairs?"

I thought you might like to know this, and then was struck with the thought that you might be interested in making some comment about this effort to spur men to greater citizenship in their communities.

Everyone talks about patriotism but how many of us do anything about it?

Vernon E. Martin's record - and he is representative of the other eight winners - speaks eloquently and, it seems to me, holds up a mirror for the rest of us. The reflection should make all of us feel guilty.

On Monday March 16th Vernon Martin and the eight other winners receive an award from Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark at a banquet in their honor. The attached release contains considerable information. I'm also enclosing a copy of Martin's questionnaire. I would be glad to show you his entire presentation and those of the other winners if you are interested.

Most cordially,

Carl Ruff

CARL RUFF

CR:el
Enc.

Food Industry News

12 CD GJKLMO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS
1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

EXecutive 3-7822

HOLD FOR RELEASE TO A.M. PAPERS OF MONDAY, MARCH 2

Contact: Rainey
EX 3-7822

Washington, D.C. -- Nine supermarket managers were named winners today in a unique nation-wide contest designed to encourage active participation in community affairs.

The winners -- the fourth group to be honored under an annual program sponsored by the National Association of Food Chains -- will receive their awards from Justice Tom C. Clark of the Supreme Court of the United States at a banquet in their honor on March 16.

The nine supermarket managers were picked from a group of more than 350 winners in the local phase of the two-part program.

They were chosen by a special Jury of Award composed of Bob Cox, National President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Dr. John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State University; and Preston J. Moore, National Commander of the American Legion.

The winners, their companies and home towns are:

William M. Brown, Market Basket, Covina, Calif.; James A. Cooper, Von's Grocery Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; James W. Cowan, The Kroger Co., Washington, Mo.; Mel Krohn, Benner Tea Co., Monmouth, Ill.; Vernon E. Martin, Safeway Stores, Inc., Anadarko, Okla.;

Also: John G. Pappas, National Tea Co., Columbia Heights, Minn.; Hubert Perreault, Red Owl Stores, Inc., Munising, Mich.; Kenneth L. Willingham, Alpha Beta Food Markets, Inc., La Puente, Calif., and Herb Zandler, Food Fair Stores, Inc., Bridgeton, N. J.

The winners and their wives will be sent by their companies to Washington for a three day tour -- March 15, 16 and 17. Besides the banquet in their honor, they will meet their Senators and Congressmen and visit places of historical interest in and around Washington.

(MORE)

As a token of their award, each winning manager will receive a bronze medallion engraved with his name and the words "for outstanding achievement in promoting better community relationships."

The judges choose the national award winners from presentations prepared by their nominating companies. Each food chain company participating in the Program may nominate one of its local award winners for a national award.

Winners of local awards are selected each year on the basis of answers to a questionnaire prepared specifically for the Program by Teachers College of Columbia University which has been studying the problems of citizenship under a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. The questionnaire is aimed at testing citizenship at the local level -- which both the industry and the University consider vital to sound state and national government. Approximately 10,000 of these questionnaires are completed each year by candidates for awards.

The managers are queried on such things as membership in community governmental bodies, activity in behalf of local welfare campaigns, civic club and church membership and participation, and regularity in voting.

The answers to these questions are scored with a special rating sheet also prepared by Teachers College. Each company may choose up to 10 percent of its high-scoring competing managers to receive a local award -- a hand-lettered certificate bearing the winner's name.

NAFC President John A. Logan, in announcing the names of the winning managers, said, "The entire food chain industry is justly proud of these men. In these days when too many Americans take their citizenship (so much) for granted, these outstanding good citizens have given much of their time and effort to try to improve the communities of which they are a part. In a sense, the basis of good citizenship is giving more than one is asked. These good citizens have given much more."

The National Association of Food Chains is an industry association of the nation's leading food chain companies -- both large and small -- operating 12,000 supermarkets and food stores all over the United States and in many foreign countries.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS

1958

GOOD CITIZENSHIP AWARD PROGRAM

Questionnaire

Name Vernon E. Martin

Company Safeway Stores

Store No. 45 **Address** 110 West Central

City & State Anadarko, Oklahoma

Home Address 408 West Louisiana

City & State Anadarko, Oklahoma

Score

To be filled in by person scoring questionnaire

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS

GOOD CITIZENSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

Answers to all questions should cover activities of the past year only.

1. List community groups, organizations or clubs (for example, service club, P.T.A., fraternal organization, veterans organization, patriotic group) of which you are a member. Indicate specific committee or other responsibilities in group, and time spent in past year.

Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite Club
Quarterback Club
Reclamation
Kiwanis Club, member Board, chairman vocational Guidance for Division 17 of Kiwanis

2. List business or professional organizations (for example retail trade group, Chamber of Commerce, etc.) of which you are a member. Indicate specific committee or other responsibilities in group, and time spent in past year.

Chamber of Commerce, President and member of board determining policies and directing work of committees
Time spent-see Item 17.

3. List community activities of members of your family, and time spent.

Kathy:	Jack:	Mrs.:
Rainbow Girls	Boy Scouts	S/S
S.S. Music	Science Club, S S	Eastern St
MYF Camp Fire Girls	"A" Club, B. Training Union	Music Club
Red Cross Life Saving	National Honor Society	Hobby Club
American Legion Citzenship Award	Red Cross Life Saving	
National Honor Society		

4. Have you devoted some of your time in past year (beyond attendance at regular services) to religious activities in the community? Describe specific activities and time spent.

Helped Assembly of God and Penecostal Holiness Churches in developement of summer camp sites.
Helped with Church attendance program in Kiwanis

5. Have you devoted any time to a committee or group working for the youth of your community? (4H Clubs, Boy Scouts, etc.) YES x NO ____
If so, describe specific activites and indicate time spent.

4H Clubs, FFA Clubs, Distributive Education.
Boy Scouts, talked to assemblies of each of these groups.

6. List elections in which you have voted the past year (including local or state primaries, local or state elections, national elections, and special elections, i.e. school bond issues, etc.).

All elections
State Primaries
All local and State elections
School Board Election

7. Have you or any member of your immediate family done anything in the past year to encourage others to vote? YES x NO ____ Describe how:

All family have worked in "get out the vote" program for elections.
(1) Gave employees time off with pay to go vote (2) Children passed out "Have you voted today pamplets". (3) Daughter campaigned for Oklahoma Governor Elect. (4) Wife works on Election Board.

8. List the meetings of your local city council, school board, or similar governmental bodies, that you attended this past year.

Attended policy making meetings of both City Council and School Board.
Attended County Commissioners meeting determing road building.
program for county.

9. Are you acquainted with the program of the schools in the community where you live? YES x NO ____ . Describe how you became acquainted:

Attended meetings of School Board
Work with FFA and Distributive program in school.

10. Can you list the major issues currently before the local governing body for the community where your store is located? YES x NO ____ . List one or more:

Street improvement in City
Water development program
City and Water district

11. List the names of the principal government officials in your community (for example, Major John Doe), as well as names of your representatives in the state and national legislature and Senate.

Senator Don Baldwin, Pres. pro tem State senate
Rep. Bob Goodfellow
U.S. Congressman Toby Morris
Senator Robert S. Kerr
Senator Mike Monroney
County Sheriff Ray Larison
County Judge Dewey Hodges
County Att'y. Frank Limerick
City Mayor, Kay Clark

12. During the past year, have you talked with or written a letter of information, approval, or protest to your representative in federal or state government? YES x NO ____ . Give the names and titles of representatives whom you contacted:

Written to Pres. Eisenhower
Senator Robert S. Kerr
Senator Mike Monroney
Gov. Raymond Gary
Rep. Carl Albert, Tom Steed
John Jarman, Toby Morris
Page Belcher, Ed Edmondson

13. During the past year have you made any statement (orally or by letter) to a non-governmental group or organization, local, state, or national, giving information or expressing approval or disapproval of a policy or action? YES x NO ____ . Name the groups or organizations:

Kiwanis Club
Scottish Rite of Freemasonry
Indian City Inc
American Indian Exposition

14. Have you or any member of your family within the past year worked in any local welfare campaigns (such as Red Cross, Community Chest, or March of Dimes)? YES x NO ____ . Tell how you assisted:

Planning Programs
Distribution of welfare
Planning of fund raising campaigns

15. **Did you make any personal monetary contributions during the last calendar year to any welfare organization? YES** x **NO** ____. **List the organizations:**

Red Cross	March of Dimes
Salvation Army	Christian Center
Cancer Fund	T.B. Christmas Seals
Camp Fire Girls	Boy Scout Council

16. **How do you keep informed on local, state, national and world affairs? List source of information, give name of radio or TV programs, publications, columnists, etc.**

U.S. News and World Report	TV News, WKY
Anadarko Daily News	Edward R. Murrow
Readers Digest	Financial World
	Changing Times
	Consumers Union

17. **Indicate below types of community problems on which you actively worked with other people during the past year.**

Traffic	x	**Education**	x	**Delinquency**	x
Parking	x	**Sanitation & Health**	x	**Police or Fire Protection**	x
Zoning	x	**Welfare**	x	**Recreation**	x
Housing	x				

Describe the type of work which you did, with an estimate of time spent, as well as results accomplished by the group with which you worked:

As president of Chamber of Commerce and Director, Past President and Board Member of Kiwanis.

Resulting in an active program of work for Kiwanis, water supply for Anadarko and surrounding community, and completed road building program for community, completed building for city schools, most of my free time the last year.

18. **After considering your answers to these questions describe fully what you consider to be the most important personal contribution you made to your community this past year.**

Work with the boys and girls of the community:

1. Vocational Guidance, Chairman for Dist. 10 Kiwanis Club.
2. Have taught Distributive Education students for high school when teacher was absent.
3. Three D.E. students now in store
4. Coach 4H Club Meat Judging Team.
5. Local and County F.F.A. Stock Shows.
6. Have been Boy Scout Master.
7. Advisory Council of DeMolay.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS
BETTER LIVING at LOWER COST
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TO Hugh A. Rundell

FROM Edward R. Murrow's office

Regarding your attached letter, we never received the certificate and return envelope.

Rundell, Hugh A.

May 29, 1958

Dear Professor Rundell:

Thank you for your cordial letter. As you requested, I am returning the certificate duly signed.

I heard of the success of the Awards Banquet and am sorry that I could not be there to enjoy it with all of you.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Hugh A. Rundell
Radio Station KWSC
Pullman, Washington

mcc
enc.

RADIO STATION
KWSC
OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The award given each year in your name here at the State College of Washington has been changed in form to some extent this year. As you see, there is a blank for your signature on the enclosed certificate. We have never done this before, and did so this year without consulting you in advance. I hope the idea meets with your approval, and that you will be good enough to sign the certificate on the blank line near the NCRG key and send it back to me. A return envelope is also enclosed.

Our awards banquet this year was quite an affair, run in conjunction with the annual Spring meeting of the Washington State Association of Broadcasters, and with Dr. Stanton as the featured speaker. Dr. Stanton also, as you know, presented the Edward R. Murrow Award to Ben Cook.

Your signature will make the award much more meaningful to Ben and significant to all those to whom he may wish to display it in later years.

Sincerely,

Hugh A. Rundell

Hugh A. Rundell
Asst. Prof. Speech

May 19, 1958

Dear Professor Rundell:

Today we received your second letter to us along with the certificate and return envelope, however, we do not have your original letter to us. We sent that back to you about a week ago explaining that we hadn't either the envelope or certificate.

We are sorry for the confusion, but would you be so kind and send us a copy of your original letter explaining the matter. We will keep the certificate and envelope.

Sincerely,

MARY CECCHINI

RADIO STATION

KWSC

Hold

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

5000 WATTS - 1250 KC

15 May 58

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I recently sent you a copy of a certificate for your signature, enclosed in a registered envelope with a stamped return envelope and a letter explaining the matter. Today I have received the letter with a note attached saying the certificate and the return envelope were never received. Actually the certificate and the return envelope were in the same package.

At any rate, I have another copy, and am sending it through. It won't be the certificate Mr. Stanton presented to Ben Cook, but Ben will never know the difference.

Many thanks for your attention to the matter.

Sincerely,

Hugh A. Rundell
Asst. Prof. Speech

HR/br

Ck to See if

THE EDWARD R. MURROW AWARD

Presented March 29, 1958, by the National Collegiate Radio - Television Guild to

BEN BURTON COOK

in recognition of his outstanding contribution to Radio and Television at the State College of Washington.

John Gilleland
President, NCRTG

Director of Information, WSC

if's letter
on it

CRTG

, WSC

RADIO STATION
KWSC
OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

15 May 58

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I recently sent you a copy of a certificate for your signature, enclosed in a registered envelope with a stamped return envelope and a letter explaining the matter. Today I have received the letter with a note attached saying the certificate and the return envelope were never received. Actually the certificate and the return envelope were in the same package.

At any rate, I have another copy, and am sending it through. It won't be the certificate Mr. Stanton presented to Ben Cook, but Ben will never know the difference.

Many thanks for your attention to the matter.

Sincerely,

Hugh A. Rundell
Asst. Prof. Speech

HR/br

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

May 19, 1958

Dear Professor Rundell:

Today we received your second letter to us along with the certificate and return envelope, however, we do not have your original letter to us. We sent that back to you about a week ago explaining that we hadn't either the envelope or certificate.

We are sorry for the confusion, but would you be so kind and send us a copy of your original letter explaining the matter. We will keep the certificate and envelope.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini

MARY CECCHINI

Rundle, J. B.

February 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Rundle:

Please forgive the delay in answering your cordial letter of January 31. I was out of the city for a couple of weeks.

I am greatly tempted by your very kind invitation to spend a week salmon fishing in the Canadian North Woods next June. Unhappily, as before, my schedule makes it impossible for me to get away at that time. I am extremely sorry about this because I know what a very pleasant trip it would be.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. B. Rundle
401 Broadway
New York 13, New York

mcc

J. B. RUNDLE

January 31, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
385 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow,

So enthusiastic was your response to our invitation last year to spend a week as our guest salmon fishing in the Canadian North Woods that I would like to extend a similar invitation to you for this June - specifically the week of June 15th to the 21st.

A copy of my last year's letter to you is enclosed, which I am sure will re-enlighten you on the nature of our invitation. If you could come between the dates suggested, I believe we could again offer you the facilities of one of our client's planes to fly you from New York to within twenty-five miles of our camp.

I know you will realize that arranging for the visits of some twenty guests covering a period of five weeks, so that each party will represent a highly congenial group, is not an easy task; so an early indication of whether you might or might not like to join us this year would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jack B. Rundle

J. B. Rundle

JBR/gs

Enclosure

Rundle, JB

J. B. RUNDLE

April 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It was nice to learn from your letter of April 18th of your apparent deep interest in the north woods. We shall miss, of course, not having you at the Turnip Patch with us this spring. However, I am sure there will be other years when we will have an opportunity to invite you again, at which time I hope it will be possible for you to come.

Sincerely,

Jack Rundle

J. B. Rundle

JBR/gs

Rundle, Jack

April 18, 1957

Dear Mr. Rundle:

I hope you will forgive the delay in answering your gracious letter of March 27th. My first disposition was to send you a wire of acceptance immediately before you had an opportunity to change your mind. The fact of the matter is that I have been trying to juggle my schedule in order to accept.

I have been out of town for the past few weeks, and unhappily I have no alternative but to decline what is one of the most tempting invitations I have ever received. There is no way I can adjust my commitments in June to join you. I am deeply disappointed and grateful to you for the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack B. Rundle
J. B. Rundle, Inc.
401 Broadway
New York 13, New York

rh

J. B. Rundle
INCORPORATED
ADVERTISING
401 Broadway New York 13, N.Y.
Telephone Digby 9-1730

March 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
385 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

You have given me so much personal enjoyment over the years through your many and varied broadcasts, that I would like to provide some small measure of enjoyment for you in return if you will accept.

We happen to maintain a salmon fishing camp in Canada, primarily for the purpose of entertaining some of our clients. During the second week of June this year - June 9th to the 15th - one of our best fishing periods, we have an opening for two additional guests, and I would like to invite you and perhaps some friend who would be particularly congenial to you, to join me during that period in the North Woods.

Ours is an entirely private camp located on the North West branch of the Miramichi River in New Brunswick. We not only control about one and one third miles of this branch of the river which includes two fine salmon pools, but have about seven miles of open water above our camp, and ten miles below which we are privileged to run in canoes and fish.

While our camp is located three miles in the woods from our nearest neighbor, your experience there, I believe you would describe as roughing it in comfort.

As our present plans stand, I believe we could arrange to have you flown to within thirty miles of our location in a new twin engine Beachcraft plane, which is owned by one of our clients, and which will be coming up at this time to bring back some of their executives. The plane is a cabin type, and carries two extremely competent pilots. Your return to the city could be accomplished by an overnight train ride to Montreal, and a commercial plane from there to New York.

Our only other guests in camp at this particular time will probably be two prominent American surgeons who frequently fish with us - Dr. Edward Spaeth, Senior Chief of the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia, and Dr. Bill Watson, Chief of the thorax division of the Memorial Hospital here in New York. Both are extremely fine gentlemen and great sportsmen. With such companionship I am sure you will be able to completely isolate yourself from business and your other every day activities.

We have been fortunate in being able to license exclusively for two days of this particular week one of New Brunswick governments own pools. This will greatly supplement our own facilities, and should insure our catching a reasonable number of salmon.

I would be very pleased to show you some amateur movies of our fishing up there if you would like to see them.

Sincerely,

Jack Rundle

J. B. Rundle

JBR:gs

Rundquist, George E.

April 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Rundquist:

I have your letter of March 25th.

It was nice of you to send me the text of Mr. Dilliard's address at your March 1st Annual Luncheon.

I appreciate your taking the time and trouble to write me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George E. Rundquist
New York Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mac

NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union

170 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
ORegon 5-5990

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Executive Director
Josephine Scheiber
Administrative Secretary

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Roger N. Baldwin
Adviser, International Work

March 25, 1958.

Tom, etc

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may have noted in the press that Irving Dilliard of the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH was selected as the recipient of the 1958 Florina Lasker Civil Liberties Award which is administered by the New York Civil Liberties Union. We thought you would be interested in reading the text of Mr. Dilliard's address to our March 1 Annual Luncheon (and his reference to you on page 5).

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

George E. Rundquist

George E. Rundquist
Executive Director

enclosure

THE FLORINA LASKER CIVIL LIBERTIES AWARD

This Award of $1,000 was made possible by the trustees of the Florina Lasker Estate, from funds set up under the terms of her will for social, civic, scientific and educational purposes. It is given to the "individual, organization or group who, by word or action, has displayed consistent and outstanding courage and integrity in the defense of civil liberties, whether in the performance of duty or above and beyond the requirements of duty, and by so doing has made a significant and constructive contribution to civil liberties."

The recipient is selected by a national committee and the Award is presented at the Luncheon and Conference of the New York Civil Liberties Union.

The NYCLU is particularly proud that its Annual Luncheon and Conference has been chosen as the occasion for the presentation of the Awards. Miss Lasker was the first Chairman of the New York Civil Liberties Committee (predecessor of the NYCLU) from 1932 until her death in 1949, and also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union during that period. She was a selfless and devoted fighter for civil liberties and for the many other causes in which she was interested.

The first Award, in 1957, was presented to Roger N. Baldwin, founder of the ACLU and its Executive Director from 1920 to 1950.

Address By

IRVING DILLIARD
Editorial Writer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Recipient of the Second Florina Lasker Civil Liberties Award

Before The
New York Civil Liberties Union
(Annual Luncheon and Conference)
Hotel Roosevelt
New York City
March 1, 1958

"SOME DEBTS WE OWE"

Mr. Chairman and All Other
Friends of the American
Bill of Rights:

From the time when I first was invited to be here today I have wondered what I might fittingly say. I am still uncertain about it. For if it is personally pleasant to be in my position on this occasion, it is for me also personally disturbing. I am grateful for the generous testimonial, but I am asking myself what it is that others think they know about me that I do not know about myself.

There was no question whatever as to the complete appropriateness of the first Florina Lasker Civil Liberties Award to last year's recipient. In all our vast country, no one else in more than 170,000,000 people was so deserving as Roger Baldwin. Throughout the 40 years since World War I, no one else has worked so hard, so persistently, so soundly and so effectively for the preservation of the constitutional rights of us all.

Because this pre-eminent qualification of Roger Baldwin comes under the heading of self-evident truths, you can understand, I am sure, my reservation about a ceremony which has me accepting the second Florina Lasker Award from his hands after a presentation in his words. It is, I assure you, an experience in which any momentary tendency toward individual gratification is quickly overcome with more sobering thoughts.

In saying this, I intend no criticism of the deliberations of the panel of distinguished judges. Certainly I do not criticize the thoughtful act through

which Florina Lasker's name becomes associated with recognition each year of the defense of civil liberties whose benefits we all enjoy.

These freedoms of religion, speech and the press, of assembly and petition, and the related guaranties of habeas corpus and fair trial, are the most precious part of our heritage. Indeed they are the very heart and center of it. Take them away and we would be left with an empty shell, a governmental structure hollow on the inside.

Yet not a day passes that too many times in too many places in this free land of ours are these fundamental rights of every individual either ignored or put under attack. Sometimes the assault is deliberate and in the open. Frequently it is under cover. Many times it is not at all understood by those who press the attack in the mistaken belief that they are engaged in some worthy undertaking when the harm they do is greater by far than the good they hope to achieve.

In view of all the counter pressures to our civil liberties and the efforts at repression and suppression, we cannot do too much to encourage and develop stout libertarians to uphold, to apply and to enforce the freedoms which that wise group of early statesmen farseeingly wrote into our charter of government. We need these devotees of liberty in the schools and colleges and universities, in the pulpit, in business and industry, in the professions, including particularly the law, and we need them -- how we need them! -- in the press.

And so I am thankful for this opportunity that I have as one citizen among many to come here from out in the Mississippi Valley to meet with the New York and American Civil Liberties Unions on this impressive occasion. I consider that I stand here not so much to receive this most generous award as to answer to a muster call of guards from the outposts along the frontier.

The debts I owe to others for inspiration, guidance, encouragement and help are so numerous and so extensive that I can hardly do better, this occasion being what it is, than to declare a few of these obligations. My debt to Roger Baldwin I have already, although inadequately, acknowledged. I am indebted also

to the brave men and women who joined him in his pioneering work in the early 1920s when I was in high school in Southern Illinois.

I am in debt to members of the bar who know that there is more to being a lawyer than handling suits and trying cases and drawing up wills and contracts. I refer to lawyers like Grenville Clark and Charles P. Curtis of New England; Ernest Angell, Morris Ernst, Lloyd K. Garrison, Leo Pfeffer, Osmond K. Fraenkel and Whitney North Seymour of New York; Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati; John Lord O'Brian, Thurman Arnold, Francis Biddle and Paul Porter of Washington; Walter T. Fisher, Laird Bell and Stephen A. Mitchell of Chicago; John Raeburn Green, Arthur J. Freund and Victor B. Harris of St. Louis; Ross L. Malone of New Mexico; and others across the country to A. L. Wirin at Los Angeles.

When I think of such members of the bar I think of their counterparts in the churches. For I am indebted to John Haynes Holmes, James Chamberlain Baker and Harry Emerson Fosdick; to William Scarlett, Charles Clayton Morrison and Reinhold Niebuhr; to John Paul Jones and G. Bromley Oxnam; to Frederick May Eliot, whose death only a few days ago is a loss to us all. As with the lawyers, I name only a few of the stalwarts of the pulpit. There are many more in a wide range of denominations.

I think, too, of the colleges and universities because my campus and classroom debts are limitless. From Erwin N. Griswold on the Atlantic Coast to Alexander Meiklejohn on the Pacific I list representatives of a veritable army to whom I am obligated. Here in the East are Robert K. Carr, Henry Steele Commager, Archibald MacLeish, Max Lerner, Howard Mumford Jones, Thomas I. Emerson, David Haber, Vern Countryman, Robert S. Lynd, Mark Van Doren, Robert MacIver, Allan Nevins, Corliss Lamont, Alvin Johnson, Horace M. Kallen, Frank P. Graham and Julian Boyd. In the Middle West, I am in debt to university men like John A. Lapp, Ralph F. Fuchs, Edward J. Sparling, George W. Goble, Clarence A. Berndahl, Curtis McDougall, Malcolm P. Sharp, C. Herman Pritchett, David Fellman, Howard K. Beale, Stuart A. Queen, Thomas H. Eliot and Benjamin E. Youngdahl. And there are many others in these

sections and in the South, the West and the Far West, as for example J. Frank Dobie of Texas and John W. Caughey of California.

The dedicated group at Cornell University deserves a special tribute. Where the late Carl Becker daily breathed the spirit of the Declaration of Independence into young minds, a farseeing project known as "the Cornell Studies in Civil Liberty" has taken form under the direction of Robert E. Cushman and Milton R. Konvitz and the imprint of the Cornell University Press. Anyone who does not know about the 15 book-length studies now published in this series, through the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, has a rewarding discovery to make.

I wish I could feel that our editors and publishers as a whole were doing as well to protect and apply our heritage of freedom as are the teachers and scholars in our universities. There is a current concern in the newspaper offices over the extent to which secrecy has become the rule in the handling of the people's business in Washington, at the state capitals, the city halls and school boards.

But the press could not ignore this spreading curtain of official concealment without forfeiting its responsibility to guard freedom of the press. Too many times news columns and editorial pages both have looked the other way when rights of an individual citizen have been ruthlessly trampled by some officer of government more suited to a dictatorship than to the democracy of Jefferson and Madison, of Lincoln and Wilson and Roosevelt, of John Peter Altgeld and Brand Whitlock and George W. Norris.

Although the number seems to me to be dwindling, there are many editors and editorial writers who care whether the Bill of Rights is lived up to in everyday life. We are all indebted to them -- to such alert keepers of the watchtowers as Alan Barth of the Washington Post, John B. Oakes of the New York Times, James A. Wechsler of the New York Post, William T. Evjue of the Madison Capital Times, Barry Bingham of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Lindsay Hoben of the Milwaukee

Journal, Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, Harry Ashmore of the Arkansas Gazette, Palmer Hoyt of the Denver Post, Walter P. Jones of the Sacramento Bee, and the Gitts of the Gazette and Daily in York, Pennsylvania. There are others but these are outstanding. I include columnists like Thomas Stokes, Marquis Childs and Murray Kempton. Gardner Cowles with a magazine that comes out twice a month does much more for civil liberties than many an editor whose newspaper comes out every day.

We are in debt to a small company of cartoonists -- to Fitzpatrick and Herblock, to Burck and Partymiller and not too many more who portray the great tests in civil liberties cases in stirring, commanding pictures worth many words. The lamps of free journalism set burning by Pulitzer and Greeley and Bowles, by Scripps and Villard and McClatchy, still light the way for young journalists. And if we are indebted, as we assuredly are, to those who care among newspaper writers, so are we in debt to the Murrows and Morgans and Sevareids of broadcasting and telecasting.

The world of business and industry has its leaders who care -- businessmen of whom Paul Hoffman and Ernest B. MacNaughton are representative. One of the letters I will remember longest, which came to me after the announcement of this award, was from Milford Bohm, president of a small business. He wrote that he had been a member of the American Civil Liberties Union for many years. His letter made me realize how much it can mean to a business man to be a partner in the work of protecting the rights of all Americans.

If I have made it appear that I see our indebtedness solely in terms of the courage and industry and perseverance of the male of the species, let me correct that now. We are all in debt to such women as Dorothy Dunbar Bromley and Pearl Buck, to Dorothy Kenyon and Sarah Gibson Blanding, to Catherine Drinker Bowen and Millicent McIntosh -- to select only a half dozen.

I mentioned a moment ago some of the Presidents to whom we owe so much -- Jefferson, Madison and other architects of our free way of life. We do not often think of U.S. Grant as one who contributed -- other than as a military commander who helped preserve the Union by force of arms -- to this heritage. Yet Grant made one of the most significant addresses on civil liberty in the history of

the presidency. It contained a passage with special relevance for our own times and we make no mistake in acknowledging our indebtedness to the man who spoke it. Addressing the 1875 convention of the Army of the Tennessee in Des Moines, President Grant said:

> Encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar appropriated for their support shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian schools. Resolve that neither the state nor the nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan or atheistical dogmas. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church and the private school, supported entirely by private contributions. Keep the church and the state forever separate. . .

These straightforward, unequivocal words of Grant would bear repeating today on a national television hookup by Grant's successor soldier President. For they come to grips unhesitatingly with a problem already serious, with many ramifications -- a problem that will grow worse unless we grasp it as firmly and frankly and honestly as Grant did.

Indeed Grant cared so strongly about this issue that rather than rest on the comprehensive prohibition of tax support for religion to be found in the First Amendment and carried over into the Fourteenth Amendment, he urged that there be written into the Constitution a specific prohibition against the use of public funds for any sectarian education. It is amazing that the gruff soldier, short on the usual qualifications for statesmanship, should have looked so perceptively more than three-quarters of a century ahead to foresee one of the rising problems of our own day.

But if the present occupant of the White House himself has touched civil liberties chiefly as a preserver of law and order, as at Little Rock, he has profoundly affected the state of our freedoms through his appointments to the Supreme Court. Although we can be sure that President Eisenhower had no intention of moving the Supreme Court so far from the generally negative record shaped by the Truman Supreme Court appointments, the results of the Eisenhower nominations

have been phenomenal. Whatever else we may think of the present Administration in Washington, we all may be deeply grateful for this.

What President Eisenhower has done for the Supreme Court needs to be seen in contrast with what his predecessor did. For paradoxically, Harry S. Truman, who himself believes intensely in equal rights and fair dealings for all, placed on the Supreme Court four Justices with relatively less interest in civil liberties issues than the Justices later appointed by President Eisenhower.

This is one of the most ironical contrasts in United States history. And yet we may well wonder whether either of the Presidents who are parties to it realizes the strange part he has played in creating these wide swings in the civil liberties record of the Supreme Court.

A brief account of the chief justiceship over the last quarter century will serve to illustrate. President Roosevelt elevated Harlan F. Stone to succeed Charles Evans Hughes in 1941. Chief Justice Hughes had compiled an outstanding record in free press, free speech and other civil liberties cases. Chief Justice Stone was, if anything, even more devoted to the rights of the individual citizen.

When Chief Justice Stone died in 1946, President Truman named Fred M. Vinson. Chief Justice Vinson made a virtual practice of deciding against the citizen in civil liberties cases in which the Supreme Court divided. From this standpoint, the record of Harry Truman's Chief Justice was the worst in history. With the close of the Vinson tenure in 1953 and the appointment by President Eisenhower of Gov. Earl Warren of California, a most gratifying change came over the outlook of the chief justiceship. The difference between the present Supreme Court and its predecessor bench of the Truman era is the difference between night and day.

The first change was that the Warren Supreme Court began to hear many civil liberties cases that the Vinson Court would not even accept for argument. As long as those unshakeable libertarians Justices Murphy and Rutledge were on the high bench, their votes joined with those of stanch Justices Black and Douglas were sufficient to require the Supreme Court to hear civil liberties cases which this

phalanx of four felt were entitled to Supreme Court review.

But after death took Justices Murphy and Rutledge and President Truman replaced them with Justices Clark and Minton, many urgent civil liberties cases were refused review because only Justices Black and Douglas voted to hear them. This situation lasted to the end of the Vinson era. Between failure to hear many civil liberties tests and deciding against civil liberties litigants who did manage to get their cases heard, the Supreme Court, as reconstituted by the Truman appointments, wrote a bleak record for the Bill of Rights.

This was strikingly changed after the Eisenhower appointments, Justices Harlan, Brennan and Whittaker, in addition to Chief Justice Warren. For now only two of the four Eisenhower appointees need to join Justices Black and Douglas to require the Supreme Court to hear civil liberties cases of kinds so frequently rejected in the Vinson years. The record indicates that there is now a new phalanx of four to see that the civil liberties litigant has his chance of being heard. These would be Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black, Douglas and Brennan, with others joining them from time to time.

I am sure you join me in gratitude for the two decades of service of Justice Black, for the 18 years of Justice Douglas and for the many ringing blows of these steadfast jurists in free speech and related First Amendment cases. Whether in the majority or in dissent, they have been unmoved by the changing winds that have turned the weather vane first one way and then another.

We all are deeply in debt to the late Justice Jackson for his series of brilliant as well as strong opinions in the religious freedom cases. "This freedom," as he wrote in the New Jersey pupils' bus fare case, "was first in the Bill of Rights because it was first in the forefathers' minds; it was set forth in absolute terms, and its strength is its rigidity. It was intended not only to keep the states' hands out of religion, but to keep religion's hands off the state, and, above all, to keep bitter religious controversy out of public life by denying to every denomination any advantage from getting control of public policy or the

public purse."

As I have indicated, I regard this matter of such importance that I might better have spent my time here reading to you extracts from Justice Jackson's opinions on freedom of religion. They are worthy of reprinting in a paperback available at every corner drug store.

It is not for me to anticipate the subject of the panel that is to follow, but I learned just 30 years ago the wisdom and power of Supreme Court dissents which, losing in the instant case, appeals to the future. I learned this in the clarion calls of Justices Holmes and Brandeis in the wiretapping case of Olmstead vs. U. S. I am still thankful that the veteran of Bull Run and Falls Bluff and Antietam spoke these words:

> It is desirable that criminals should be detected, and to that end all available evidence should be used. It is also desirable that the Government should not itself foster and pay for other crimes, when they are the means by which the evidence is to be obtained. If it pays its officers for having got evidence by crime, I do not see why it may not as well pay them for getting it the same way, and I can attach no importance to protestations of disapproval if it knowingly accepts and pays and announces that in future it will pay for the fruits. We have to choose, and for my part I think it less evil that some criminals should escape than that the Government should play an ignoble part.

And how can any one of us not be indebted to Justice Brandeis for his lesson in public morals in the same wiretapping case? He said:

> Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials shall be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen. In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperilled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our Government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the Government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of the criminal law the end justifies the means --to declare that Government may commit crimes in order to secure the conviction of a private criminal--would bring terrible retribution. Against that pernicious doctrine this Court should resolutely set its face.

But let us return to the present Supreme Court, and as we do so remind

ourselves that it can split by the hairline margin of 5 to 4 just as predecessor courts have done. For there are times when we are in debt to the Justice who narrowly tips the scales. Just such a one-judge majority came in the recently decided case of Willie B. Moore vs. Michigan. Twenty years ago Willie Moore was a 17-year-old Negro youth of limited education and mental capacity. He did not have the benefit of legal counsel at the time of his plea of guilty and sentence on a murder charge. Notwithstanding the clear requirement of the Sixth Amendment that the criminally accused "shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense," Willie Moore was sent to solitary confinement at hard labor for life. Twelve years later he learned for the first time that he had trial rights that should have been applied at the time of his arrest and incarceration. He then filed a delayed motion for a new trial.

Justices Burton, Frankfurter, Clark and Harlan held that Willie Moore, at the age of 17 and under pressure, intelligently and understandingly had waived his right to counsel. Justice Brennan, joined by Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black and Douglas, took the opposite view. They said that the threats of bodily harm at the hands of a possible mob, as raised by the sheriff to Willie Moore while the youth was held in jail caused the accused to fear injury if not death. These circumstances, so they believed, made it impossible for Willie Moore to waive his right to counsel intelligently and understandingly.

With these four Justices on one side and four others on the opposite side, the newest Supreme Court member, with less than a year of service, Justice Whittaker, in effect decided the issue. He joined two Eisenhower appointees, Warren and Brennan, and two Roosevelt appointees, Black and Douglas, to bring the decision down narrowly 5 to 4 on the side of Willie Moore.

In my opinion, we are much indebted for this crucial vote by the first Supreme Court Justice ever nominated from the State of Missouri. For had Justice Whittaker not voted with Chief Justice Warren and Justices Black, Douglas and Brennan, the present Supreme Court would have written a decision against the appli-

cation of this basic Bill of Rights guarantee -- the provision of counsel for those criminally accused.

Had that been the decision, it could not have been reconciled with the late Justice Sutherland's landmark ruling in the case of Powell vs. Alabama. That was, as you will remember, the decision more than a quarter century ago that caused a new trial for the Scottsboro defendants on the grounds that fair trial rights had not been protected adequately. As Justice Sutherland summarized the issue, if it be true that men of intelligence and education need the assistance of counsel when charged with crime, "how much more is it of the ignorant and the illiterate or those of feeble intellect."

It is impossible now even to suggest the areas of our indebtedness to the Supreme Court to say nothing of our debts to individual Judges. There is the sheaf of truly statesmanly decisions of the closing weeks of the last term -- Watkins, Jencks, Yates, Sweezy, Service and others. There is of course the monumental public school desegregation decision of Chief Justice Warren's first term -- a decision which can be, if we apply it wisely and effectively, more powerful in the eyes of the world "than all the bombs."

Were I to draw up merely an extensive list I would want to note how much it meant when Justice Reed read the majority opinion in the Texas case of Lonnie Smith vs. Allwright in 1944. For that decision frankly re-examined earlier constitutional decisions on voting rights and came to the conclusion that "the right to vote in a primary, without discrimination by the state, like the right to vote in a general election, is a right secured by the Constitution.

Justice Frankfurter's moving dissent in the still inexplicable exclusion case of German war bride, Ellen Knauff; Justice Clark's historic opinion for a unanimous court in the New York "Miracle" censorship test -- which brought motion pictures under the free speech protection of the First Amendment -- to these and many other opinions I, as one citizen, feel personally indebted. They are, I believe, debts we all owe.

Now please allow me to place just one more obligation in the record of this occasion. For it we move to the spirited scene of the Senate where today serve many friends of civil liberties -- Javits of New York, Case of New Jersey, Douglas of Illinois, Humphrey of Minnesota, Cooper of Kentucky, Neuberger and Morse of Oregon, Smith of Maine, Kefauver of Tennessee, Proxmire of Wisconsin, to name only a few. And were we to look in on earlier sessions we could find such stalwarts as Lehman of New York, Costigan of Colorado, Cutting of New Mexico, the LaFollettes, father and son, and many others.

A Senator to whom we all are obligated just now for a little noticed public service is Thomas C. Hennings Jr., one of the most vigilant members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is the kind of work that Missouri's senior Senator so often does without benefit of large headlines or notice on the radio and television news reports.

What Senator Hennings did was to cause the Senate Judiciary Committee to return Senate bill 2646 to subcommittee for public hearings. This sounds procedural and it is. But it happens that Senate 2646 is the Jenner bill to cripple the Supreme Court and it was also procedural in the last session when the subcommittee, headed by Senator Eastland of Mississippi, recommended it unanimously for passage after a one-day hearing at which no opponent of the Jenner bill was heard.

What would the Jenner bill do? It would have Congress vindictively retaliate against the Supreme Court for some eight civil liberties decisions, including Watkins, Sweezy, Service, Nelson, Slochower, Schware and Cole. It would do so by barring the Supreme Court from appellate jurisdiction in five important fields, such as congressional investigations and government employment in loyalty investigations. It would block the Supreme Court out in cases involving teachers and lawyers caught in the same net.

A bill so revolutionary in character deserves searching scrutiny. Thanks to Senator Hennings' vigilance in returning it to the subcommittee, the Jenner proposals are now getting just that kind of attention. You know about the

adverse judgment of the American Civil Liberties Union. And since the bill went back to the subcommittee, the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association has resolved against it. Attorney General Rogers has declared the opposition of the Department of Justice. The Chicago Daily Tribune, which so often has supported Senator Jenner's reactionary views, has declared against his wild court bill and soundly pointed out what a quagmire of confusion it would leave the law in if each Federal Court of Appeals ruled as it wished without a Supreme Court to decide among the conflicting positions on review. But before Senator Hennings took his stand for full public hearings, the Jenner bill was advancing too rapidly for safety.

The proponents of the Jenner bill and the many other pending attacks on the Supreme Court would have the American people believe that our high bench today is packed with irresponsible jurists of one reckless mind. Actually the nine jurists who make up our Supreme Court now are probably more representative than the members of any previous Supreme Court bench. Appointed over a period of more than 20 years, the present Justices owe their commissions to three Presidents -- four to Republican President Eisenhower, three to Democratic President Roosevelt and two to Democratic President Truman. Today the Supreme Court is more nearly balanced in terms of previous party affiliation than for many years. Four come from a previously Democratic party affiliation and four come from a previously Republican affiliation. One says he has never had a party affiliation. And it is worth noticing that one of those previously Democratic was appointed by a Republican President and one of those previously Republican was appointed by a Democratic President. I emphasize the word "previous" because we can expect Supreme Court appointees to cease being political partisans once they become Judges of our highest court.

A check shows that geographically the Supreme Court is more widely representative of the entire nation than at any time in its history, for the nine members come from nine states widely spread over the Union. Note how they

encompass the nation -- Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Alabama, Texas, California and the State of Washington. By sections this means that three are from the East, two from the Middle West, two from the South and two from the West, including one from the Far Northwest. The backgrounds also are widely representative. The Chief Justice is a former Governor and Attorney General of a great state. Two Justices are former Federal Court of Appeals Judges. One is a former State Supreme Court Judge. Two are former Senators. One is a former Attorney General of the United States. Two are former law professors -- one from Harvard, the other from Yale, both of whom have had legal practice and governmental experience at high levels.

The notion that such a group of men, so variously experienced and assembled, would be either deliberately opposed to or unthinkingly blind to the security of the American people is ridiculous on its face. Yet there are those among us, including the sponsors of the Jenner bill, who are trying to use that notion to erect spite walls around our highest tribunal.

The Supreme Court is not sacrosanct. The Justices who comprise it are not above criticism. They need public attention, interest and vigilance because their work in our federal system is just as important as the work of the President and of members of Congress. Time after time the Supreme Court has been the final protector of a basic civil liberty for some rank-and-file citizen. It is true that liberty must live in the hearts of the people and that if it dies there no courts can save it. But great judges on great courts can be a means to rally the cause of liberty and to keep it vigorous and vital in the nation.

And so we all owe a debt of gratitude to Senator Hennings for putting the spotlight of publicity on a bill whose enactment would vengefully destroy one of the Supreme Court's highest values.

There are other debts I would list were my time not at an end. Let me say finally that after this happy experience of meeting with you today, I shall go back to my outpost on the frontier deeply inspirited and freshly heartened. Our cause is right. Although there will be defeats along the way, we cannot fail.

#

Runyon M. R.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

521 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · PLAZA 7-2700

MEFFORD R. RUNYON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

January 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for sending me the script of your Christmas Eve broadcast. It was most moving and when Dave Schoenbrun came up with his suggestion of a cure for cancer I was just about overwhelmed. We are going to use this, effectively I hope, in a number of different ways.

I also enjoyed the Overseas Press Club luncheon as well as the Sunday afternoon crises broadcast. It is hard to keep so many developments and alarums in perspective.

Janet and I are taking a rather long holiday, starting on the tenth, in the form of a leisurely cruise and going as far away as Australia. We will be gone for nearly three months and on our return perhaps we will have a clearer concept of some things than we do now.

Hope you, Janet, and Casey have a most satisfactory year all through 1958.

Sincerely yours,

M. R. Runyon

Runkle, Prof. Scott F.

November 7, 1931

Dear Mr. Runkle:

Thank you for your letter of November 4th.

Since I no longer dispose of time on the network on which to treat the subject you suggest, I suggest that I cannot be of any help to you in your project. I am, therefore, passing your letter along to Mr. Sig Nicholson, Vice President in charge of News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Scott F. Runkle
227 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcs

send originals to Mr Nicholson

SORTHEIMER, RUNKLE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
527 Madison Avenue New York N.Y.
PLAZA 9-4211

November 4, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

John Crosby recently quoted you as saying [illegible] Radio and Television News Directors [illegible] is saying Hollywood were to run out of Indians, the programs [illegible] would be mangled beyond all recognition. [illegible] engagers soul with a small budget might [illegible] documentary telling what, in fact, we have done and are still doing -- to the Indians in this country.

Our firm, which represents the largest [illegible] American Indians, would appreciate having your advice and possible assistance in bringing this [illegible] mentary. You are already familiar with us. I [illegible] our work for Puerto Rico. The Indians are a new [illegible] us, whom we have offered to assist [illegible] we feel that they deserve and need far more [illegible] they get. Yet we do not propose that a program [illegible] need of compassion alone -- the Indians are a fascinating as well as a deserving subject.

May I have the pleasure of calling on you to [illegible] thoughts on this subject?

Most sincerely,

Scott F. Runkle

SFR/m

Rusk, Howard

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY-BELLEVUE MEDICAL CENTER
OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION

INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION
400 EAST 34TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 6-1842

July 15, 1959

My dear Ed:

I just wanted to let you know what a great success our Scarsdale Fourth of July turned out to be. I believe we have truly set a pattern that can be followed in the entire country.

Your generous contribution to the auction added not only materially but to the spirit of the day. I am attaching my column from last Sunday's New York Times which describes in detail the happenings.

Again, my gratitude.

Faithfully yours,

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - TV, 485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Reprinted from The New York Times, Sunday, July 5, 1959.

A New Kind of Fourth

Scarsdale's Celebration Goes to Help Struggling Koreans Retain Freedom

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.

Special to The New York Times.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., July 4—There was a new kind of Fourth of July celebration in Scarsdale There were no conventional rockets or Roman candles, for Scarsdale was celebrating under the slogan, "Independence — Everybody's declaring it—Scarsdale is sharing it!" This year the town saluted our stalwart ally in the Pacific—Korea—in the continuing fight against Communist aggression.

Scarsdale for years has had a traditional Fourth of July celebration, but when the rockets and sparklers burned out, it was forgotten. This year, the entire community joined hands to demonstrate what a village can do for a country. The American Legion catered the food; the Boy and Girl Scouts took on scores of special projects; the school children organized a work day—washing cars, cutting lawns, baking cakes, etc.

The "Bundles for Britain" women reorganized and made hundreds of oriental housecoats that were sold almost before the booth opened. Thirty pictures painted by struggling Korean artists were eagerly bought by the community's art lovers who also had the privilege of visiting a special exhibit of art treasures from Korea.

The Garden Club members arranged a special flower show with arrangements in oriental style. A number of television personalities assisted at an auction, one of the high lights of the afternoon program in which distinguished citizens from all over the United States sent some personal possession to be auctioned for the benefit of Korea.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor sent the four-star swagger stick he carried in combat in Korea; Helen Hayes, an autographed scarf; Dr. Milton Eisenhower, a carved teakwood elephant; former President Hoover, Adlai Stevenson, Helen Keller, Lowell Thomas and many other authors sent autographed copies of their books, and scores of others sent gifts that in Scarsdale homes will be permanent reminders of this day.

Flags Side by Side

The celebration culminated in the always dramatic and moving retreat of the colors. A Korean flag handmade by the Girl Scouts waved side by side with the American flag. The Air Force Band played; a special choral group sang both national anthems; Korean students in native costumes danced and sang the folklore of their country. This was followed by an appropriate pageant with both American and Korean Independence Day flavor.

The proceeds of the day, as yet uncounted but unquestionably substantial, will go to the American Korean Foundation, a nonprofit, nonpolitical organization organized in 1952 to help the Koreans to help themselves. In the past seven years, the foundation has given more than $12,000,000 in money and goods in kind to Korea varying from buses, used locomotives, drugs, books and farm implements, to a boatload of farm animals for the hundreds of Korean 4-H clubs organized by the foundation.

The accomplishments have been little short of phenomenal in the field of health, education and welfare. More than 150 physicians have been brought to the United States for specialized training and are now the backbone of medical education and service in Korea.

A special program for education and control of tuberculosis, including a Korean Christmas Seal organization, has been established in Korea, for tuberculosis is their No. 1 health problem with more than 10 per cent of the population infected. Substantial sums have gone also into a program for education and treatment in Hansen's Disease (leprosy) for there are estimated to be more than 100,000 cases throughout the country. A national rehabilitation center has been established in Tongnae where disabled veterans are fitted with modern artificial limbs and braces and are trained to go back to the rice paddies and work again. The medical rehabilitation program has recently been expanded to include crippled children.

Makes Own Vaccines

Korea now makes all of its own vaccines, including smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria and tetanus, in a national laboratory manned by four young scientists trained in public health laboratories and pharmaceutical plants in the United States. Nursing schools have been established, orphanages rebuilt and staffed for modern service, most of them supplementing programs already established by American G. I.'s who have given more generously out of their own pockets to help these courageous people than any army in history.

Our forces in Korea have rebuilt schools, hospitals, orphanages, and sent millions of dollars in clothing and supplies. Korean orphans adopted by various military groups are even allowed to order personal articles from American mail-order catalogues, which they call "dream books."

This year's celebration in Scarsdale will mean many things to our Korean allies. Translated into fireworks, as well as dollars—in Korea $1 (or one giant sparkler) feeds and shelters an orphan for a day; $5 (or three large Roman candles) pays for a semester in primary school; $16 (or a jumbo skyrocket) provides a month's medical service for 120 disabled children; $50 (or ten minutes of assorted pyrotechnics), a sewing machine for a war widow, and $200 (or one fifteen-minute firework spectacular), a year's training for a student nurse.

Scarsdale has demonstrated the true spirit of President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program and has dramatically shown what a village can do for a country. In addition, the community had the most fun of any Fourth of July in its history.

If Scarsdale can do this, any United States village can. The ingredients are dedication, imagination and hard work. It is to be hoped that other communities will follow the same pattern not only for a loyal and courageous ally like Korea, but also for Poland, Hungary, the refugees in Hong Kong, Lebanon, Israel, Tibet or any place in the world where men are struggling for dignity, freedom and independence. The pattern has been established. The dividends in brotherhood and understanding are incalculable.

Russell, W.L.

WILLARD L. RUSSELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ADAMS PETROLEUM CENTER
HOUSTON 25, TEXAS

June 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sending you a review copy of my book "Invincible Forces," which is to be published by Foundation Publishers on June 1, 1959. This is my second book on the RPC philosophy, a conflux of religion, psychology and common sense - three potent forces, invincible forces when rightly used.

My earlier book on this subject, "Peace and Power Within," was quite successful and I feel that much good has resulted from it. About 30,000 copies are in print. The first two editions were published by Foundation Publishers, an affiliate of the Russell Foundation, a non-profit, charitable and educational trust created by my wife and myself to help promote basic religion and true democracy and the methods and principles of victorious living set forth in both of the books. The third edition was published by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

The first edition of "Invincible Forces" is being published by Foundation Publishers primarily to facilitate certain special uses of the book, especially in the churches and the colleges. Subsequent editions, as in the case of the earlier book, will then probably be contracted to a commercial publisher.

The principles presented in "Invincible Forces" have been tested and proven in my own life and in the lives of many others, and the proof is convincing. Through these principles I have been able, despite physical handicaps, to achieve what I have in law, ranching and business and in the still more important business of living. I know what the principles have done for me and I know they can do as much, and more, for others. That is my main reason for writing the book.

For some years I have been writing and lecturing in colleges and elsewhere to help people make the most of their lives. But during the past few years, as I have stated in the book, I have added to my work a new and potent emphasis. It won't do much good to tell people how to make the most of their lives unless they can keep their lives - and keep them free. For if we can't keep our lives free, they won't be worth keeping at all. We must develop at once a strong, virile central program of anti-communism and human betterment. And the individual must help to build that program. This is another vital subject that is treated in a timely and provocative manner in "Invincible Forces."

Sincerely yours,

Willard Russell

WLR/ca

Rush, Dr Howard

May 20, 1959

Dear Howard:

Thank you for your letter of May 7th.

I will gladly contribute something to the Independence Day auction in Scarsdale. I am mailing a couple of record albums to the address you gave.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Howard Rush
Post Office Box 336
Scarsdale, New York

mcc

Sent 2 albums 6/23/59
M.C.

The New York Times
Times Square

May 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Re: Your sharing in America's most purposeful July 4th, 1959 celebration

Dear Ed:

I'm writing to ask you for a contribution. Not money - but something that no one else but you can give.

To start at the beginning, this year our town of Scarsdale has decided to inject the true spirit of Independence Day into our local celebration.

As our slogan expresses it:

"Independence...Everyone's declaring it...Scarsdale's sharing it!"

We're sharing our independence with a country that's in danger of losing it - Korea, courageous, war-torn little nation, struggling to maintain a beachhead for the Free World, at the doorstep of Red China.

One of the day's main events will be an auction. We're inviting distinguished citizen's to donate personal items that may mean little to them, but because of their reputations, will mean much to the general public, and will bring a substantial sum to the cause of Independence.

Won't you dig up something the public thinks of when it thinks of you - a book, a pipe, a garment, a citation, a tool of your "trade"? If it's initialed, or autographed, that would be wonderful. Anyway, just send it to us, with a note that will make it authentic, and treasured. The donors' names will be widely publicized in advance, and each item will be individually auctioned.

If you're near Scarsdale on the Fourth, do drop in on us and see our Korean pageant, our play: "The Devil and Daniel Webster", our military retreat and band concert, and our many other games and features.

I'm sure it'll do your heart good to watch your many admirers bidding for the right to help Freedom survive - in your name!

Sincerely,

Howard A. Rusk, MD

HAR/fw

P.S. Please Mail to: P.O. Box 336, Scarsdale, N.Y.

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HAROLD J. RUTTENBERG
PRESIDENT

April 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

I am sending along a copy of a critical analysis I am delivering next week on the current steel-wage negotiations in the event that you might find something of interest in it in connection with your next treatment of these negotiations.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Ruttenberg
President

HJR:ls
Encl.

CABLE ADDRESS
"STARDRILL"

• BRANCH PLANTS—CHANUTE, KAN. • PORTLAND, ORE. • ARLINGTON, N. J. •

PUBLIC RELEASE: May 7, 1959, 9:00 A.M. Pacific Coast Time

A speech on "Leadership In Steel" by Harold J. Ruttenberg, President of the Stardrill-Keystone Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and former Vice President of the Portsmouth Steel Corporation and former Research Director of the United Steelworkers of America.

To be delivered at nine o'clock A.M., Pacific Coast Time, on Thursday, May 7, at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, before the annual conference of the Personnel and Industrial Relations Association of Southern California.

ANNUAL WAGE

"Today the steelworkers do not need an increase in wage rates nearly as much as they need steady jobs with 52 regular pay checks a year," Mr. Ruttenberg declared.

"The proposed wage increase for which the steel union leaders are now threatening to strike in no way will remove the steelworkers' heads from the guillotine of unemployment," he said.

"What the steelworkers need more than higher wages is full-time work, and steady pay, the year around."

Mr. Ruttenberg predicted that the annual wage is coming. "The commercial practice of 'buy now and pay later' is one of the irresistible forces that will compel the steel industry leaders to advance an annual wage system," he said.

Ruttenberg criticized David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers of America, for "sidetracking the dynamic concept of the annual wage."

"There is a mutuality of interest between the steel union leaders and the leaders of the steel industry to free the necks of steelworkers from the guillotine of unemployment.

"The economic provisions of collective bargaining contracts have grown like Topsy. The time cannot long be delayed when industry and labor leaders will have to put into rational order the hodgepodge of economic benefits. They are closer to the annual wage than they realize," Mr. Ruttenberg concluded.

WELFARE CAPITALISM

"The labor leaders no longer have an industrial monopoly in the field of people leadership. The leaders of industry are no less interested in people, and they are in the process of shedding their old straitjacket concepts of free enterprise for the developing concepts of welfare capitalism," he observed.

"To earn a sustaining profit industry must operate on ninety percent-plus of capacity, and to accomplish this it must promote the welfare of everybody all of the time. This is the motivating force behind welfare capitalism," Mr. Ruttenberg contended.

INFLATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

He described "irresistible forces at work that are compelling the development of a system of compensation that ties wage rate increases, and all economic benefits, to a comprehensive measurement of actual productivity gains."

Ruttenberg criticized Roger Blough and Joe Block, Board Chairmen respectively of U. S. Steel and Inland Steel, and Dave McDonald for "staging a repeat performance of the debate that they have put on for the public in previous contract renewal years, namely:

"Resolved: Are steel wages the chicken or the egg?"

He said: "The steel industry and steel union will have to quit playing football with wage-price inflation, and create a workable productivity system for resolving their economic differences in the public interest."

"Wage-Rate increases should be tied to a comprehensive measurement of productivity. This will stimulate an increase in the rate of productivity in industry each year, and bring 'creeping inflation' or the chronic wage-price spiral to an end," Ruttenberg claimed.

"The best and fastest way to get a full measurement of productivity is to direct the attention of management and union negotiators in collective bargaining conferences to this basic problem." he said.

"I direct Dave McDonald's attention to this task. And I say to Roger Blough, Joe Block and the other steel company leaders that either you work out voluntarily with the union a productivity system for raising wages, or the Federal Government will do it for you." Ruttenberg said.

Ruttenberg pointed out that "both sides are violently opposed to the entire idea and principle of tying wages to productivity, although each gives lip service to the idea. And each produces statistics to serve its respective partisan position by selecting base periods that produce the desired statistical results on productivity."

"The unions want wage increases whether productivity goes up or not. The industry leaders want to hold wage increases down when productivity goes up too fast or too much." he observed.

Ruttenberg added: "Fortunately, irresistible forces are at work compelling the adoption of the principle of wages and prices being tied to productivity."

ADMINISTERED WAGE INCREASES

"Administered prices in steel rest on a supporting system of administered wage increases," Ruttenberg said.

"Not only are prices in this and other concentrated industries administered upwards in the face of slack demand, as in 1958, but as the Cost of Living Index goes up the steelworkers, and their fellow workers in a dozen other basic industries, automatically are administered a compensating wage increase." he observed.

"Dave McDonald has negotiated his steelworkers way out on the end of a weak limb. They are special privileged people, immune to inflation. Their wages are automatically raised everytime that prices go up. No longer are they suffering underdogs. While Dave McDonald argues that wage increases do not require compensating price increases, the fact is that he cannot stop prices from going up after he gets his members a wage raise. And he does not have to worry. His members' wages go up automatically with rising prices.

Ruttenberg added: "This is a good deal for those who have it, and while it lasts. It represents a very substantial vested interest in the status quo of collective bargaining. But its days are numbered, because it is in violent conflict with the public interest."

He continued: "Roger Blough and Joe Block cannot attack this vested interest of Dave McDonald, because in so doing they expose their own system of administered prices, under which their companies are able to raise their prices to protect them against higher costs.

"The net result is that the public pays. President Eisenhower and Senator Kefauver have each told Blough, Block and McDonald that they cannot expect the public to keep on paying indefinitely." Ruttenberg concluded.

"As the welfare-capitalism leaders retire the free-enterprise leaders of industry, the mantle of leadership in the field of collective bargaining will fall to these newer, bolder, and younger industry leaders.

"Their job, among other things, will be to get the labor leaders to return to the original purpose of the labor movement; namely, to promote the welfare of everybody and not just the select members of bargaining units," he said.

"The theme of my talk is that an understanding of the historic process in development is the "Key To Survival For The Leaders of Labor and Industry."

"Those leaders of labor unions and of corporations who do not comprehend the meaning of the current historical development, it seems clear to me, will be displaced by leaders who do," Ruttenberg ended.

F I N I S

LEADERSHIP IN STEEL

by

Harold J. Ruttenberg

May 7, 1959

The Personnel and Industrial Relations Association of Southern California has invited me to speak on "the importance of developing effective and responsible leadership in business and labor organizations.

1. -- "with emphasis placed upon recognizing the necessity for maintaining our free enterprise system,"

and to emphasize

2. -- "the importance of developing the kind of business and labor leadership that will be able to cope with present and future problems in labor-management relations,"

and to emphasize

3. -- "the vital necessity of instilling solidarity of purpose to overcome internal tensions such as labor strife."

I shall speak about business and labor leadership in general, with special attention to leadership in the basic steel industry today, because it is in steel where both the industry and labor leaders are currently up at bats.

First a word about myself.

For a dozen years from 1934 to 1946, I was in the steelworkers' union.

Since 1946 I successively have been an executive vice-president of a basic steel company, the owner-President of a machinery manufacturing company, and now the manager-President of that same company.

My deep concern with fundamentals compelled me to throw off the yoke of partisanship, and forced me to end my labor career in 1946 after a dozen years of devoted service to the nation's steelworkers.

While I have been on the other side of the fence during the last thirteen years, my uncompromising attention to fundamentals has prevented me from becoming a partisan for management or industry.

The yoke of partisanship is not for me. I cannot return to partisanship for the nation's steelworkers anymore than I can become a partisan for the steel industry.

Philip Murray, the late, great President of the United Steelworkers of America, defined my role when I resigned in June, 1946. He wrote that I work to "build up those fine constructive labor-management relations that ought to prevail in the American industry."

This has been my consistent motivation ever since.

I am vitally interested in the progressive development of both the basic steel industry and the people who make it tick.

These people -- the union leaders and steel management -- are being driven by the same forces toward unified concepts, because they have to make the industry tick for the benefit of everybody, not just themselves.

I am striving to formulate a unitary concept* that reconciles the practical politics of the union and management and of the politics between each of these power centers in steel. This requires the building of a hierarchy of power to which each must submit and within which each must carry out its special responsibilities. The form is a substantially altered collective bargaining contract that solves the problems of unemployment, inflation, and the other chronic causes of tension between labor and management.

* In this effort I am indebted to Lancelot Law Whyte, author of The Next Development In Man, Henry Holt & Company, 1948, and Every Man Looks Forward, ditto, and to Karl Bostrom, Vice President, Bostrom Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who first called my attention to the work of this brilliant British physicist.

My attitude toward the development of perpetually improving labor-management relations in industry, and in basic steel in particular, is not "A Plague On Both Your Houses."

It is: "God Bless Both Your Houses."

Irresistible forces have been at work for the last several decades of time to weld these two contending houses together into a joint house with:

1. A common purpose and objectives, and
2. A Mutually agreeable collective bargaining contract spelling out HOW each member of the Joint House of Labor and Management shall work to achieve the common purpose and to advance their common objectives.

Leadership is the key to the Joint House.

Wherein are the steel labor leaders and the leaders of the steel companies deficient and proficient?

There are two major components of leadership.

One is techniques. The other is content.

David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers of America, has long since mastered the techniques of leadership. He speaks fluently, has an excellent television personality, is gifted with a natural flair for public attention, and has displayed a fairly good sense of timing. While the rating is high in leadership techniques, McDonald and his associate union leaders -- as I shall shortly discuss -- do not rate very high in leadership content. They have done very little new thinking in the last quarter of a century, and they suffer from an allergy to new ideas.

I am finding the steel company leaders much more receptive to newer ideas. They know that a collective bargaining contract that was formulated to meet the problems of the 1930s is inadequate in the 1960s.

The steel union leaders today are really quite a conservative crowd, and have a vital interest in preserving the status quo. But forces are at work -- as I shall attempt to show -- that will make them embrace some new ideas, as abruptly and as substantially as the leaders of the steel industry had to do back in the heyday of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the nineteen thirties.

The leaders of the steel companies do not rate as high as Dave McDonald and his associates on the techniques of leadership, but their rating on the content of leadership is rising above that of steel union leaders.

On the public platform -- in the daily press, over radio, and on the television picture tube -- the leaders of the steel firms are outclassed by Dave McDonald. He outtalks, outacts, and outperforms Roger Blough, Cliff Hood, Tom Patten, Ave Adams, and Joe Block, the leaders of U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Jones and Laughlin, and Inland Steel who have been taking turns at engaging Dave McDonald in public debate.

It is not my purpose to lecture these Board Chairmen and Presidents of the key steel companies on the techniques of leadership. I have only one comment. It is encouraging to see them occasionally leave their paneled, private offices to appear on the public rostrum. Practice makes perfect, so that the more often that they publicly unveil themselves the more effective they will become.

It is unfortunate that so many of their public appearances come after Billion Dollar newspaper ads by Dave McDonald and invitations from United States Senators. Leadership is a 365-day-a-year job, and not a part-time task to be engaged in when collective bargaining contracts are being renegotiated and U. S. Senators are holding public hearings.

I consider myself a leader in thought and ideas, and I work at it day in and day out. In 1955 I advanced a practical program for an annual wage system of pay, and in 1958 I spelled out a program for tying wages to productivity. Both ideas have received widespread attention, and together provide the basis for modernizing collective bargaining contracts to meet the vastly changed conditions of the 1960s and the decades ahead.

Progress in the field of labor-management relations is dependent upon raising the content of leadership in both unions and industry.

Let us first analyze the forces at work that are welding together the houses of steel labor and steel management.

The purpose and objectives of the United Steelworkers of America and of United States Steel are in the process of merging together.

What is the basic purpose of Dave McDonald and the Steelworkers' Union? It is to promote the welfare of the union members and their families; to enrich the dignity of their labor; to increase their leisure time and enlarge their capacities to enjoy their lives as well as their work; and to help them achieve freedom from want and freedom from fear.

This basic purpose of the union was a radical program when it was conceived by the pioneer labor leaders over a hundred years ago. And it was a dynamic program a quarter of a century ago when Roosevelt and Congress gave the labor unions the necessary political and legal support to begin to impose it upon industry.

But during the past twenty-five years there has been a two-pronged development of the greatest significance affecting this program.

The union leaders have abandoned, sidetracked or neglected essential features of their original basic purpose.

At the same time, the leaders of industry have begun to incorporate the original basic purpose of the union into management's integrated social philosophy.

While Dave McDonald has been trimming down his union's original basic purpose as, for example, sidetracking the dynamic concept of the annual wage, the steel industry has been developing an integrated social philosophy for management that is embracing the concept of promoting the welfare of its employees and all of the essential features inherent in this concept.

This historic trend, as I see it, cannot be stopped. As management is perfecting its integrated social philosophy, the unions are standing still and backsliding on their program. This means that the initiative in labor-management relations is shifting from the labor leaders to the leaders of industry. In steel, management will be advancing the new ideas while Dave McDonald and his associates will be engaging in rearguard strikes to defend the status quo in which they have such a vested interest today.

The next development in collective bargaining will be management forcing upon the labor leaders the original basic union program from which the labor leaders have been retreating.

So much for the general statement of my case.

Let us proceed with two specific, emotionally-charged, current problems of collective bargaining that contain evidence in support of the thesis that the houses of labor and management are being welded together.

The first is chronic and recurrent unemployment. The second is inflation. I shall discuss each one within the framework of the historic development that I have described as being in process.

UNEMPLOYMENT

It will come as a shock and a surprise for Roger Blough of U. S. Steel, Joe Block of Inland Steel and the other steel industry leaders to learn that they will be advancing a program for the adoption of an annual wage. And Dave McDonald and his associates will be embarrassed to hear that they will be conducting a strike against the annual wage. But so be it. 1959 is not the year, but the year is not far away.

And the annual wage,- a system providing 52 regular, steady paychecks a year - will win out, because real, effective, consumer purchasing power can be raised faster and higher by providing assured incomes the year around, than by merely raising wage rates.

Today the steelworkers do not need an increase in wage rates nearly as much as they need steady jobs with 52 regular paychecks a year on which they can count, week in and week out.

Dave McDonald sold the steelworkers into ten to twenty additional years of fear of unemployment when he abandoned the dynamic concept of the Annual Wage, and accepted in its place the S.U.B. program -- supplemental private payments to public unemployment benefits -- which is merely another five-cent fringe increase.

The hollowness of the S.U.B. program has been painfully revealed during the 1957-58 Decession. And the inadequacy of the S.U.B.idea is exposed further by the unemployed steelworkers left in the wake of the current steel recovery.

The proposed wage increase for which the steel union leaders are now threatening to strike in no way will remove the steelworkers' heads from the guillotine of unemployment.

No matter how large a wage increase Dave McDonald wins in 1959 the sharp edges will not be dulled from "layoff" notices or "cut backs to three and four day week" announcements.

What the steelworkers need more than higher wages is full-time work and steady pay the year around.

A full years work for the average steelworker in 1959 -- on present wage rates -- adds up to an annual gross income of $7,608.64. And he does not have to work 52 forty-hour weeks to gross such annual earnings. He gets paid an average of $3.658 an hour for 2,080 hours, when he is employed a full year, but only has to work 1,944 hours, or less than 49 forty-hour weeks to earn $146.32 gross for 52 weeks a year. He averages two weeks paid vacation and seven paid holidays a year. These and other fringe benefits add up to $690.56 a year, or nine percent of gross annual income when fully employed.

The steelworkers themselves would settle for this annual income today. They need, and want, freedom from the fear of unemployment.

At the same time the leaders of the steel industry, and all other industries, are under a growing pressure to abolish chronic unemployment for three basic reasons:

1. -- The big steel using industries, like auto, housing and appliances, are compelled to sell a large portion of their finished products on time; for regular weekly or monthly installments, payable week in and month out, the whole year long. This commercial practice of "buy now and pay later" is one of the irresistible forces that will compel the steel industry leaders to advance an annual wage system.
2. -- The free enterprise system leaders have to solve the problem of chronic unemployment to enable them to sell their system to the uncommitted peoples of the world who are shopping for an economic system under which they can enjoy freedom from want and freedom from fear.
3. -- For the United States of America to win the economic war against the Soviets, its free enterprise leaders have to eliminate the waste of unemployment and partially utilized or idle industrial capacity, because the Soviets use all of their productive capacity all of the time.

There is a mutuality of interest between the steel union leaders and the leaders of the steel industry to free the necks of the steelworkers from the guillotine of unemployment. I have described all too briefly some of the irresistible economic and political forces that are at work welding Dave McDonald and Roger Blough into leaders of a joint house to promote the development of a system of annual pay for steelworkers.

I want to mention one more of these irresistible forces. It is welfare capitalism, because old engine Charley Wilson was right when he said, "For years I thought what was good for our country was good for General Motors, and vice versa."

The leaders of the steel industry and of the other segments of free enterprise have long since been unable to earn profits by exploiting workers. The only way that they can earn a sustaining profit is by operating their mines, mills and factories at ninety percent-plus of capacity, and to accomplish this they have to promote the welfare of everybody all of the time. This is the motivating force that is forging the integrated social philosophy of management, and is behind welfare capitalism.

The labor leaders no longer have an industrial monopoly in the field of people leadership. The leaders of industry are no less interested in people, and they are in the process of shedding their old straitjacket concepts of free enterprise for the developing concepts of welfare capitalism.

My generation is now beginning to take over the reins of leadership. During the next ten to twenty years the newer and younger leaders of industry increasingly will be preaching and practicing the following basic purpose for welfare capitalism:

> To promote the welfare of everybody; to enrich the dignity of man; to increase the leisure time of everybody and to enlarge human capacities to drink up and contribute to the developing American culture; to assist everybody to achieve and enjoy freedom from poverty of the body, the soul, and the mind; and to have freedom from fear.

The labor and industry leaders are closer to the annual wage than they realize. The economic provisions of collective bargaining contracts have grown like Topsy. The time cannot long be delayed when industry and labor leaders will have to put into rational order the hodgepodge of economic benefits contained in these collective bargaining agreements.

Over three years ago ("Pay By The Year," Harper's Magazine, December 1955) I proposed that all of economic provisions of the steel wage contract be rolled into one ball of wax, and out of them a Pay By The Year program be fashioned that, at the end of five years, would guarantee all employees with one or more years of seniority fifty-two full forty-hour weekly pay checks each year.

In 1962, or 1965 at the latest, steel management will have to advance a pay-by-the-year proposal that will tie all of the dollars-and-cents provisions of its wage contract together. This will require the union leaders to accept greater responsibilities which they -- like all defenders of a status quo -- can be expected to resist with a prolonged strike, because they have a vested interest in trying to perpetuate the obsolete, irrational hodgepodge of collective bargaining economic clauses that have been negotiated during the last quarter of a century.

But, with arms swinging, legs kicking, and voices shouting, Dave McDonald and his associates will be pulled into the nineteen sixties, just like Tom Girdlar, Ernie Wier, and Sewell Avery were pulled into the 1930s and 1940s by irresistible forces that are always at work bringing changes into a world resenting change, but a world unable to resist constantly, developing changes.

INFLATION

McDonald and Blough-Block and associates are currently staging a repear performance of the debate that they have put on for the public in previous contract renewal years, namely:

Resolved: Are steel wages the chicken or the egg?

Both the union and industry leaders in the steel industry have failed to develop a mutually acceptable formula for equitably distributing the proceeds of production between workers, owners, and consumers. But irresistible forces are at work that are compelling the development of a system of compensation that ties wage rate increases, and all economic benefits, to a comprehensive measurement of actual productivity gains.

McDonald found this out a few months ago when Senator Kefauver, A Democratic friend of labor, publicly told him that his union should confine its wage demands to the rise in productivity.

Blough-Block and associates learned this same hard truth a few weeks ago when President Eisenhower, a Republican friend of industry, publicly told the steel companies to settle with the union "in such a way that the price is not compelled to go up."

In 1959 McDonald and Blough-Block and associates again can squeeze by without coming to grips with the problem that both the President and Senator Kefauver have pointed up. But when the union is once more in a strong bargaining position, as it is likely to be in 1962, the steel industry and steel union will have to quit playing football with wage-price inflation, and create a workable productivity system for resolving their economic differences in the public interest.

Let us now look at the historical development of wage rate increases under collective bargaining in steel.

Administered prices in steel rest on a supporting system of administered wage increases.

Not only are prices in this and other concentrated industries administered upwards in the face of slack demand, as in 1958, but as the Consumer's Price Index, popularly miscalled the Cost of Living Index, goes up the steelworkers, and their fellow workers in a dozen other basic industries, automatically are administered a compensating wage increase.

Since 1956 steel wages have risen over sixty cents an hour. Seventeen cents, or 27% of this increase, resulted from the automatic cost-of-living wage increase clause. Steel first adopted this system of administered wage increases in 1956, but auto and other "administered-price" industries have had it for several years.

Last year auto extended it for three more years. This system of administered wage increases, which works even in the midst of widespread unemployment, is up for a three-year renewal at mid-year in steel.

The steel industry will agree to renew the automatic C of L increase clause, because it has become an integral part of its parallel system of administered prices. Steel's ability to raise prices even when demand is declining is an administered price system in which the steelworkers union has a vested interest. Because if the steel firms could not up their prices regardless of the level of demand, the steel union could not up wages no matter what the level of demand may be for workers.

The Achilles' heel in the union's program had been the fact that money wage increases secured for their members were depreciated, if not negated, by rising prices. After several rounds of such money wage increases and price rises in the Forties and Fifties, especially when union members had to strike for long periods, the wives and then the members themselves began to complain about the wooden nickels and tin dimes that their leaders were getting them.

So the union leaders decided to protect their members' money wage increases against the debilitating effects of higher prices and a constant increase in the cost of living by providing automatic cost-of-living increases in the bargaining contract.

Union members in the basic industries now enjoy the special privilege of having their wages insulated against the erosion of higher living costs. While every other American continues to be exposed to the ravages of rising prices, union members are now able to sustain their real income. Any price rises that follow their money wage increases no longer come out of their pockets. Their labor leaders have put the silver back in their wooden nickels and tin dimes.

Each time wage increases not justified by productivity are followed by price rises the unions are robbing and plundering those Americans who live on fixed incomes. By pursuing an unchanging collective bargaining program through rapidly changing decades, the labor unions have converted a socially and economically constructive program of collective bargaining into a razor-sharp instrument for

robbing the retired, aged, widows and orphans, schoolteachers, scientists, and all the millions of other Americans who do not enjoy the privilege of automatic protection against increases in their cost of living.

On the other hand, the steel firms for years have insulated themselves against the debilitating effects of higher labor costs by raising factory prices -- irrespective of the demand -- and making them stick, i.e. through administered prices.

Let me hasten to emphasize that the mere elimination of the automatic cost-of-living wage increase clause is not the solution. There is no justice in denying union members insulation against rising prices, while their employers can insulate themselves against higher labor costs by arbitrarily increasing factory prices.

I do not believe that the companies and unions in the basic industries can for long sustain their positions of insulation against the debilitating effects of higher prices and increased wage costs, while the rest of the 175 million Americans are exposed to the ravaging effects of spiraling wages and prices.

Administered steel price increases, together with automatic C of L wage increases and enforced wage rate increases during depressed employment periods, are two sides of the same coin.

The whole coin should be recast.

Sumner H. Slichter, the Lamont University Professor at Harvard, believes that we have no choice except to live with this coin that he calls "creeping inflation." (The New York Times Magazine, March 8, 1959). I am not so pessimistic, since I helped in the casting of the coin and therefore believe that it can be recast.

Dr. Slichter stoically accepts the status quo. He says, "... slow inflation must be expected to continue more or less indefinitely (because of) ... the strong tendency for labor costs to rise faster than output per man-hour."

And he concludes his case by arguing that the only way wages "could be prevented from outrunning output per man-hour" is "if the bargaining power of unions were weakened and the bargaining power of employers strengthened by the maintenance of a fairly high rate of unemployment."

Dr. Slichter rejects this alternative, because "fostering unemployment in order to keep wages from outrunning productivity ... would mean retarding the growth of the economy."

He concludes that "the community must decide which it prefers ... maximum growth (or) ... stable prices."

I agree that our first objective is maximum growth. I reject the defeatist philosophy that "the conflict between maximum growth and stable prices is real." In fact, maximum growth can only be achieved by maximizing productivity.

When I was the Research Director of the Steelworkers' Union, and during the thirteen years since, I have proposed that the economic coin of collective bargaining be recast into a new mold.

Wage-rate increases should be tied to a comprehensive measurement of productivity. This will stimulate an increase in the rate of productivity in industry each year, and bring "creeping inflation" or the chronic wage-price spiral to an end.

I have been urging the leaders of industry to propose the following program to their employees and their unions, which I first detailed last year at a meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board (January 17, 1958) in New York.

PREAMBLE

We are continually interested in raising the real income of our employees, no less than you and your unions are interested in raising your real plane of living. We can only do this in the future by joining hands to increase productivity.

We are unable to increase productivity fast enough through automation alone. We are compelled to pass on as higher prices that portion of increased wage costs that cannot be absorbed through higher productivity. You are insulated against these compulsory price increases because your wages are increased automatically as the cost of living goes up. This places both of us in an untenable position with the other 175 million Americans. We, therefore, propose:

PROPOSAL

1. To pay higher wages for more production.

2. To allocate the maximum capital that our resources permit for the purchase and installation of equipment to increase production.

3. To provide the best management that we can develop to manage equipment, materials, and human physical and mental efforts to increase production.

4. To organize practical means through which all employees will be able to cooperate with management to increase production in such a way as to release the full inherent creativeness of every human being who is a member of our managerial and operating organizations.

5. To enlarge existing, and create new, training schools for the dual purpose of operating and maintaining new equipment at maximum production, and retraining for new positions those managerial and operating employees whose old positions have been replaced by new equipment or methods.

6. To negotiate with you, through your unions, a practical measurement of increased production so that we can pay productivity wage increases semiannually to the extent that production has been increased. This measurement of production shall give the proper weight to the components of increased production, namely:

   The physical and mental performance of employees.

   The investment of capital.

   The contributions of management through improved methods and practices and other managerial skills.

   The contributions of employees resulting from their cooperation with management to increase production.

   The effect of the volume of production or the percentage of capacity operations.

   The product mix.

   The effect of new materials and the quality of raw materials.

   The effect of increases or decreases in the amount and price of purchased goods and services.

7. To pay one-half of the semiannual productivity wage increases in direct wages and to place the other half in a separate fund to increase fringe benefits as shall be negotiated annually with your unions.

This proposal has the following objectives:

The objective for you (the employees) is to increase your real purchasing power, and to enable you to increase your earnings by increasing production.

The objective for us (the management) is to absorb wage increases through increased production, and to stabilize and/or lower the factory prices of our products.

The objective for our customers is to enable them to enjoy a portion of the benefits of increased production through higher quality and/or lower prices, as well as new products.

The objective for our stockholders is first to assure the rate of return that they now receive on their investment, and also to enable them in the future to enjoy a portion of the benefits of increased production through higher dividends.

The objective for all is to assure the equitable distribution of the proceeds of increased production to employees, management, customers and stockholders.

Your unions are misleading you and the public by the use of an outmoded measurement of productivity. Output per man-hour does not measure all of the components of productivity. Productivity reflects much more than just the performance of employees. Your unions should not claim all the benefits of increased productivity, as these benefits should also be distributed equitably to the stockholders who supply the capital, the managers who provide management, and the customers who support our business.

One of the biggest brakes on increased productivity in many departments of far too many mines, mills and plants is the pegging of production. And this practice is condoned, if not encouraged, by too many union representatives in far too many places. We recognize that management policies and actions are a factor in employees' pegging output at arbitrary levels. This is obviously among the first problems that will have to receive our joint attention under this proposal.

We shall approach the negotiation of the proposal with an open mind, and in a fair spirit of cooperation. But the one fundamental on which we must not compromise is that money wage increases shall be tied to increased production.

In the administration of this fundamental, we propose to give every employee the fullest opportunity to contribute toward higher productivity, so that he can earn more money by producing more goods.

We no longer accept the principle of increasing unionized employees' real incomes at the expense of the other 175 million Americans, who are not covered by collective bargaining. In this regard, we call your attention to the fact that today more Americans are living on salaries than on wages, and this trend toward more people on salaries is growing every year.

The heart of my proposal for a new program for collective bargaining is the measurement of the components of increased production. Man-hour output figures, which do not measure all of the components of productivity, are not enough. In my opinion, the best and fastest way to get a full measurement of productivity is to direct the attention of management and union negotiators in collective bargaining conferences to this basic problem.

I direct Dave McDonald's attention to this task. And I say to Roger Blough, Joe Block and the other steel company leaders that either you work out voluntarily with the union a productivity system for raising wages, or the Federal Government will do it for you.

The shocking fact is that a comprehensive measurement of productivity -- the effectiveness from year to year of the entire organization of a business -- exists, but neither side is prepared to use it. This is the annual profit and loss statement and the corporate balance sheet.

Collective bargaining negotiators will not use the corporate financial statement for two reasons. First, the union leaders and their members lack confidence in it because it is a unilateral document prepared solely by management.

But the second reason is more vital, since the leaders of industry are also opposed to using the corporate financial statement in the collective bargaining of wages.

Here is a comprehensive measurement of productivity that takes into account all factors of labor, management, raw material costs, capital investment, etc., but which both the union and industry leaders reject.

Why?

Both sides are violently opposed to the entire idea and principle of tying wages to productivity, although each gives lip service to the idea. And each produces statistics to serve its respective partisan position by selecting base periods that produce the desired statistical results on productivity.

The industry leaders argue that profits -- or ability to pay higher wages -- are irrelevant, except when a company does not have the necessary profits to pay higher wages. Then profits and ability to pay are relevant, because the company cannot afford to raise wages.

On the other side, the union leaders argue the very opposite. They claim that profits or ability to pay are irrelevant when a company lacks the ability to raise wages. The union leaders only claim that profits are relevant when they are high enough to pay higher wages.

Neither side is willing to have wages fluctuate with profits. And productivity and profits are measurements of the same thing, namely: the total effectiveness of the given business.

We therefore have two difficulties in adopting a productivity wage system into collective bargaining contracts. One is the technical problem of constructing a mutually acceptable comprehensive measurement of productivity. The other is the opposition to the principle and idea of productivity being the controlling factor in determining wage changes.

The unions want wage increases whether productivity goes up or not. The industry leaders want to hold wage increases down when productivity goes up too fast or too much.

Fortunatsly, irresistible forces are at work compelling the adoption of the principle of wages and prices being tied to productivity.

The union and industry leaders will voluntarily adopt this principle in collective bargaining, and work it out in practical terms. Or they will do it by Government and/or Congressional edict. But do it they will, and the time is not far distant.

Dave McDonald has negotiated his steelworkers way out on the end of a weak limb. They are special privileged people, immune to inflation. Their wages are automatically raised every time that prices go up. No longer are they suffering underdogs. While Dave McDonald argues that wage increases do not require compensating price increases, the fact is that he cannot stop prices from going up after he gets his members a wage raise. And he does not have to worry. His members' wages go up automatically with rising prices.

This is a good deal for those who have it, and while it lasts. It represents a very substantial vested interest in the status quo of collective bargaining. But its days are numbered, because it is in violent conflict with the public interest.

Roger Blough and Joe Block cannot attack this vested interest of Dave McDonald, because in so doing they expose their own system of administered prices, under which their companies are able to raise their prices to protect them against higher costs.

The net result is that the public pays. President Eisenhower and Senator Kefauver have each told Blough, Block and McDonald that they cannot expect the public to keep on paying indefinitely.

Both the union and industry leaders have argued back that the Government should keep hands off. Dave McDonald has been less polite, and told the Senator to "keep his nose out of my business."

In this intemperate display, McDonald has put his union in the position of saying, "The public be damned."

It is unbecoming a twentieth century labor leader to be mimicking the nineteenth century robber baron who first said, "The Public Be Damned."

On the other hand Roger Blough, U. S. Steel's Board Chairman, has called upon his fellow industry leaders and upon the union to "search for a better way now" to resolve the two basic problems of collecting bargaining. These are:

1. How to determine the equitable distribution of increased production to workers, stockholders, and consumers? and
2. How to pay workers their fair share so as to maximize their family security and their effective purchasing power?

The historic development that I have described as being in process contains the answer to these twin problems, namely:

1. A system of remuneration based upon the establishment of a comprehensive measurement of productivity, which will determine both the level of wages and prices.
2. An annual wage system of compensation that assures workers 52 steady, weekly pay checks a year.

As the welfare-capitalism leaders retire the free-enterprise leaders of industry, the mantle of leadership in the field of collective bargaining will fall to these newer, bolder, and younger industry leaders.

Their job, among other things, will be to get the labor leaders to return to the original basic purpose of the labor movement; namely, to promote the welfare of everybody and not just the select members of bargaining units.

History is on the side of these newer leaders of welfare capitalism, because their success will be dependent upon practicing the following operating principle:

To operate at a sustaining profit industry has to promote the welfare of everybody.

As the labor leaders are led to return to their original basic purpose, the two contending houses of industry and labor will be welded into a joint house under a leadership with a common purpose, and dedicated to the same fundamental objectives.

This is the historic process at work in American industry, and I have tried to summarize some of the irresistible forces behind this development into the future.

The theme of your conference is, "Leadership --- Key To Survival."

The theme of my talk is that an understanding of the historic process in development is the "Key To Survival For The Leaders of Labor and Industry."

Those leaders of labor unions and of corporations who do not comprehend the meaning of the current historical development, it seems clear to me, will be displaced by leaders who do.

F I N I S

Ruttenberg, Stanley

May 12, 1959

Mr. Stanley H. Ruttenberg
Director, Department of Research
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 Sixteenth Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ruttenberg:

Thank you for your gracious letter of May 6. I was, as you assumed, working from The New York Times, in an effort to give wider circulation to the findings of the American Assembly. I should of course have worked from the original document. Thank you for your kind comments and for putting me straight.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

(dictated by Mr. Murrow and signed in his absence in Washington)

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

May 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As one of the participants in the American Assembly sessions at Arden House last weekend, I want to say that I thought you did a top flight job on Monday, May 4, in summarizing the results of the conference. A fairer, more impartical and more thorough job could not have been done.

I only regret that you did not have available, at the time you did your summary, the half dozen or so paragraphs which precede the thirteen point policy recommendations.

The New York Times printed only the thirteen points. The paragraphs preceding these points indicate: "There was consensus that the rate of growth in the American economy should be increased, even if this interferes with the full attainment of other economic goals. This would mean a 4 or 5 percent rate instead of the more recent low rates."

I point out these two statements because they certainly underlie the first policy point in which you indicate that the Assembly did not specifically point out the proposed rate of growth. This is true; they did not do so in the policy recommendations, but they did in the preceding paragraphs.

Aside from this, let me congratulate you on doing such an excellent summary in a few short minutes.

Sincerely,

Stanley H. Ruttenberg
Director, Department of Research

oeiu #2 afl-cio

Ruwitch, Lee

February 10, 1959

Dear Lee:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of Bart Toppan's letter to Mike Horton telling of the amount of promotion done by WTVJ on THE LOST CLASS OF '59.

I think you did a magnificent job. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lee Ruwitch
WTVJ
Post Office Box 2770
Miami 31, Florida

mcc

WTVJ

From the Desk of
LEE RUWITCH

1/22

Ed Murrow
CBS-TV

Here is how we promoted "Lost Class of '54".

Regards,
Lee Ruwitch

WTVJ CHANNEL 4 Ruwitch, Lee

P. O. BOX 2770 ◆ 316 N. MIAMI AVE.
MIAMI 31, FLORIDA

FRanklin 4-6262

January 22nd of
WTVJ's TENTH YEAR
1949 - 1959

COPY

Mr. Mike Horton
Director of Press Information
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mike:

Enclosed are tear sheets from the Miami Herald and the Miami News on the "Lost Class of '59". I feel that we got excellent coverage on this.

As I told you on the phone, WTVJ made an extensive mailing of a telegram calling attention to this program. This is the list as it was finally evolved.

All Churches and Synagogues	325
Principals of Dade County Schools	163
Dade County Social Studies and Civics Teachers	309
Dade County School Board	35
Dade County Citizens Committee for Better Schools	63
American Legion, Amvets & VFW Posts	63
Mayors	18
American Jewish Committee List	600
WTVJ Local Sponsor & Agency List	487
Miscellaneous	550

We invited several persons over to see the closed circuit preview last Thursday. Among those in attendance were Mayor High of Miami and Dr. Joseph Hall, Superintendent of Schools. I do know that Mayor High had an announcement of this program circulated to all city employees and that Dr. Hall had an announcement made of this program throughout the entire Dade County School system. In addition, the Dade County PTA put on a telephone campaign of their members informing them of the program.

All in all, regardless of ratings, I do feel that those persons in South Florida who will have a hand in shaping the destiny of our school system in the years ahead, were quite adequately informed of this special program and from having seen the preview, I feel sure that the program, in turn, will help them in

WTVJ CHANNEL 4

P. O. BOX 2770 ◆ 316 N. MIAMI AVE.
MIAMI 31, FLORIDA

FRanklin 4-6262

making their decisions as to what course South Florida will take with regard to its schools in the future.

All best wishes.

Cordially,

Bart Toppan,
Promotion Manager

BT:agj

COPY

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO A VERY IMPORTANT TELEVISION
WHICH WILL BE SEEN OVER WTVJ, CHANNEL 4 FROM 8 TO 9 P.M
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

THE PROGRAM "THE LOST CLASS OF '59" WILL FEATURE EDWARD
AND IS LARGELY AN EXAMINATION OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA SHOW
RESULTS OF THE INTEGREGATION CONTROVERSY. INTERVIEWS W
AND LEADING CITIZENS WILL BE SEEN TO SHOW CLEARLY THE E
CLOSED SCHOOLS AND GOV. J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR. OF VIRGI
ALSO BE INTERVIEWED BY MR. MURROW.

WE ARE PARTICULARLY PLEASED THAT CBS HAS SCHEDULED THIS
THE 8 TO 9 EVENING PERIOD ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21 AS T
AFFORD THE GREAT MAJORITY OF VIEWERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO
MOST TOPICAL PROGRAM.

SIGNED: LEE RUWITCH
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER
WTVJ, CHANNEL 4, MIAMI

1

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

	TIME FILED

ION PROGRAM
P.M. ON

ARD R.MURROW
HOWING THE
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S THIS HOUR WILL
TO VIEW THIS

Ruwitch, Lee

February 4, 1959

Dear Lee:

Many thanks for your nice letter of January 29th.

I am delighted to have your evaluation of the "Lost Class of '59." Judging by the over-all response, we feel that the amount of effort that went into the show was well spent.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lee Ruwitch
WTVJ Inc.
316 North Miami Avenue
Miami, Florida

mcc

WTVJ INC. 316 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA

CHANNEL 4 MIAMI

FRANKLIN 4-6262

FLORIDA'S FIRST TELEVISION STATION

January 29th of
WTVJ'S TENTH YEAR
1949 - 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We recently received a report from CBS on the number of CBS stations, and their locations, which carried your very fine program, "The Lost Class of '59". I personally was disappointed that all of the Southern States did not elect to program this most important show.

At WTVJ, the decision to carry this program was made within five minutes after it was first offered via TWX. This meant the pre-emption of a commercially important feature movie, which we normally run in that time period, but we felt so strongly that it was our civic responsibility to carry this program that there was really no decision to make.

At the closed circuit preview we were fortunate in having in attendance Mayor High of Miami and Dr. Joseph Hall, Superintendent of Schools for Dade County, in addition to 25 other civic leaders. The station sent out 3,000 pieces of direct mail to South Florida's opinion-makers to gain word-of-mouth advertising for the show.

The letters we have received indicate that the "Lost Class of '59" has caused many of our residents to take a long, hard look at the alternatives. The program may well mean the difference between open and closed schools in South Florida.

Again, this was a very excellent program; one that we at WTVJ were proud to have on our schedule.

Sincerely,

Lee Ruwitch

Lee Ruwitch,
Executive Vice President
and General Mgr.

LR:agj

CBS

Ryan, Wm. H.

February 9, 1959

Mr. William H. Ryan
Contact
The Tides Book Company Inc.
749 Bridgeway
Sausalito, California

Dear Mr. Ryan:

In reply to your letter of January 9, I should prefer not to do anything on the history of SEE IT NOW. Thank you very much for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

A JOURNAL OF NEW WRITING, ART, AND IDEAS
WILLIAM H. RYAN | PUBLISHER □ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

CONTACT

Dear Ed: I have my interest ME NEITHER F.F.

January 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Attached is a copy of CONTACT I. I hope you will find it of interest.

Being a former CBS-TV promotion man, I was very disheartened to hear of the cancellation of "See it Now". That news, plus your speech that THE REPORTER published last November suggested the subject of this letter.

We would very much like to do a comprehensive piece on the history of "See it Now". Such great moments were achieved with this series and format that it seems tragic that they be shelved without ceremony or possibly lost forever. It might be too, that a recitation of the series' greatness by an independant publication such as ours might serve to further the ideas expressed in your speech.

Such a piece would be treated as a fully illustrated, major feature and with the critical attention that CONTACT is receiving, I believe you and your associates would find it well worth while.

Our first print order was 10,000. Considered terribly optimistic by "the experts". This run is now almost sold out. I hope that by June, the issue I'd like to see such a feature in, our circulation should be in the 20,000 area.

May I hear from you regarding the possibilities of such an article. I think it would be tremendously effective for both your cause and ours.

With best personal regards,

William H. Ryan

William H. Ryan

WHR:jd

c/o THE TIDES BOOK COMPANY, INC., 749 BRIDGEWAY, SAUSALITO, CALIFORNIA, PHONE EDGEWATER 2-1188

Sausalito, California
July 1958

A JOURNAL OF NEW WRITING, ART, AND IDEAS
WILLIAM H. RYAN | PUBLISHER ☐ ~~THOMAS C. PATTON | EDITOR~~

CONTACT

PROSPECTUS

Hypothesis

There exists today a substantial and growing population of literate, curious adults whose needs are not being met by the mass circulation magazines. Neither are they served by esoteric or overly-precious "little magazines".

CONTACT will appeal to the kind of culture-hungry persons who have enthusiastically welcomed--and supported--FM radio. There will be a parallel: CONTACT's contents will be tasteful, pertinent and rewarding. Controversy and humor, cosmic proposition and satiric wit--all will have a place in CONTACT.

Conclusion

Primarily a review for those who do not read reviews, CONTACT's identity will come from clarity and tone. The tone will derive from high standards of writing and exposition. There will be no conventional limits on subject. The editors are prepared to give full range to ideas that may be alien to their own individual or collective thinking.

Published approximately quarterly, CONTACT will contain fiction, social and political comment, plays, poetry, original art and photography, criticism--in fact, anything of a truly dynamic nature that can be sewn between heavy 6 x 9 cover stock. We seek, foremost, unequivocal, basic social and political comment and analysis , handled with imagination (and, where appropriate, with wit) and obviously invested with honest, personal conviction.

Examples of articles already on hand: "How to be Sane Though Negro" by S. I. Hayakawa; "Zen--Can East Meet West?" by Alan Watts; "~~Anarchism at Mid-Century" by Kenneth Rexroth~~; and "Epic Theatre" by Mordecai Gorelik.

Such outstanding writers as Charles Beaumont, Ray Bradbury, Evan Connell, Robert Kirsch, Calvin Kentfield and William Saroyan will also be represented.

(CONTACT encourages new writers to submit manuscripts. However, little or no editorial comment will be offered by the editors, except toward acceptance.

c/o THE TIDES BOOK COMPANY, INC., 749 BRIDGEWAY, SAUSALITO, CALIFORNIA, PHONE EDGEWATER 2-1188

In the field of graphics, we will present a portfolio of 10 to 12 sketches and drawings by David Stone Martin with an introduction by the artist. . We are seeking a photo essay on "Henry Miller in Big Sur" by Georgia Longini. (Photography should be directed toward possible cover use or such photo essays where the subject is of first importance.)

We are encouraged to believe that CONTACT, as a lively, intelligent platform for contemporary ideas, will be a commercial as well as an artistic success. As Max Lerner told the American Librarians Convention in San Francisco this month, "There is a boom in the sales of thoughtful or 'egghead' literature".

Specifications

Size - Six inches by nine inches, two-color cover (design is currently being worked on by top commercial artists in both northern and southern California), 140 to 160 pages printed letterpress in South San Francisco. CONTACT will have the feel and appearance of a fine quality paperbound book. It is directed more to the bookshelf than the coffee table.

Distribution - CONTACT will take advantage of a revolutionary development in the publishing business--that of distributing through the "quality" (Anchor, Vintage, etc.) paperbound book wholesalers. Our major wholesaler alone has warehouses, serving nearly 10,000 bookstore outlets, in New York, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

Promotion - Because of the spirited nature of its contents, we feel CONTACT will receive unusually enthusiastic word-of-mouth promotion. To support and spur this essential promotion, we will use the advertising columns of such key media as the Saturday Review and The Nation, and submit each issue to book reviewers throughout the country. These efforts will be supplemented by the publisher's personal tour of universities, bookstores, etc. Tour will be coincidental with the first issue in the fall of 1958.

Staff - Publisher:	William H. Ryan Calvin Kentfield
Editors:	William H. Ryan, ~~Thomas C. Patton,~~ George C. Dorsey, Herbert W. Beckman
Contributing Editors:	Walter Van Tilburg Clark, R. H. Beloff
Art Directors:	Edwin Lee, Barney Wan
Contributing Art Director:	Robert Guidi

Saavedra, David

A Week In New York

A WITTY, INFORMATIVE, AND DESCRIPTIVE BOOK
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

DAVID SAAVEDRA
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
SACRAMENTO 2-3650

P. O. BOX 182, MURRAY HILL STATION
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

July 2, 1958

no interest
just file

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing your interest in current problems, I thought that you might consider the presentation on the screen of the tangled web of inter-American relations. Dr. Eisenhower will visit Central America by the middle of this month, so this is news.

The expose duly documented runs to 17 typewritten pages, double space, and under your skilfull treatment will be a scoop. It contains elements that could be dramatized easily because they are the essence of tragedy, the plight of people who live in bondage. The oppressors are mediaeval characters, dynastic dictators who are kept in power by the grace of a mighty power.

In the context of power politics the southern nations are merely geographical designations. But as suppliers of strategic materials to this country in war time, their role is tremendous. For this reason, the item dealing with the delivery of strategic materials is bound to have great repercussions and to force policy-makers to re-examine the system of alliances between a democracy and totalitarian regimes to forestall the danger.

Needless to say that I shall be delighted to cooperate in the preparation of graphic material- blown up maps, statistics, etc. to make the presentation more attractive.

Sincerely yours, D Saavedra

(David Saavedra)

Highlights: Alliances between U. S. and Latin American dictatorships- Threat to strategic materi ls in war time- Rise of dynastic dictatorships under U. S. periphere- Resemblances between hereditary Prime Ministers in Nepal and hereditary satraps in Nicaragua and Santo Domingo- U. S. ambassador cheerleader of the Venezuelan Gestapo- Dulles praises the fine policy system of Caracas- U. S. senior partner of the largest collection of dictatorships in the world-

BACKGROUND

David Saavedra, editor and publisher of "A WEEK IN NEW YORK", founder and leader of the "ABC Plan" to fight illiteracy in the world, and author of The Three Big Brothers (Jacob, Cagliostro, and Rasputin), psychology; Argentine Wool in Central Europe, economics; Sunday Meditations, philosophy; Geography of the thought, philosophy; The Golden Book, immigration and sociology; Bananas Gold and Silver, immigration and sociology; Trails to El Salvador, travel; Go South Young Man, political economy and sociology; A project for fighting illiteracy in the world (pamphlet). In preparation: Philosophy of History and Foreign Trade for the Millions.

EXCERPTS

"David Saavedra, a Latin American philosopher and political economist, one of the world's most traveled men, who has seen more lands, more mountains, more seas, and more rivers than Ulysses ever saw".

Honorable U. L. Burdick, Congressional Record, Washington, D.C.

* * *

"The author of this book is David Saavedra, economist, sociologist, philosopher, and linguist, who has made the world his home for the last 25 years". Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Travel Bureau, Washington, D.C.

DAVID SAAVEDRA
P. O. Box 182
Murray Hill Station
New York 16, N. Y.

Sachar, Dr. A. L.
Brandeis

August 25, 1959

Dear Dr. Sachar:

Many thanks for sending me the pictures taken at the Commencement festivities. They are a very nice memento of a pleasant occasion, and I am glad to have them.

Cordially yours,

Dr. A. L. Sachar, President
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

gw

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 27, 1959

Dear Ed:

You gave us one of the most stimulating planning sessions which we have had in the life of our young University. The ideas just poured out, but they were all part of a consistent pattern and we, therefore, came away from the conference with a concept which I think is original, viable and compatible with the objectives of our school.

After a discussion with my staff, I concluded that it might be better to postpone the next strategy session until the early fall. It would be too much of a rush to try to do this before you left for Europe and we probably would not be able to get the men, who would be valuable for our purposes, at such short notice. We shall, therefore, clear with your secretary towards the end of August in the hope that a good date can be worked out when you return.

One of the best things that has happened to us is the development of your warm interest in the program. After our session, I no longer fear that we may fall victim to doctrinaire discussions involving "ballets of bloodless categories."

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

A. L. Sachar

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

ALS:hf

Sachar

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted by your willingness to meet with me and some faculty members to discuss our projected advanced program in the Communications Arts. You will be back on the 20th. How about dinner at the Harmonie Club on Wednesday, July 22. We could get together about 6:30 and not make it too long an evening although there is much to cover! We'll call your secretary to try to confirm the date.

Cordially yours,

ALSachar

A. L. Sachar

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

als/sb

OK
confirmed

AL Sachar

f

June 26, 1959

Dr. A.L. Sachar
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Mass.

Dear Dr. Sachar:

I am ending my commitments here tonight, and will be out of the city until the third week in July (starting 20th). It is possible that we might be able to meet here during that week, if convenient to you. Perhaps you could suggest a time.

Sincerely yours,

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 23, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I shall not scold you for returning the expense check. We shall use it to augment our scholarship resources and you must know how deeply we appreciate your consideration.

I wonder if two or three members of my staff and I may impose upon you a little later in the summer, if you are to be in this country, for a conference on a program which we wish to develop at Brandeis for an Institute in the Communications Arts. We feel that this young University may be able to make an original contribution in this important field, linking the practitioner with the academician and integrating the skills in the Communications Arts with the insights which come from the major Social Sciences. We have had a two-day conference on the campus with a number of resource people who come from outstanding American universities and a few concepts have begun to jell. We want very much to talk them over with you. You have such a broad knowledge of the field that you can be most helpful, if we may intrude upon your time. Just tell me what time and date are most convenient and we shall, of course, work ourselves into your schedule in New York.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

A. L. Sachar

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

als/sb

Saerchinger
Cesar

CESAR SAERCHINGER
45 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

9 May 1958

Dear Ed,

It was good to hear from you, busy as you are, and I deeply appreciate your felicitations - deserved or otherwise. Once in a great while one comes near to achieving something which makes life worth while.

I have watched your triumphant progress across the TV screen and both Marion and I have been delighted by your sensational scoops and imaginative reporting of crucial events.

With all good wishes and warmest greetings to you and Janet.

Ever yours,

Cesar

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Saerchinger, C.

April 28, 1958

Dear Cesar:

This is a belated note to say two things: First, I am aware of the aid provided by you, or rather by your organization, for Mr. Van Cliburn, and secondly to tell you that I read your book on Schnabel with unmixed joy and satisfaction.

I started to leaf through it just because an old friend had written it, and found myself reading on page after page. It is one of the few things I have read in months that I didn't have to read, and I was richly rewarded. As you know, I am a musical moron, but that fact did not diminish my pleasure the least bit.

I congratulate you and I am in your debt.

As ever yours,

Mr. Cesar Saerchinger
113 West 57 Street
New York, New York

fc

INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
INCORPORATED

1 EAST 67TH STREET AT FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEHIGH 5-3400 • CABLE ADDRESS "INTERED"
Regional Offices: Washington, Chicago, Denver, Houston and San Francisco

April 21, 1958

Since so many inquiries have been received about the role of the Institute of International Education in the sponsorship of Mr. Van Cliburn and Miss Joyce Flissler as contestants in the recent International Tchaikovsky Piano and Violin Competition held in Moscow during March and April, a short statement of the sequence of events may be of interest .

In the fall of 1957 the International Tchaikovsky Competition Committee circulated to many schools of music in this country a brochure describing the event, together with entry blanks for those interested. In December, Dean Mark Schubart of the Juilliard School of Music indicated to the IIE that he thought the United States should be represented. It was agreed that the Institute would cooperate, and IIE formed a selection committee of five members to consider candidates. This committee consisted of:

Mr. David B. Wodlinger, IIE (chairman and coordinator)
Mr. Edwin Hughes, New York City (pianist and teacher)
Dean Mark Schubart, Juilliard School of Music
Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith, Curator of Music, New York Public Library
Mr. Isaac Stern (violinist)

A number of artists -- all of whom had to be between the ages of 18 and 30 -- were suggested and their qualifications were considered and evaluated by the Committee. Mr. Van Cliburn, pianist, of Kilgore, Texas, and Miss Joyce Fliessler, violinist, of New York City were invited to go to Moscow.

Inasmuch as the Soviet Government undertook to pay only the maintenance and return travel of contestants, the question of funds for travel to Moscow had to be resolved. The Institute approached Mr. Cesar Saerchinger, administrator of the Martha Baird Rockefeller Aid to Music Program and the committee of this organization agreed to provide $1,000 for each contestant to cover travel and incidental expenses to Moscow. Later, the committee added another $1,000 to take care of the expenses of Miss Flissler's accompanist, Miss Harriet Wingreen. Early in March the contestants left for Moscow. As is know, Mr. Cliburn placed first and Miss Flissler seventh.

In connection with this International Tchaikovsky contest, it should be noted that the contestant who placed ninth in the piano competition was Mr. Daniel Pollack of Los Angeles, California, one of those recommended by the Institute for a Fulbright award to Austria, where he is spending the academic year 1957 - 58 studying piano at the Vienna Academy of Music.

Sagall, S.

March 19, 1958

Dear Mr. Sagall:

Thank you for your letter of March 12th and for sending me the brochure describing the International Television University.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing this to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. S. Sagall
Teleglobe
Pay-TV System, Inc.
15 East 48th Street
New York, New York

mcc

TELEGLOBE
PAY-TV SYSTEM, INC.

15 EAST 48 STREET, NEW YORK 17
ELdorado 5-0010

K.O.

March 12, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I don't know whether you are for or against Pay-TV.

I feel, however, that I should bring to your attention the concept of the International Television University as a means of bridging the gap in education between this country and Soviet Russia.

I am enclosing herewith a brochure describing the International Television University, as well as some other pertinent literature.

Your views on the subject would be of inestimable value to me.

Yours sincerely,

S. Sagall

SS:rg/enc.

S. Sagall

January 21, 1958

Statement of Solomon Sagall, President of Teleglobe Pay-TV System, Inc. before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the subject of Subscription Television.

My name is Solomon Sagall and I reside at 124 West 79th Street, New York, New York. I am President and Founder of Teleglobe Pay-TV System, Inc. whose address is 15 East 48th Street, New York 17, New York.

Teleglobe Pay-TV System, Inc. has recently submitted to the Federal Communications Commission an entirely new system for subscription television.

BRIEF TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF THE TELEGLOBE PAY-TV SYSTEM

A basic feature of the Teleglobe system is that it does not take away the actual TV viewing channels from the public. Simply put, the Teleglobe system involves nothing more than the separation, at the television station, of the video signals from the audio signals. The regular video signals are broadcast over the air, in accordance with existing FCC engineering standards - free of any distortion, scrambling or degrading. The viewer in the home continues to see on his TV screen normal TV pictures free - as hitherto. The aural signals are not broadcast, they are diverted and sent uncoded from the TV station over telephone type wirelines via central switchboards to the individual Pay-TV subscribers in their homes. The wirelines in the subscriber's home are connected to the Teleglobe speaker, which is entirely independent of the TV receiver. A flick of the switch in the Teleglobe speaker connects the subscriber auto-

matically to the sound of the desired channel. Subscribers pay for the provision of the audio portion of the program only.

The Teleglobe system differs from other proposed methods of toll-TV in that:-

The Teleglobe system requires no modification of the transmitter or of the TV receiving sets.

The Teleglobe system requires no coding or decoding devices.

No extraneous gadgets are attached to the TV receivers; there is no tampering with or adjustment of the TV receiver.

The Teleglobe system does not add to the service problems of the TV receiver owner, nor does it increase servicing cost of the TV receiver.

The Teleglobe system does not encroach in any way upon the function and the position of the independent servicemen.

The Teleglobe system is equally applicable to black and white, as well as to color TV receivers.

The Teleglobe method of collection is simplicity itself. Central box-offices of the Teleglobe Pay-TV subscription network will handle billings by mail - either on a flat monthly fee, or on a "per program" basis. The subscriber to the Teleglobe system is not burdened with problems of seeking decoding cards, mailing them, or searching for coins.

To summarize, Teleglobe claims to be the only system conceived and designed for the economics of the American market. The techniques underlying the Teleglobe system have been fully evaluated. Discussions with the Telephone Companies have confirmed the thorough practicability of the system. The Teleglobe system is thus available for immediate introduction on the American market.

TELEGLOBE REQUESTS THE COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THE FCC AUTHORIZATION OF A TRIAL PERIOD FOR PAY-TV

Teleglobe Pay-TV System, Inc. joins the other proponents of Pay-TV, who have already submitted statements to the Committee, in giving full support to the decision of the Federal Communications Commission to authorize Pay-TV trials under the safeguards and regulations promulgated in the Ground Rules recently announced by the FCC. Teleglobe would like to submit but one basic observation: The question is no longer "Pay-TV or NO Pay-TV." The question is - is Pay-TV going to be transmitted over the air, or is it going to be transmitted over a coaxial cable network?

It is our opinion that the demand for Pay-TV is not something artificially created, something which is being foisted upon the American public.

The whole conception of Pay-TV is a natural result of dissatisfaction on the part of the American public, with the substandard, low-level, anemic programs that they have been offered for so many years. Some of the purveyors of TV entertainment have been treating the American public as immature children, dumping on the airwaves third-rate material, being only concerned with filling airtime.

Television has largely become a kind of a soporific, a mild narcotic having the effect of preventing the majority of the viewers from exercising their thinking faculties. Television, instead of being the most dynamic, most stimulating force towards creating interest in higher quality entertainment and culture, has had largely an opposite effect.

It is as a result of this situation that the demand for a competitive form of television, such as Pay-TV can provide, has arisen. This is a natural phenomenon. The demand for Pay-TV is bound to develop and grow in strength. Block Pay-TV over the air, and within a few years the country will be covered with a vast cable network.

We submit to the Committee that it is far wiser to let Pay-TV develop over the air, under the regulatory authority of the FCC, with its years of experience in public broadcasting services, than to aid and abet by negative action the growth of a cable Pay-TV network, which - at least in its early stages - would not be subject to Federal authority and regulation, unless additional Federal legislation is promulgated to meet the new situation. In short, it is our view that competition of Pay-TV to so-called free TV is bound to come. Such competition is healthy - and in the public interest. Blocking the FCC at this stage will only lead to a change in the mechanics, in the means of transmission of Pay-TV programs, but will not result in the suppression of Pay-TV.

Teleglobe Pay-TV System, Inc., accordingly, requests the Committee to give its wholehearted support to the decision of the FCC to authorize Pay-TV trials and thus to permit the customary free play of competitive forces, which is traditional in the American economy. Let the American public decide during the forthcoming three-year test period, whether it is willing and ready to pay for the special programs. Since the tests are

limited to Grade A areas where there are at least four TV stations, plenty of "free" programs will be available to compete with "Pay-TV" for public favor.

A NEW CONCEPT OF EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Convinced as we are that competition from "Pay-TV" will have a beneficial impact on the entire structure of TV programming - we take even a stronger view with regard to the part that "Pay-TV" can and should play in the education of the younger generation of Americans.

The American public recently received a terrific jolt when it learned that the Soviet Union was far ahead of the United States in scientific and technical education, as well as in the general level of education of the younger generation. This was the conclusion reached by the U.S. Office of Education in the recently published report on "Education in the U.S.S.R."

> "This is for the American people the most critical problem of all" - said the President of the United States a few days later in his speech in Oklahoma City on "Future Security."

There is an appalling shortage of classrooms, school plants, laboratory facilities and teaching personnel in the United States. The New York Times on Sunday, November 17, 1957, stated that "the teacher shortage now is 135,000, the classroom shortage 159,000" and that both deficits would mount sharply by 1965.

Billions are required to alleviate this situation. But money alone - even if appropriated by Congress - cannot provide the required facilities quickly enough. It will take years to build new classrooms, it will take years to train new teachers.

There is fortunately at the disposal of this nation - an immediate, most powerful weapon in the battle for supremacy of brainpower. This is - electronic teaching on a self-supporting basis, by means of Pay-TV.

Acutely conscious of the seriousness of the educational situation, as described above, and of the duty of every citizen to try to make a contribution to the solution of this problem, the Teleglobe Company has evolved a comprehensive plan for the creation of a new institution, namely, the International Television University. The detailed plan is being submitted to the Committee herewith.

The International Television University plan may be briefly summarized as follows:

a. The International Television University (later referred to as ITU) proposes by means of electronic teaching facilities of television to turn every home into a potential classroom. ITU will provide continuous TV instruction, uninterrupted by entertainment material or commercials.

b. ITU will provide courses to High School graduates for the purpose of getting college degrees. The degree would be conferred by existing institutions of higher learning, accredited universities and colleges.

c. The academic program would be drawn up by leading educators and would aim at a very high level of teaching. ITU would enroll top-level teaching personnel, indeed, the best brains of this country, specialists in each sphere, for its TV instruction courses.

d. ITU would cooperate with the existing colleges, which would supervise the TV students' homework and provide laboratory facilities in subjects, such as the sciences, where laboratory work has to supplement TV tuition.

Teleglobe has an interesting additional feature: A student can be actually graded instantaneously. An instructor giving a test shows or asks a question. The student then selects his answer and pushes a button on the Teleglobe speaker and the electronic impulse is registered for a final determination.

e. It has been stated that 47% of the High School graduates, with an I.Q. of 120 or better, fail to go on to college. It is quite possible that the need to earn a living during daytime may be a contributing factor. It is, therefore, proposed under the ITU plan to make available TV instruction for college degrees during evening hours as well as daytime hours.

f. Tuition fees in colleges have been continuously on the increase and as a result, college education may be prohibitive for many a High School graduate. A relatively low monthly tuition fee, to include supervision of homework, laboratory facilities of existing colleges, textbooks, etc. would be charged by means of Pay-TV. Such Pay-TV tuition fee would amount to but a fraction of the tuition fees chargeable by the established colleges and would be well within the economic means of families in the lower income brackets.

g. Colleges participating in this program would get income from ITU.

h. ITU would institute a system of scholarships for students of merit, as well as facilitate their post-graduate studies.

i. The ITU plan has been conceived and worked out by the Teleglobe Company. While we consider the Teleglobe Pay-TV system as the simplest, most economic and most immediate method for the realization of the ITU project, ITU will cooperate with any competitive method of Pay-TV, or with any existing closed-circuit and community TV system, and will make available, on most reasonable terms, the ITU program facilities to any TV station in the country.

It is Pay-TV that makes feasible and practicable the Teleglobe-ITU project. It is Pay-TV that will permit the project to become gradually self-supporting and financed by the students themselves. This bold new concept which will make practicable college education for possibly hundreds of thousands of students, can be put in operation - by means of Pay-TV without asking Congress for even a single additional penny in appropriations for education.

The sponsors of the Teleglobe-ITU project propose to petition the FCC to remove any restrictions from the use of Pay-TV, by whatever system, by any TV station, anywhere in the country, provided the station in question will be used exclusively for the teaching and instruction, as outlined, in the ITU plan.

The FCC has allocated 1300 commercial UHF channels, of which only 90 are in use. The ITU plan makes possible to turn - in the very near future - the majority of the present dark UHF channels into beacons of enlightenment.

The ITU plan will add, in the course of months instead of years, hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, of classrooms,

and will make possible the full utilization, to the maximum advantage, of the teaching personnel available right now.

The sponsors of the ITU Pay-TV tuition plan are firmly convinced that the successful realization of this plan will prove to be a major contribution towards bridging the gap in education between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. - The ITU Pay-TV plan is in the national interest, as well as in the interest of the entire free world.

We feel that the decisive part that Pay-TV can thus play in the field of education, as outlined above, creates an important new dimension in the entire Pay-TV picture, and, accordingly, we express our hope that the Committee will give its wholehearted approval to the decision of the FCC to remove at last the shackles from Pay-TV.

INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION UNIVERSITY

Copyright 1958
by
Solomon Sagall

From: S. Sagall
Teleglobe Pay-TV System, Inc.
15 East 48th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

November, 1957

INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION UNIVERSITY

Danger of Soviet Union's Lead in Education

The Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in scientific and technical education, as well as in the general level of education of the younger generation --- this was the conclusion reached by the U. S. Office of Education in the recently published report on "Education in the U.S.S.R."

"This is for the American people the most critical problem of all" - said the President of the United States a few days later in his speech in Oklahoma City on "Future Security".

The United States Lagging Behind

There is an appalling shortage of classrooms, school plants, laboratory facilities and teaching personnel in the U. S. An article in the New York Times, Sunday, November 17, 1957, states:

> "The country has now approximately 39,000,000 elementary and secondary school pupils; by 1965 it will have 47,000,000. The teacher shortage now is 135,000, the classroom shortage 159,000. Both deficits would mount sharply by 1965.
>
> "The Soviets' well trained teachers are in ample supply and the pupil-teacher ratio went down from 33 in 1927 to 17 last year. Our average is around 27.
>
> "College enrollments in this country total this year 3,450,000 and will rise to 5,199,000 by 1965. 47% of the High School graduates with an I.Q. of 120 or better, do not go on to college".

INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION UNIVERSITY

A gigantic task is thus facing the nation - if it is to meet successfully the Russian educational challenge.

TV - Powerful Educational Medium

There is at our disposal, fortunately - an immediate, most powerful weapon, in this forthcoming battle for supremacy of brain power - namely electronic teaching by means of television.

Some efforts to utilize the audio-visual facilities of television have been and are being made on an increasing scale. Educational television has already proved its effectiveness, but the sporadic efforts have so far been directed mostly towards the popularization of some scientific and educational subjects for presentation to large masses of viewers. Occasionally, television has been used to supplement teaching in existing classrooms.

What is required now is a national, far more fundamental approach to the problem, of how best to utilize television - a teaching tool of unsurpassed - and as yet untapped - potentialities, at the service of vast masses of students of college age.

OBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION UNIVERSITY

Every Home a Classroom

The International Television University, proposes to make use - in this electronic age - of the electronic teaching facilities of television, by turning every home into a potential classroom.

Home Study Via TV

1. It is the object of ITU to provide to the students in the home, continuous educational programs during day and evening hours, uninterrupted by general television entertainment material, by commercials, etc.

Preparation for College Degrees by ITU

2. ITU proposes to make arrangements with existing institutions of higher learning, such as recognized universities, colleges and so on, in various areas and centers of the country. The courses provided by ITU would be recognized by the colleges for scholastic credits; arrangements would be made with the colleges for periodic oral and written examinations, under supervision of the college authorities, of students of the ITU; ITU would be fully recognized by colleges for purposes of preparing students for college degrees.

World's Best Teachers Provided by ITU

3. Many of the smaller colleges, for financial reasons, are unable to have top-level teaching personnel. ITU on the other hand, would be in a position to enroll the best brains of this country, specialists in each sphere, to teach by means of television, diverse subjects; ITU would be in a position also to enroll as teachers, the best brains available outside the U. S. Kinescopes or video tape recordings would be made of such lectures and would be readily available for repeat use.

All College Subjects Can be Taught by TV

4. "The implications of the President's speech, as well as of the Office of Education's recent book "Education in the U.S.S.R." are clearly to the effect that all of our schools must put more emphasis on the teaching of foreign languages, science, world geography, mathematics, other cultures and humanities. It is also crystal clear that we must stress increasingly the principles and meaning of democracy", -

this was a statement made by Mr. Lawrence G. Derthick, Commissioner of the U. S. Office of Education.

Practically every above mentioned subject lends itself, or could be easily adapted to teaching by television. Tens of thousands of pupils have been successfully trained by correspondence schools all over the world. Most certainly, audio-visual instruction by television - where the pupil does "see" and "hear" the teachers - would be vastly superior

Close Cooperation with Colleges

5. ITU would work in each area very closely with the available laboratory facilities of existing colleges - and would televise practical experiments from such laboratories. When thought desirable, ITU student-subscribers might be given an opportunity to participate directly in such laboratory experiments.

ITU Supervises Homework. Link between ITU Teachers and Students

6. In addition to the audio-visual instruction provided on the television screens in the homes, ITU will help the students with written advice, and in preparation, supervision and checking of their homework. ITU will establish for that purpose regional advisory institutes which will form a practical link between ITU teachers and students. Wherever practical, ITU will endeavor to make arrangements with the individual colleges to participate in such advisory institutes.

Oral question periods by students present in the television lecture-studio, will follow the lectures and will help to elucidate and enliven the subjects, presented on the screen, for the much larger student audience in the homes. Selected student-subscribers will be invited to the TV studios for this purpose. With the same object in view, some educational telecasts will emanate from the classrooms of colleges, associated with ITU, in the carrying out of the program.

UHF Channels to be Used

7. Prime time over VHF stations is very costly and, therefore, continuous use of time on VHF for educational purposes would be prohibitive. ITU will accordingly, use UHF stations, existing, or to be established, in various parts of the country.

Reasonable Pay-TV Tuition Charges

8. A system of Pay-TV, based on the economic possibilities and average pay capacity of the student-subscribers will be used by ITU. The Teleglobe Pay-TV System appears to be the simplest method for charging student-subscribers to ITU courses, a relatively low monthly tuition fee, which would include supervision and checking of homework, etc.

Students Able to Earn Living in Daytime

9. Courses and lectures will be provided from early morning hours, until late at night. It is assumed that the majority of the students will prefer to do their TV studies during evening hours, and have the opportunity of earning a living during the daytime.

ITU to Provide a High Standard Curriculum

10. The academic program should be of a very high level indeed, and a faculty and advisory board, consisting of nationally prominent, top-level educators will be created. This board

will be responsible for drawing up, in conjunction with leading universities and colleges, the programs of studies and will be responsible for continuous supervision and improvement of same, with the view to maintaining a high standard of teaching.

TV Teaching Techniques - Stimulating

11. TV teaching calls for adaptation of existing and, in some cases, the development of new teaching techniques. Intensive audio-visual instruction by means of educational TV, presented in a stimulating manner, should result in greater progress by the students, in terms of scholastic attainments. This may lead to the reduction of the number of years normally required to get a college degree.

ITU to Augment Income of Colleges

12. Colleges providing active help in the realization of this program would get an agreed income from ITU.

Scholarships for Students

13. ITU would institute a system of scholarships for students of merit. The scholarships would result in a refunding to the students, of their tuition fees. ITU would further endeavor to facilitate for deserving students, post-graduate studies and specialization, in colleges in this country and abroad.

Provision of UHF Converters and/or Sets

14. The student-subscriber to ITU may be provided with a UHF converter, the cost of which might be included in the general monthly subscriber fee.

In some cases, it may even be necessary to provide the student with an independent television set, to receive UHF, so that the student could do his studies without interfering with the reception of general television programs f rom VHF stations, by other members of the family. Where the purchase of such a UHF set may prove an added financial burden on the student, ITU will endeavor to provide the set on a rental basis, the rental to be added to the monthly subscriber fee.

NOTE: In smaller apartments, it might be possible to arrange for the students to have earphones connected to the Teleglobe audio-wire, carrying the sound of the educational UHF station and thus permitting other members of the family to continue watching regular pro grams on their set, even in the same room.

Gradual Build-up

15. ITU will start operations with one UHF station in a major area of population, such as New York, Chicago, or Philadelphia, etc., and add on other UHF stations gradually.

ITU will Petition FCC.

16. ITU will petition the FCC to permit forthwith the use of Pay-TV with UHF stations, exclusively for educational purposes, and to exempt such educational TV broadcasting operations from the "Pay-TV trial" regulations, recently formulated by the FCC.

NOTE: Of the 1300 Commercial UHF Channels allocated by the FCC, only 90 are in use. ITU would thus make possible the con structive utilization of UHF Channels.

ITU Will Use Teleglobe System; Will Cooperate with Other Pay-TV Systems

17. ITU proposes to use the Teleglobe Pay-TV System as the simplest and most economical method.

ITU will cooperate, however, in providing, on agreed terms, all its program facilities, as well as above described advisory services to students, for any existing, or to be established UHF or VHF station that would care to join the educational network of ITU, even if such stations would prefer to use a competing Pay-TV system. Similarly, the facilities of ITU will be available to closed-circuit and community systems.

Possible Extension to High Schools

18. ITU proposes to provide, to start with, courses equivalent to those provided in colleges. Facilities, and availability of TV time permitting, ITU will make arrangements to provide some high-school equivalents. In some cases, lectures might be piped in on a closed-circuit network to high-schools and, perhaps, colleges, to supplement their own program of studies. Additional UHF stations may be established, if and when required, to carry alternate courses.

Textbooks

19. ITU would make arrangements directly or indirectly, with publishers of scientific and technical books, to make available to student-subscribers textbooks, in many cases, specially prepared and adapted for use with the ITU television courses. The cost of the textbooks might be included in the monthly subscription-tuition fees.

CONCLUSION

The proposed ITU educational network offers a most practical, constructive approach towards the speedy alleviation of shortages of teaching personnel, of classrooms and of school physical facilities. It will take years to train new teachers. It will take years to build new classrooms; it will take only months to extend the existing facilities to the homes - via ITU.

For every one student now studying in classrooms, - probably a thousand students could "view", "listen" and study - under the ITU plan - comfortably and in uncrowded conditions, in their own homes.

The ITU plan is in effect, nothing less than the addition - practically forthwith - of hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, of classrooms and the full utilization, to the maximum advantage, of the teaching personnel available right now.

ITU will approach the White House in order to enlist its support. ITU will acquaint all members of Congress with its proposed plan and is looking forward to the fullest support from the legislators.

Indeed, it is impossible to conceive of any Senator or Congressman opposing the use of Pay-TV "pro bono publico" - as an instrument which would permit a speedy large-scale extension of educational facilities, to be financed by the students themselves, without imposing a direct burden on the taxpayers.

The sponsors of ITU are firmly convinced that the successful realization of the ITU plan, will prove to be a major contribution towards bridging the gap in education between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. - The ITU plan is in the national interest, as well as in the interest of the entire free world.

Salisbury, Lord

August 20, 1958

Dear Bobbety:

I fear that I was a very poor agent. It had never occurred to me that Harvard would offer you an honorarium less than adequate to pay travelling expenses for you and Betty. Nevertheless, I am still determined to get you over here. If you can see a period of as much as two or three weeks, preferably in the late autumn or early spring of next year, I can with ease arrange a few lectures which will not commit you to an unduly heavy schedule and will, at the same time, give you an opportunity to talk to audiences that would merit your attention. Please let me know what you think.

The buzzards of Suez are certainly coming home to roost but the sad part of it is that very few people in Washington or in the country seem to recognise them.

As ever yours,

The Right Hon. Marquess of Salisbury
Hatfield House
Hatfield
Herts.

Aug 10th, 1958.

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

My dear Ed,

You were very kind & wrote to me, after your visit to England, that you had written to Mr Bowie and suggested that I should give a lecture at Harvard; and in due course I had an extremely nice letter from him, which Betty and

I discussed controversy for some time. As you may have heard from him, I eventually decided that I could not manage it, at any rate for the present: but I feel that, as you have been so kind, I ought to write and explain the difficulties which brought us reluctantly to this conclusion.

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

The first was, time. What he had in mind was that I should stay some little time in Harvard & both get some public lectures & make contacts in informal discussions. That alas! I could not manage. I am so tied up with a variety of things on here, as I am sure you will understand, that I could not

hope to get away for more than a my few days, at any rate in the immediate future. And this brought me up against the second difficulty, which was, purely and simply, money. Harvard nobly offered 500 dollars towards the costs of coming. But that would of course have only gone a my little way towards paying for

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

Betty's and my expenses for a trip across the Atlantic and back, by whatever route; and we felt that we could not afford the extravagance for such a very few days in the States. So I was reluctantly obliged to say no. I did however suggest to him that if, at any time, I was able to manage a longer trip

and he still wanted me, we might try and fix something up then. That, so far as I know, is how it has been left. In any case, I am <u>most</u> grateful to you for all the trouble you have taken. I only wish it had been possible.

I thought your television talk with Harold Macmillan was quite excellent. You did him a great

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

Service by it. Since we met, much has happened, most of it, I am afraid, bad. The full extent of the disaster in Iraq is indeed still unknown, since the new Iraqi Govt. have not yet fully divulged their attitude. It may be that motives of self interest may make them try to keep on terms with the West, as the only buyers of their oil. But I

can't help feeling that their hearts are with Nasser, and that that will become clear in due course, and probably at the most inconvenient moment. All we can do (I mean G.B. and the United States) is to keep a foothold in the Middle East pending the creation, if that is attainable, of some kind of modus vivendi there. It is a grim situation. I don't like the boundaries of

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

the western world – what we know as free civilisation – being pushed back and back.

Will you please give many messages to Janet from us both.

Yours ever
Bobbety

Salisbury, Marquess

June 3, 1958

Dear Bobbety:

I have talked with Bob Bowie, head of the new Center for International Affairs at Harvard, about the possibility of your coming here to lecture.

He is very much interested in the idea, and we shall be hearing further from him on the subject very shortly.

If you would like to do one or two lectures in addition to the one at Harvard, we will be glad to arrange for this.

As ever yours,

The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury
Hatfield House
Hatfield
Herts

mcc

WIDENER T
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR. UNIVERSITY 4-9710

May 31, 1958

Dear Ed:

I have discussed the Salisbury matter with Bob Bowie who, as you probably know, is head of the new Center for International Affairs here at Harvard. He is, as am I, most enthusiastic about the prospect of getting Salisbury here; indeed, we would like, if possible, to have him in Cambridge for several days. We are somewhat concerned about the problem of compensation since the Center's budget is limited. If this is an issue, we can supplement his Harvard stay by other local engagements. Bowie tried to call you in New York the other day about this and he will write you about it. In any case, I want to make it clear that we are eager to do what we can to promote the idea.

You might also wish to write to John Dickey at Dartmouth. Salisbury ought to be a natural for his Great Issues course.

Yours ever,

Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.

MR. ROBERT BOWIE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO REACH YOU BY PHONE STOP WOULD YOU CALL OUR OFFICE? MR. MURROW WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH YOU.

FLORENCE CRISSAN,
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

514-43

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan May 23

A Mr. Robert Bowie called. He is from Harvard and your letter to Mr. Schlesinger has been handed to him. He is interested, and would like to talk further about it. We are to call him on Monday.

Yes!

May 16, 1958

Dear Arthur:

I am just back from a quick trip to London where I spent some time with Lord Salisbury. I think he could be persuaded to come to this country for a couple of weeks in the Autumn if anyone would care to listen to him lecture in the general area of foreign policy. The title might be "Foreign Policy, Theory and Practice."

I imagine you are acquainted with Lord Salisbury. He is in my view, a truly wise man. Do you think anybody would be interested?

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Widener T
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

fc

Salten David G

F

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THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

LONG BEACH, NEW YORK

29 December 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow

TV Guide's excerpts from your speech to the radio-television newsmen in Chicago constitute a most constructive attack on complacency in TV. Your statement strengthens my conviction that you, more than any other TV performer, have recognized the enormous potential of the medium and the awesome responsibility the networks must carry in our struggle for survival.

Let us hope that your eloquent and thoughtful plea will not go unheeded. If TV consistently facilitates our escape into a never-never land of fantasy, and keeps us out of contact with the unpleasant and upsetting realities of life, the future of TV, and of our American society itself, is not bright.

Last evening's program, "Years of Crisis", was splendid. Congratulations.

Sincerely yours

David G. Salten

DAVID G. SALTEN
Superintendent of Schools

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

sg

Salzmann, Richard
ltpc.

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January 7, 1959

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(over)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some months ago I understand that Mr. Morris Ernst wrote to you about the Institute for Mediterranean Affairs, and in particular about the Report of our Panel on the Palestine Refugee Problem, a copy of which we mailed to you.

I am writing now to ask whether you have had an opportunity to look through this material; and also to bring you up to date about the plans of this Institute.

I am, therefore, sending you a memo summarizing the impact the Refugee Report made upon public opinion, as well as the further steps we deem necessary to take in order to see this most explosive problem constructively solved. Apart from that, we are also planning, as you will see from the attached memo, an extensive study of the complexities of the problem of State and Religion in the Middle East. In this sphere, too, there is a great need for bold analysis and study, as well as imaginative possibilities of evolving a new approach and guidelines for constructive modern solutions.

We would be very grateful for an opportunity of meeting with you in the near future to discuss these matters with you personally. I shall call your office for an appointment in the next few days.

Cordially,

Richard R. Salzmann

Richard R. Salzmann
Executive Vice Chairman

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

A - The last United Nations Assembly did not prolong the present Mandate of UNRWA that takes care of the refugees. The expiration date of June 1st, 1960 is still valid. In view of this it is our conviction that if the problem is to be solved constructively and an explosion is to be avoided, the groundwork for a solution must be laid now, keeping in mind the time-table of international realities. Such an evaluation of the situation was confirmed by UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold who, during his recent visit to the Middle East, declared before the refugees in the Gaza Strip that this is the year of decision -- the year during which a solution to this thorny problem must be found. The next General Assembly of the United Nations will be faced with the expiration of the UNRWA Mandate and if by that time no solution will have been worked out, events of the most dire consequences may take place.

The refugees may be incited to march unarmed in tens, if not hundreds of thousands over the borders of Israel. In such an event the Israeli government will be faced with the most tragic dilemma, because whatever she may do at that late hour will be tragically negative. To let them cross may prove suicidal. To meet them with a barrage of fire will be no less disastrous. This possibility is not simply a product of our imagination. In scores of newspaper items such an eventuality is reported as contemplated. During the Secretary General's visit to the area, the Arab leaders, including King Hussein of Jordan and King Saud of Saudi Arabia, told Mr. Hammarskjold that a solution to the problem of the refugees must be found if drastic and dangerous events - one form or another of what they call "a holy war"

-- are to be avoided. This is why we feel that the publication by this Institute of our Report on this problem was timely. There are good grounds to believe that since its publication this Report has made a serious impact on public opinion in this country and abroad; to some extent also on the deliberations at the present session of the Ad Hoc Political Committee of the UN Assembly. This in turn has caused a chain reaction, the scope and import of which it is still difficult to assess.

The impact can be discerned in the following events:

1) The publication of this Institute's Report has been received enthusiastically by the American press. Editorials have appeared in dozens of leading American newspapers and publications, including the New York Times, as well as Life Magazine. Favorable comment has also been received from some people abroad, including a number of individuals residing in the Middle East.

2) Over 150 Americans, who represent almost every point of view in connection with this problem, have commented favorably on the recommendations of this Report. Many of them have endorsed the Report.

3) Some prominent United States Senators, including a number of those on the Foreign Relations Committee, have written to the Institute commending us on this Report; they have been making public and private statements urging a solution along the lines suggested in our Report.

4) Our circulation of this document among the 81 delegations to the UN and subsequent conversations with a few of them have sparked what is generally considered the first serious discussion about an integral solution to this thorny, long-standing problem. Mr. George Harrison, the United States representative on the Ad Hoc Committee made a statement which pointed out that with the end of the UNRWA Mandate next year, a final solution to the Refugee Problem must be sought. He added the significant comment that the reason why such a solution had heretofore not been possible was because of the intransigent position of the Arabs, the Israelis, and the refugees themselves. This seems to be the strongest statement by an official representative of the United States government about this problem during the past ten years.

5) The speech of Israeli Ambassador, Abba Eban, was a fundamental departure from the previous persistently followed policy, in the sense that he stated that the Refugee Problem must find its solution as such, and not remain continent on a general settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr. Eban also spoke of the necessity of breaking out of the present vicious circle by tackling the Refugee Problem, because this in turn might have an effect upon the political considerations in the Eastern Mediterranean.

6) This statement has made some impression upon certain circles in the Arab world, notably in Jordan, where the majority of the refugees are concentrated. The Jordanian press reprinted Ambassador Eban's speech in full and commented upon it editorially. We do not at this time have the exact text of this editorial, but we understand that while the Jordanians rejected Israel's offer of compensation, they criticized the frozen attitudes of the Arab governments, and called for a fresh approach and constructive action.

These developments are, of course, encouraging; and they prove once more that the international community is in serious need of centers of independent and rational thought. This experience indicates to what extent even a modest effort in outlining a tentative solution to a complex problem can contribute to a change - regardless how slight at the moment - of the course of events into a more favorable and constructive spirit. This is particularly true in connection with the Eastern Mediterranean where almost all other existing American organizations reflect, to one extent or another, a certain bias which tends to hamper effective action. Despite the almost incredible financial problems with which the Institute must deal (our present operating budget is minuscule), we feel that our action represents a most hopeful development on the American scene.

But, on the other hand, one should not exaggerate the impact of such endeavors if they are to remain isolated and are not followed up with further illumination and wider distribution. If such an effort is not sustained, it is liable gradually to lose its effectiveness, and the situation can relapse to its previous deplorable and

explosive status. More than that -- if the refugee situation is allowed to revert to the psychological and political conditions which prevail now -- it will deteriorate and may result in an explosion of dire consequences.

Therefore, we feel it is important to sustain this effort of ours with a number of specific kinds of action:

1) This Report should be distributed as widely as possible in the United States;

2) The Report should be translated into Hebrew and Arabic for direct distribution in the area;

3) Massive endorsement for the general recommendations of the suggested solution should be sought from prominent and distinguished Americans in academic, civic, cultural and business fields;

4) A conference of all of those who are interested in the solution of this problem should be held;

5) It is possible also that visits to the area itself for direct discussions with the leaders of the parties involved, including the refugees themselves, would prove helpful and appropriate.

B - Guidelines to United States Policy in the Near East

The Report of the Palestine Refugee Problem is only the first of a series this Institute plans to publish. We are now in the process of preparing a new study of United States Policy in the Near East. This study deals with the following four topics:

I. Definition of Terms

Is there a "Near" or "Middle East"? Delineation of the area and its geographic, political and ethnic subdivisions. Arab nationalism - its essence, its aspirations and its divisions. The prospects of democratic advances in the orbit of Arab nationalism.

II. The Cold War in the Area

Russia's ambitions, status and potentialities. The Arab exploitation of the big power rivalry. The free world and

the orbit of Arab nationalism. The prospects of stabilization of the area.

III. Oil in the Area

To what extent is it vital to the free world. The commercial oil companies and foreign policy. The best means of achieving the desired aims.

IV. Israel-Arab Tensions

Initiatives which can create a more propitious climate for a conciliation. The Refugee situation as the key to a solution.

C - State and Religion in the Eastern Mediterranean

The Institute is also planning to organize a Special Panel to cover as wide a range as it is practical of the extremely complex relationships, over-lappings, blends, confusions and distinctions between State and Religion in the Eastern Mediterranean lands.

It is the intention of the Institute to divide the work of the Panel into two sections. One will deal with State and Religion in Israel. It will cover these problems: Israel as a nation and its relationship to world Jewry; Israel as a State and its relationship to the Jewish religion; Israel and the non-Jewish minorities.

The second section of the Panel will deal with the problems of the relationships between Arab nationalism and Islam; and the relationships of the various Arab states to the mosaic of the non-Moslem and non-Arabic minorities in their midst.

Salzmann, Richard R

July 1, 1958

Mr. Richard R. Salzmann
Executive Vice President
Institute for Mediterranean Affairs
27 East 62nd Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Salzmann:

Thank you for your letter of June 30 and the copy of the Preliminary Report on the Palestine Refugee Problem.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow is at present on vacation and will be away until September, so that he will be unable to help you on this occasion.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

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June 30, 1958

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Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are taking the liberty of sending you a draft of a Report of a special Panel of this Institute containing a blue-print for a solution of the Palestine Refugee Problem, with the respectful request to have, if possible, your preliminary comments prior to publication.

It was deliberated and formulated with a sense of urgency, especially in view of the fact that the UNRWA Mandate expires in 1960 - a threatening situation pregnant with crisis and explosion.

As part of the Israeli-Arab conflict, the problem of the refugees became submerged by a series of irrelevant issues and quasi-diversionary, long range goals, discussions of which have bogged down in mutual recrimination and endless complication. The resulting confusion has made the refugee problem appear more formidable than it is in its own right.

As reflected in this Report, the Panel dealt with practically every conceivable aspect of this extremely confused and complex situation and analyzed the multiple factors involved, with a view toward disentangling the refugee problem proper from the skein of irrelevancy, partisan arguments, and long range political and economic considerations.

Stripped of the unnecessarily complicating matters, the central issue that remained to deal with, and which constitutes the heart of the problem is the apparently irreconcilable contradiction between the claim of the right of every Arab refugee to return and the fears that this would result in a fifth column so dangerous that the State of Israel could not permit its existence.

Closer examination of this crucial issue showed that the conflict is not inescapably irreconcilable. The Report is an attempt to reconcile these seemingly contradictory claims within the framework of an integral plan to repatriate and resettle all the refugees - with a trial period of 2 to 3 years, during which 200,000 refugees will be repatriated and resettled and the rest in consecutive stages in the light of the experience of the initial period, to be started as soon as possible.

This integral plan contains safeguards for the free choice for the refugees and fair treatment under law upon their admission into the State of Israel, as well as safeguards for Israel against subversion or other inimical acts on the part of the returnees.

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The Report proposes the creation of an international authority to be known as the Repatriation and Resettlement Agency (RRA) to be set up by the United Nations on the pattern of the Mixed Israeli-Arab Armistice Commissions with the explicit Mandate of dealing and solving this problem.

From all kinds of information that reached us both from sources in this country and abroad, it is clear that the Middle East situation will in all probability be taken up in the international conclaves that will take place in the near future - whether it is the Summit or the inner-Nato-power conversations or the U.N. Assembly. The Russians, it seems, will come out with a sweeping demand to reduce Israel to the 1947 frontiers. The pressures will be terrific not only upon Israel, but also upon the governments of the Western powers and mainly upon the United States, who will find themselves in the embarrassing situation of having to make a choice in a rather negative dilemma. The only possibility to divert the discussion into another field, or at least to provide a constructive alternative for such discussions is a positive solution of the Palestine Refugee Problem.

In the hope of having your valuable comments, we thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard R. Salzmann

Richard R. Salzmann
Executive Vice Chairman

P.S. This Report is editorially not yet in final shape and we plan to publish it with extensive appendices in book form in the next few weeks. We, therefore, hope you will appreciate the need to treat this document with utmost discretion.

THE PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM

A New Approach And A Plan For A Solution

Preliminary Report of

Panel No. 6 on the Palestine Refugee Problem

to the Board of Trustees

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THE PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM 17 May 1958

There are almost a million people now to be found just outside the borders of the State of Israel, who have been uprooted from their homes, farms and jobs, subsisting mostly on the charity of a temporary UN Agency harassed by insufficient funds, living in idleness, frustration, and bitterness, more than a third of them in refugee camps. They have been there for ten years (except for the children born to them in the meantime) waiting for something to be done that would restore them to a normal productive life, and no overall plan for their rehabilitation is in sight. These are the Palestine Arab refugees. *1)

Since the end of the Second World War many millions have become refugees in other parts of the world, but a majority of them have been rehabilitated. Most of those who were refugees as long as ten years ago have since been re-settled. *2) But the Palestine refugees outside Israel remain refugees, their number even increasing from 726,000 in 1949 to 855,000 in 1951 and 934,000 in 1957. *3)

Great as must be the concern of men of good will for the return of nearly a million people to a life of decency and dignity, there are still other considerations which add to the importance and urgency of solving the problem before the expiration date (1960) of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) that is providing the present minimum of food, shelter

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*1) A general description of the life, activities, conditions, rations and services of the refugee communities is contained in Appendix No. 1.

*2) A summary of the refugee situation in various parts of the world, of the problems they pose for the international community, and of the implemented solutions to these problems is contained in Appendix No. 2.

*3) United Nations Conciliation Commission For Palestine: Final Report of the U.N. Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East, Part 1, Appendix 1A pp.22,23.

Annual Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. General Assembly, Official Records: Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686) New York 1957, Annex A p. 12.

and services for the refugees. *4)

The outstanding failure to deal with these refugees, in spite of much more attention given to them by the UN than to any other group of refugees, even perhaps more than to all the other refugees together, stems from the hostility between the Arab Nations and the State of Israel and their fear and suspicion of each other. *5) At the same time, the increasing frustrations and bitterness from the continuing plight of the refugees works back on the hostilities and fears, aggravating them and increasing the danger of war breaking out once more between Israel and the Arab States. Most of the border incidents, infiltrations and Fedayin raids, as well as Israel's policy of retaliation, have grown out of the refugee situation. *6) The Palestine refugee problem must be solved first if there is to be any change in the psychological climate and any prospect of a genuine stable peace in that part of the world.

Nor is it only the peace of the Middle East that is in danger. The whole world is standing under the shadow of nuclear catastrophe. While the fear of mutual destruction is likely to hold the great powers from starting a war on each other directly, the greater danger is that a world war may be started indirectly--that a conflict in some part of the world where the East and the West are competing for influence, could start a "brush war." Each

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*4) Even now the Agency is in a rather difficult situation. For the last couple of years it "passed through an unprecedented series of crises,". . .was confronted with an extremely grave financial situation. The latter . . . is a cause for real alarm for everyone interested in the welfare of the Palestine refugees and in the stability of the Near East" (Annual Report Ibid. Introduction p.1). After the expiration of UNRWA'S mandate the situation is liable to deteriorate to uncontrollable proportions and the danger of an explosion should not be discounted.

*5) A summary of the various U.N. Agencies dealing with refugees elsewhere and their respective budgets is contained in Appendix No. 2.

*6) A summary of this fountainhead of trouble and their chain-reaction is contained in Appendix No. 3.

side in turn would then be tempted to save its protege from defeat by providing more effective "tactical" weapons, until the line of no return is found to have been crossed.

All the props for such a tragedy are now ready and waiting in the Middle East. It is not only a concern for a proper life for a million people, or even for peace in the Eastern Mediterranean, that makes it important for the Palestine refugee problem to be solved. A solution to this problem is necessary (among other things, of course) for the security of the whole world.

The primary obligation for working towards a solution lies naturally first of all with the parties most concerned, Israel and the Arab States, and the United Nations. *7) But because of the dangers to the whole world a heavy responsibility for seeing that the problem is solved falls on the greatest democratic power--the United States.

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Irrelevant Arguments

Usually the first step toward solving a problem is to state it clearly -- that is often more than half the battle. In the case of the Palestine refugee problem, however, there is a still more urgent priority. The ground must first be cleared of a number of dramatic, indeed fascinating, topics that have grown out of the passions of the conflict between Israel and the Arab States, as well as between Zionism and Pan-Arabism, which, though related in one degree or another to the refugee situation are quite irrelevant for any constructive approach to the basic objective: the restoration of the refugees to a normal life. Yet these irrelevant, partisan and often passionate topics keep coming into the discussions, serving only to confuse the

*7) A summary and appraisal of the arguments for considering the solution of the Palestine Refugee Problem as a joint Israeli-Arab-United Nations responsibility is contained in Appendix No. 4.

issue. We must therefore keep away from the following questions:

1. Who is to blame for the refugees' present plight?

The present problem is the same whether they left their homes because they were driven out by the Israeli armed forces, or because they were cooperating with the invading Arab armies, or because they were afraid of retaliation for atrocities against Jewish settlers, or because they were afraid of Jewish terrorism, or of Arab terrorism, or because they just wanted to get out of the line of fire, or because their husbands or fathers or village elders or political leaders decided for them, or because they were looking for adventure, or because of any other reason, or for no reason. *8)

2. What are the historic rights of the Jewish or of the Arab people to Palestine?

The present problem will not be helped by debating the relative merits of claims by conquest three thousand years ago or one thousand years ago or ten years ago. Nor will it be of any help to consider rights by promises of statesmen or generals, by long settlement, by development of the land, or by the number of Jews or the number of Arabs that lived in Palestine a hundred or five hundred years ago. *9) The charge that the Arabs of Palestine are mainly recent immigrants that came to take advantage of the benefits created by Zionist settlement, and that there were probably fewer Arabs in the whole of Palestine a hundred years ago than there are now in Israel is just as irrelevant as would be the claim that all of the million refugees had lived in Palestine for a thousand years or ten thousand years. *10) The only rights that concern us here are the rights of the refugees to the opportunity of a decent and normal life, and the rights of the Middle East and of the world as a whole to the increase in everybody's security that would follow from the fulfillment of that right.

3. What is the exact meaning of the "Palestinian Nationality" of the Arab refugees?

The present problem will not be brought nearer to solution by debating whether or not an Arab refugee from Israeli Palestine can be considered to be in, or to have returned to, his "Homeland" (as distinct from his home) if he is in some part of Arab Palestine (the parts of Palestine outside Israel). Nor would we be helped by going into the right of Arab Palestine (the great majority of whose population would consist of Arab refugees) to national self-determination. While the claims of the refugees are predominantly based on their being Palestinians, it is not within the frame of reference of this report to suggest how the rights of the refugees to self-determination should be exercised, except for their deciding for themselves as individuals where they prefer to start a new constructive life. Only after the refugee problem has been solved can the answer to these political problems be clarified. It can then be left

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*8) A documentary presentation of the conflicting arguments and an appraisal of some of them is contained in Appendix No. 5.

*9) A summary of the conflicting arguments as to historic rights and promises and their appraisal is contained in Appendix No. 6.

*10) A short history of the population and governments of Palestine from the earliest times to 1958 is contained in Appendix No. 7.

to all the inhabitants of Arab Palestine, both ex-refugees and others, to decide for themselves whether they wish to confederate in one form or another with Israel (as proposed in the U.N. Palestine Resolution of 1947), or to join one of the Arab Unions, or to become an independent state. In this report we are concerned with the rights of individuals to a decent life rather than with the rights of nations to self-determination.

4. What does absolute justice call for?

A "solution" that led to another war (in the name of absolute justice) would be no solution. To debate the justice of the establishment of Israel would be as futile as to question the legitimacy of the creation of any or all of the Arab states. One does not ask a state for its credentials or birth certificate. Both Israel and the Arab nations are internationally recognized states and members of the United Nations. One cannot pressure a state to liquidate itself voluntarily. A real solution to the refugee problem is only one to which all parties peaceably agree, and all parties will agree only if each would benefit more by accepting it than by rejecting it.

5. How many of the refugees are "genuine" refugees from Israeli Palestine?

The situation would not become less complicated nor would the tensions be eased by limiting the problem only to "genuine" refugees from Israeli Palestine. Among the refugees are many people who come from Arab Palestine. There are many doubtful or borderline cases. There are undoubtedly some who never were Palestine refugees, but who have passed themselves off as such to obtain rations or other benefits. *11) Furthermore, many of the refugees have acquired citizenship in their host countries and have been active in the internal politics of those nations. It has been suggested that this should disqualify them from being considered as genuine homeless or stateless refugees requiring repatriation or resettlement. It is not possible, however, to eliminate such people from the problem. They are there just like the others and they have to be settled in a satisfactory life just like the others. Studies of different categories of refugees will be very useful for a variety of purposes, and in particular to distinguish between different needs, possibilities and claims to repatriation or resettlement; but even if only 600,000 came from Israeli Palestine (as has sometimes been suggested) and even if 400,000 or 500,000 of these acquired Jordanian citizenship, it would still be true that all the "million" refugees have to be dealt with and satisfactorily settled if the problem is to be solved. The exclusion of any category of "refugees" from an overall solution would only exacerbate the situation and perpetuate the tensions and conflicts.

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*11) A summary of the numerical scope of the refugee situation, its various "categories" of origin and the often contradictory assertions as to the numbers of these "categories" and the total is contained in Appendix No.8.

6. Who is right?

We must be especially on guard against involvement in the innumerable debating points that are embedded in the statements of spokesmen for the refugees, for Israel, for Zionism and for Pan-Arabism. The attitudes of the refugees, of the Israelis, of the Zionists, of the Arabs, and of their governments, and indeed of the international community, are among the essential data of our problems; *12) the arguments used are often not. The danger is that one's natural interest in whether a point made is true, or valid, may induce one to forget the much more important question of whether it is relevant for our particular problem and not merely part of the Israeli-Arab sniping that is going on all the time.

Diversionary Goals.

1. The economic development of the Middle East.

The solution of the Palestine refugee problem must not be made contingent upon the working out, the acceptance, and the implimentations of a plan for dealing with the larger problems of the economic development of the Middle East. The settlement of the Palestine refugees would naturally play an important part in such a regional development, and to the extent that regional development plans are put into operation it would be only reasonable for the settlement of the Palestine refugees to be integrated with the larger enterprise. *13) But the two are quite distinct, and the Palestine refugee problem cannot wait for any regional development plan if that is not to be a working proposition in the very near future. In particular, we must be very careful to see that discouragement over the difficulties in the way of solving the current Palestine refugee problem does not disguise itself as enthusiasm for a future Regional Development Plan.

2. The economic integration of the Middle East.

Beneficial as economic integration would be in raising the standards of living of all the peoples of the region, the refugee problem can not wait for the difficulties in the way of integration to be overcome. Indeed, it is only after the refugee problem is solved that there can be any hope of progress on the lengthy road that might lead from acceptance and toleration through neutrality and suspicion toward possible trading, cooperation, friendship and integration. We must not allow the distant dream to sabotage the immediately urgent task of settling the Palestine refugee problem.

Thus, warned against the distractions, we can turn to look at the problem itself.

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The Facts

1. About a million refugees will have to be settled in a normal life. There were 934,000 registered in June, 1957 (185,000 families). Many more

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*12) Some of these documented attitudes are contained in Appendix No. 9.

*13) A survey of some of these development plans, including the "Johnston Plan", is contained in Appendix No. 9.

will be born, will be registered, and will "join" the refugees during the years it must take to carry out solution.

2. Four-fifths of the refugees are inside Palestine.

They are in Arab Palestine, the parts of Palestine that have been under the control of Egypt (the Gaza Strip) and the Kingdom of Jordan (West Jordan) since the armistice that in 1949 ended the fighting which accompanied the establishment of the State of Israel. *14)

Well over half of them (518,000 registered in 1957) are in Jordan where they have become subjects of the Kingdom of Jordan and play an active and sometime a decisive political role in that country which is now federated with Iraq, and almost a quarter of them (221,000 as of 1957) are in the Gaza Strip which recently was granted some kind of political autonomy with equal rights for refugees.

3. The remaining fifth are in Lebanon and Syria.

These have, to some extent, found work and are being economically absorbed though citizenship is denied to them.

4. There are about 200,000 Arabs living in Israel.

These are not now refugees. They consist of the Arabs who stayed in Israeli Palestine in 1948, of some 46,000 who in 1950 were refugees in Israel under the care of UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Work Agency) just as those in Arab Palestine and in Lebanon and Syria still are, and of some 35,000 ex-refugees who have come into Israel since 1948.

5. In addition to the refugees there are about 500,000 Arabs living in Arab Palestine (about 100,000 in the Gaza Strip and about 400,000 in West Jordan).

6. The population of Israel has risen since the founding of the State of Israel from about 650,000 Jews and about 150,000 Arabs to about 1,800,000

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*14) A summary of these Armistice Agreements between Israel and her Arab neighbors is contained in Appendix No. 10.

Jews and about 200,000 Arabs.

7. The refugees are reportedly almost unanimous in their desire to "go back home." This may mean one or more of many different things of different degrees of feasibility.

7a. Going back home may mean going back to their homeland or country.

Strictly speaking, four-fifths of the refugees are in their homeland if by that is meant Palestine. And in terms of the claim of Pan-Arabism that most Arabs wish to join together in a United Arab nation, all of them are in such an Arab homeland. Clearly this cannot be what is meant.

7b. It may mean going back "to their own country" i.e. to live in an independent Arab State of Palestine.

This is apparently what the words often mean to outsiders. But there never was an independent Arab State of Palestine. Before the British Mandate, Palestine was politically nothing but the southern part of a sparsely inhabited province of the Turkish Empire known as Syria. *15)

7c. It may mean the expulsion of the Jews and either (i) the establishment of an Independent Arab State of Palestine, or (ii) the partition of the whole of Palestine among the other Arab states, or (iii) the inclusion of Palestine into one or another of the Unions of Arab States.

7d. It may mean nothing more specific than "back to 1947."

This is probably the nearest to what the words mean to many a refugee, and, taken literally, would imply the disappearance of the State of Israel together with more than a million Jews. This is, of course, no more feasible than a return to the conditions of 1900 when there were very few Zionist settlers in Palestine; or to the conditions of 1850 when there were between 100,000 and 200,000 people in the whole of Palestine (including Jordan), or to return to the conditions of King Solomon when, it is said, there were five or six million

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*15) A chronological table of the successive political jurisdictions over Palestine since Biblical times is contained in Appendix No. 11.

Jews in Palestine.

7e. It may mean going to live in the new State of Israel as peaceful members of an Arab minority in a predominantly Jewish state.

Such a development would be something akin to what Zionist leaders of almost all shades of opinion used to profess as their goal before the establishment of the State of Israel - namely - a State of two ethnic communities, living in peace and in harmony, though politically predominantly Jewish. *18)

This is exactly what is implied by the famous United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 (iii) when it states that "refugees wishing to return home and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for property of those choosing not to return..." *16) The Director General of UNRWA, Mr. Labouisse, in his latest report to the UN Assembly refers to this Resolution as follows: "The great mass of the refugees continue to believe that a great injustice has been done to them and to express a desire to return to their homeland..." *17) meaning, presumably, their homes rather than their homeland. Surely compensation for the loss of homes should not be limited to those choosing not to return to their homeland.

7f. It may mean each refugee individually returning to his old home and to his old farm or job.

Where the property is still in the possession of the custodian of abandoned property and is vacant, it is possible for it to be restored to the owner. In many cases the property has been destroyed and all that is possible is for the refugee to be compensated either in cash or by the provision of other homes, farms, or jobs, generally only in other villages or towns (for the

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*16) Official Records of the Third Session of the General Assembly, Part 1 p.21. The full text of this Resolution ("Palestine-Progress Report of the United Nations Mediator") is reproduced in Appendix No. 12.

*17) Annual Report, 12th Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686)

*18) A summary of these professions and intentions and their appraisal is contained in Appendix No. 15.

old ones have often been destroyed, too). In most cases the property has been changed, rebuilt, developed, and occupied, either by Jewish immigrants or by other Arabs who have been settled there. The displacement of the new occupants would not only involve endless litigation but would create a new set of refugees. And in most cases the conditions for the refugee and his family taking up the old life no longer exist.

7g. It may mean settling down to their old kind of life in the old kind of surroundings in some other Arab town or village if it is not possible to do this in the old place.

8. Israel is reluctant to admit large numbers of the refugees.

She argues that a considerable return of the refugees would prove disastrous to her economy; she expresses the wish to remain a predominantly Jewish state; and she is afraid of the refugees forming a Fifth Column which would be a serious threat to the existence of the State, surrounded as it is by hostile neighbors.

9. The refugees demand full compensation for property left by them in Israel.

10. Very few of the refugees have been made self-supporting under the rehabilitation plan of UNRWA, or have been able to emigrate.

Something over 7,200 were made self-supporting by an individual grant program operating in Jordan and Syria for over two years. From June 1956 to June 1957, 1122 Arab refugees (less than 1/8 of 1%) were helped to migrate to the United States and elsewhere.

The various economic development projects worked out for the Middle East were not designed as solutions to the Arab refugee problem as such. Although they could have alleviated the problem, they have all been rejected on political grounds or for a variety of other reasons.

11. The Israeli government has released the greater part of the frozen accounts of Arab refugees in the banks of Israeli Palestine. This involved about L4,000,000 in about 6,000 such blocked accounts and had practically no influence on the general situation of the refugees or on the relations between Israel and the Arab states.

12. It is estimated that the cost of settling an average Arab family (of 5½ persons), apart from the land, is something under $2500. and that for every two families settled on the land another family can make a living by providing needed services, at a comparable cost of housing and equipment. *19)

13. Full compensation for property left in Israel would not suffice to settle more than a small fraction of the refugees.

It has been estimated that only 6.4% of the Palestine refugee families owned more than £2,000 ($5,600), that only 40% owned more than £100 ($280), and that only 15% of the families owned more than the $2,500 or so that it takes to settle an average Arab family of 5½ persons on the land. *20)

14. Among the immigrants in Israel are about 150,000 Jews from Iraq and Egypt who had to abandon property there. These people similarly demand full compensation for property left by them in Arab countries.

These seem to be the essential relevant facts. The next thing is to enumerate the basic conditions that must be met if the problem is to be solved.

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*19) Estimated possibilities of settlement of agricultural families in the various parts of the Middle East at a cost of less than $2,500. per family are contained in Appendix No. 16.

*20) See Appendix No. 17.

Specifications for a Solution

1. The solution must provide for an acceptable home and farm or other means of livelihood for every family of refugees including those who cannot show that they were actually residents of Israeli-Palestine in 1948 as well as those who accepted Jordanian (or other) citizenship since 1948.

2. The solution must be acceptable to the Arab refugees in acknowledging the justice of their claim (whatever be their rights under "International Law") to determine for themselves whether to give up or to preserve their birthright in the Israeli part of Palestine. They must be offered a genuine choice between (1) repatriation to Israel, or (2) resettlement in Arab Palestine, or (3) resettlement in one of at least two other Arab countries, with the same minimum conditions of livelihood provided in each case. They may, in addition, have other opportunities of emigration; and in this case, too, they should be assisted on the same scale as other refugees. Every refugee, however, must be given a genuine free choice at least between the first three alternatives.

3. It must provide for full compensation to every Arab refugee for the value of property left by him in Israel. The same right of compensation must be accorded to Jewish immigrants from Arab countries whose property was conficated.

4. The solution must be acceptable to Israel in the sense that it would not undermine her very existence, and must therefore provide for clear cut safeguards as to the peaceful intent of the refugees returning to Israel.

5. It must not appear to any nation to threaten its existence or its borders. It must therefore provide for some safeguards for the security of the frontiers of the Arab countries and of Israel against each other, and it must not impose any impossible economic burden on any country or generate any extreme political or military danger. *21) The repatriation and resettlement

*21) See Appendix No. 15.

of hundreds of thousands of people cannot be implemented in the face of fire or frontier incidents, infiltrations, retaliatory raids and blockade. It does not make sense that Israeli ships bringing building material or agricultural instruments for the resettlement of the Arab refugees should be subject to blockade at the Suez Canal. *22)

6. The solution cannot be developed or carried out independently by one of the parties concerned or by a number of unconnected agencies. Restitution, compensation, repatriation, and resettlement must be in the hands of an International Authority so that all the parties will feel that they are being fairly treated.

7. The governments of the various Middle Eastern countries must make available such unused land as is suitable for settlement, and they must all cooperate in carrying out the task of resettlement and rehabilitation.

8. All these conditions must be provided at the same time as part of a unified plan or package. Abstract declarations, token gestures, or partial palliatives will not do. Even unilateral concessions (which can only be partial) such as Israel's readmission of 35,000 refugees or her release of L4,000,000 in blocked accounts, have no significant effect in relieving the tensions. The problem will yield only to an overall integrated attack on it from all sides at once. This does not mean that there cannot be discussion and modification of the plan, but unless all the conditions are provided together each will wait for the others to be provided first. The conditions form an indivisible set and it would be futile to provide for some of them without providing for all of them.

The Dimensions of the Problem

An unimpassioned examination of the facts of the situation and the

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*22) The United Nations Security Council Resolution S/2322 Sept. 1, 1951.

conditions to be met shows that the problem is not as overwhelming or as intractable as has been suggested by both Arab and Israeli spokesmen.

The total cost of settlement of all the Arab refugees who are not able to pay the full cost themselves out of their compensation would come to less than $400 million. This is an outside figure and would pay for the settlement of 160,000 families who need assistance (out of the 185,000 Arab refugee families) at $2,500 per family. UNRWA estimates the cost of settlement of a family at $2,310. *23) and was able to set up over 7000 families in self-supporting activities at a cost of only $320 per family. This $400 million completely leaves out of account the contribution that could be provided by those refugees who would obtain less than enough compensation to pay for the full cost of their settlement, but enough to be able to pay part of it. It also makes no allowance for refugees who would be able to migrate elsewhere or who have found, or will have found, a satisfactory livelihood by themselves and will therefore cease to be refugees when they are faced with the settlement options. A closer study could very well show this amount to be very far off on the safe side. The settlement of the "million refugees would have to take between five and ten years, so that the annual cost would be between $40 million and $80 million.

Among possible sources of money to pay for this are:

1. The Israel Government Budget ($644 million in 1958)
2. The Oil Revenues of the Arab League Nations ($435 million in 1957)
3. Israel and the Arab armament expenditures (about $500 million in 1958)
4. U.S. funds for Economic Development and Assistance ($2,000 million in 1958) (?)

In addition to the costs of settlement there would be the costs of compensation. These would naturally fall on the government of Israel in

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*23) See Appendix 18.

the case of the refugees from Israeli Palestine and on the governments of Iraq and Egypt for Jews who left those countries since 1948 and were unable to take their property with them. In all these cases international loans might be available to these governments if needed to make the compensation possible.

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The Crux of the Problem

Much more serious than the magnitude of the cost is an apparently irreconcilable conflict between the right of Arab refugees to "go back home" and Israel's refusal to readmit any large number of refugees. Her arguments are that such an influx would a) upset her economy, b) distort the Jewish character of the state and c) introduce a Fifth Column that would undermine or sabotage her existence as an independent nation.

One could hope to overcome the argument of the Israelis that the country is unable to absorb so many Arab refugees by reminding them that they are planning to absorb still larger number of Jews. One could hope to overcome their reluctance to have the country cease to be so predominantly Jewish by pointing out that until the flight of the Arabs in 1948 the Zionist leaders had always planned to live together with the Arabs in some sort of bi-national state. But one could never hope that pursuasion alone could overcome the fear of the Israelis that a very large influx of Arab refugees would be a danger to Israel's security - the fear that many of the refugees would return not to live as peaceful citizens but to subvert from within, and to join hostile forces from without, for the destruction of Israel. This possibility is not a purely imaginary one and could appear to Israel as a danger to her existence greater than she can be expected to run.

While one must not ignore these fears, one can point to a number of safe-guards which are inherent in the situation and to others which can be in-

corporated in the solution of the Arab Refugee Problem. These safeguards make it possible to protect both the rights of the refugees and the security of Israel.

Safeguards for Israel

1. Not all the refugees come from the Israeli part of Palestine, and those who were never there cannot claim to "go back."

2. The danger of an unacceptably large influx of returnees to Israel is at this stage only a theoretical one. A census of the preferences and plans of the refugees may show that it is quite unreal.

3. In very few cases will it be possible for an Arab refugee to go back to live in his old home in his old village and work his old farm or return to his old job. In hardly any cases will it be possible for him to go back completely to the old way of life in the new country that is Israel. He can get full compensation for his property and he can be given what help is necessary to set himself up on a farm or otherwise so as to be able to earn a satisfactory living. If this is accepted there remains the question where such alternative settlement should be.

If the refugee wishes simply to live in "Palestine," which is the country he was in before the upheaval of 1948, this wish is fulfilled just as much if he is settled in Arab Palestine as if he is settled in Israel. If, as would seem to be more plausible, the refugee, next to returning to his old home, really wishes to live the same kind of life as before in the same kind of surroundings, he is much more likely to find this in Arab Palestine, or in even other Arab countries, than in Israel.

4. If the refugees are made fully aware of the nature of the decision they are making, if they have genuine opportunities of equally satisfactory economic conditions of settlement in Arab Palestine or in other Arab countries, and if they do not risk losing any of their rights to compensation for property

left in Israel no matter where they settle, then it may be expected that in most cases they will choose to live in an Arab country rather than in a "Zionist" country. Some of the refugees will have personal or family reasons for returning to Israel. Some of the refugees may prefer the kind of life that is possible in Israel. But the great majority may be expected to opt for settlement either in their own Arab Palestine or in another Arab country or union of Arab countries, where they can live in their own way the kind of life they want to live.

5. Even though many Arabs living in Israel are better off economically than their counterparts else-where in the Middle East, there is reason to believe that in most cases the Arab refugees will prefer to be settled in Arab countries rather than in Israel, not only because they will find there a more familiar and more congenial environment, but because, given the same absolute level of economic conditions they will be relatively better off in comparison with their neighbors in the Arab countries.

6. Almost 200,000 of the refugees are in Syria and Lebanon where they have largely been integrated into the economies of their host countries. It is improbable that many of these will want to be dislocated again.

7. The federation of Iraq with Jordan and the establishment of the Union of Syria with Egypt have increased the opportunities for the rehabilitation of the refugees outside Israel, with the improved prospects for the economic development of these Arab countries.

8. More than half of the refugees have acquired Jordanian citizenship, and among these some have reached high positions in the Jordanian government hierarchy. Many of these refugees will be reluctant to give up such positions and possibilities by immigrating into Israel.

9. The Palestine refugees are people like other people, and therefore will probably act according to individual self interest when confronted not

with the abstract question of whether they "want to go back home" but with a practical and genuine free choice of where and how to rebuild their lives and to resume their normal and productive occupations and professions. This is further attested to by the fact that there has been no serious trouble with the 200,000 Arab inhabitants of Israel, in spite of continual incitement against Israel on the Arab radio stations, and in spite of security regulations and other limitations on their rights and privileges that must appear to the Arabs as discriminatory, and which would have to be eliminated in the overall solution.

10. The refugees who would choose to return to Israel would tend to be just those who would fit into the kind of society that is being built there, who will find in it a greater fulfillment of their life, and who therefore would not be filled with animosity to Israel.

11. There would be the requirement of indications of peaceful intent on the part of returnees.

12. Since all the countries involved would have to undertake to cooperate with the International Authority in charge of the operation, at least to the extent of providing land for the settlement projects and implementing the Armistice Agreements not to engage in hostile actions, the resulting alleviation of tensions would greatly diminish any "Fifth Column" dangers that still remained.

A Trial Period

13. Yet another inherent safeguard is the duration of the return. It would have to take between five and ten years for all the refugees to be settled, and this would give time for precautions to be taken if a dangerous situation should seem to be developing.

14. This safeguard can be strengthened by formalizing it in a planned trial period. The trial period should consist of the first two or three years of the operation, during which 200,000 refugees will be repatriated and resettled. During the trial period it will become clear what proportion of the refugees will want to settle in each of the different settlement areas, and whether the returnees to Israel develop into a peril for Israel's security.

If there should be serious trouble, Israel will naturally be entitled to exercise her sovereign rights in protecting herself in whatever manner she sees fit. If, however, there should be no serious trouble, the plan could continue smoothly until it is completed.

For all these reasons and with all these safeguards it is possible to combine the right of Israel to security with the right of every refugee to return.

This is not to say that with all these safeguards, Israel does not run any risk at all to her security or economy. But by doing nothing Israel runs still greater risks.

Safeguards for the Refugees

The refugees also subject themselves to risks in going back to Israel where they would constitute a minority and would therefore inevitably be subject to the decisions of the majority. They, too, are therefore in need of safeguards.

Against these risks the government of Israel would have to guarantee the following rights of returnees.

1. All returnees who have acquired no other citizenship should be granted full citizenship in Israel immediately on their return, without any social, ethnic or religious discrimination.

2. All returnees who have acquired other citizenship, shall be granted

such full citizenship on the completion of their naturalization period, which should not be unreasonably long (e.g., not more than, say, three years from their immigration and declaration of intent to become Israeli citizens).

3. Such rights of equal citizenship should include the following:

(a) The right to move and settle and exercise any profession or business in any part of Israel and to own property.

(b) The right of full membership in the trade unions, the manufacturers associations, the cooperative movements, and the professional associations.

(c) The right to separate cultural, religious, educational and linguistic activities and development.

(d) The right to equal enjoyment of the benefits from the general development and the services provided by the country to any other groups of citizens.

(e) The right of emigration.

* * * * * * *

Internationalism, Integration and Separation

If this analysis is correct, complete freedom to return would still leave Palestine divided into Israel (or Jewish Palestine) and Arab Palestine. While this is in conflict with the ideals of many internationalists, including leading Zionists who wanted Palestine to develop into a bi-national State, it is not at all in conflict with the way it has been found possible to deal with such problems in the world at large in modern times.

In modern democratic societies, perhaps because of the increase in mobility and the greater degree of contact that people have with each other, people living in the same area are more and more treated in the same way. Integration is the key word, in the sense of equality of rights for all in the community. On

the one hand this ideal is perfectly compatible with the protection, or even the encouragement, of cultural diversity, while on the other hand it is very closely related to the ideal of the ultimate unity of all nations in an integrated international community. Integration and internationalism are indeed only two aspects of the central ideal of modern democratic society - the ideal of the brotherhood of all men.

However, in many and important cases there are fundamental conflicts; and if the protagonists cannot come to agreement this can lead to complete breakdown--to violence, to massacres and to civil war. In such cases, as in the Biblical case of Abram and Lot, one must resort to a second-best solution--to Separation. "And Abram said to Lot . . . let there be no strife. Pray separate . . . if you take to the left hand, I will go to the right . . ." This is the only way to find peace if integration is impossible.

This is what has happened with refugees in all parts of the world. Where populations were displaced by temporary disturbances, as by floods or warfare, it is often most feasible for the displaced persons to go back when the disturbance has disappeared. But where the refugee problem is a result of a conflict between different elements in the population, on national, cultural, religious, linguistic or any other grounds, the successful solutions have in general been by resettlement in other parts, where the causes of the original trouble were absent or less severe, rather than by repatriation. The solution has been a separation of the populations that could not live in peace together.

The same trend is clear in Palestine. The original 1947 UN partition plan for Palestine into Jewish and Arab sectors was also an attempt to escape from the difficulties of integration between Jews and Arabs--of equality with friendship--by resorting to the inferior alternative of separation.

This can be seen in the complicated jigsaw pattern of the 1947 partition proposal which was necessary if it was to fit the existing settlements of Jews

and Arabs at that time. Whether or not this partition would have worked if it had been accepted peacefully by everybody in 1947, (which is another fascinating topic that we must keep away from) it clearly does not perform this function of division for the present configuration of Jewish and Arab settlement in Palestine. Any validity it may have had when proposed in 1947 has passed away with the disappearance of the population distribution on which it was built. The backing of the 1947 partition plan by the United Nations has given it a kind of sanctity in the eyes of many. Nevertheless the recent proposals to adopt it at the present time when it could only create new displacements and injustices, especially if accompanied by a demand for the immediate return of all the Arab refugees, must be considered as aiming at the destruction of Israel, rather than at the solution of the problem of the Arab refugees.

The present division of Palestine into Israel and Arab Palestine is only another separation, simpler than the 1947 partition proposal and more appropriate to the present distribution of population (though still far from ideal), which may make it possible for the two elements to live in peace, even as Lot and Abram did, by not coming too closely into contact with each other.

The finer ideal is for all men to live together in peace. That is the ideal of International Integration. But where men are not able to live together in peace, then it is better to have a Separation in which each group can practice peaceful and harmonious living among more compatible members until they are ready for a higher integration. This resort to the second-best solution of separation is all the more satisfactory where it can come about voluntarily, as was possible in the case of Abram and Lot and as is now possible in the case of the Palestine arab refugees.

THE SOLUTION

1. A special United Nations Commission or Repatriation and Resettlement Authority (RRA) should be established, responsible to the United Nations

Assembly and charged with the task of solving the Palestine Refugee Problem by the repatriation and resettlement of the Palestine Arab refugees, and with the supervision of the payment of compensation for property left in Israeli Palestine by Arab refugees and in Arab countries by Jewish emigrants.

2. The RRA should be set up on the pattern of the Mixed Armistice Commissions with equal Arab and Israeli representation, under the Chairmanship of an independent representative of the United Nations Assembly.

3. Provisions should be made for the Arab refugees to present their views, claims and desires either through their several existing organizations, or by a Unified Committee organized to represent all the refugees. Similar provisions should be made for the Jewish emigrants from Arab countries, who now live in Israel and who have claims for property left in Arab countries.

4. Every Arab refugee who can show to the satisfaction of the RRA, that he had an established residence in Israeli Palestine in 1948 should be given the option of being settled (with his immediate family) and provided with satisfactory housing and a farm, or other means of livelihood,

(a) in Palestine (i.e. with no preference as between Israel and Arab Palestine),

(b) in Israel,

(c) in Arab Palestine, or

(d) in another Arab country.

5. Other Arab refugees should be given the options (c) and (d) with a choice of at least three different places of settlement, with the same standards of housing and farm or other means of livelihood.

6. All Palestine Arab refugees and all Jews who left Arab states since 1948 should be paid full compensation for all property left behind. This compensation should be completely independent of where they should decide to settle.

7. On determining in which of the alternatives he opts for settlement, each refugee who opts for being settled in Israel and who is not a citizen of another State should pledge allegiance to the State of Israel and should undertake to abide by its laws and to live at peace with his neighbors and fellow citizens.

8. If he is a citizen of another state, he should nevertheless be admitted for settlement in Israel on:

(a) declaring it his intention to live at peace with his neighbors,

(b) renouncing his other citizenship (as long as the State of which he is a citizen is not at peace with Israel), and

(c) applying for citizenship in Israel.

9. Any Arab State should be entitled to apply procedures similar to those of #7 and #8 for refugees who opt to be settled within its borders.

10. The schedule of repatriation and resettlement should be decided by the RRA.

11. Israel and the Arab countries should undertake to cooperate faithfully with the RRA in its tasks at least to the extent of:

(a) providing land and finances for the RRA.

(b) faithfully carrying out the letter and the spirit the Armistice Agreements of 1949 which stipulate that "No aggressive action by the armed forces--land, sea or air--of either party shall be undertaken, planned or threatened against the people or the armed forces of the other; . . . the right of each party to security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other shall be respected."

12. The RRA should undertake a detailed study and census to determine:

a) which refugees were established residents of Israeli Palestine in 1948 and who consequently have the right of resettlement in Israel.

b) which refugees had property in Israeli Palestine, which Jews who left

Iraq and Egypt had property there, how much each had, and to what extent (if at all) he has already received compensation.

c) what are the technical and economic possibilities of agricultural and other settlement of Arab refugees in Israel and in the Arab countries. (This should be done rapidly in the first place on the basis of various studies that have already been made--the Johnston Plan for the Jordan River Valley development *24), the UNRWA rehabilitation and development plans, etc. The RRA could then start on the other activities rapidly if possible concentrating first on the "neediest" cases among the refugees, while more careful and more detailed studies were still continuing.)

13. The RRA should set up repatriation and resettlement projects in as many of these places as are feasible so as to give the refugees as wide a choice as possible.

14. The RRA should conduct intensive educational and informational drives to bring home to the refugees the nature of the different options that will be open to them. In particular, it should undertake to educate the refugees on what forms of "going home" are feasible and are involved in the different options and should protect them against all coercion in the expression of such options. It should continue this educational activity throughout the period of settlement, making use of contacts between those refugees who will have been settled in the different ways and those who would still be in the camps or on the ration rolls of the UNRWA as refugees. In connection with this it should conduct periodic surveys of the attitudes of the refugees as between the different options in the light of the educational activities and the reports they will be getting from settlers in the different areas.

15. The RRA should plan the settlements on a flexible basis, adjusting the development of each as far as possible in accordance with the preferences of the refugees between them as these preferences are affected by continuing

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*24) See Appendix No. 9.

information about the conditions in the settlements as made available to the refugees by the RRA, by reports from settlers to their refugee friends, by visits to settlements, and in any other ways.

16. The RRA should plan the repatriation and resettlement in several phases. The first phase should take not more than three years from the setting up of the RRA and should be considered as a Trial Period during which 200,000 refugees would be settled.

17. While refugees may register for priority of settlement in particular places, they should have the right to change their registrations at intervals and by procedures to be laid down by the RRA.

18. Refugees obtaining compensation through the RRA should be permitted to withdraw half of the compensation, up to, say $1000 per family immediately on the clearance of the compensation, but should be required to leave the balance in the hands of the RRA, which should apply $2,500 toward the cost of settlement of the family and out of any remainder should pay to UNRWA the per capita cost of maintenance of the family from that date on. Any balance still remaining should be paid to the refugee on his (and his family's ceasing to be a refugee under the care of UNRWA, either by resettlement or in any other way.

19. The RRA should be charged with raising the funds, from the Israel and Arab governments as well as from other sources, to undertake the compensation, repatriation, and resettlement activities.

20. Israel should show the genuineness of her concern for the Arab refugees by pledging a part of her income--whether from foreign aid or from domestic sources--toward the financing of the RRA.

21. The Arab nations should show the genuineness of their concern for the rehabilitation of their fellow Arabs into a decent and productive life by

contributing a percentage to the RRA of the Middle East Oil royalties and transit fees as well as a small percentage of their national budgets (taking into account the saving, both to Israel and to the Arab states, from the diminution in armament expenditures that would be made possible by the alleviation of tensions through the work of the RRA).

22. The U.S. and other members of the UN should be prepared to contribute substantially toward the cost of the solution of the Arab refugee problem. Even if the U.S. alone were to pay the cost of the whole project, it would be a very cheap price even if considered only from the point of view of the contribution it would make to the alleviation of tensions in the Middle East and the consequent reduction in the danger of world war.

23. All of these proposals should be considered only as inseparable parts of an integral solution of the total problem. The integral solution is of course subject to discussion and modification, but the different parts cannot stand by themselves. They are all contingent on the adoption of the plan as a whole.

* * * * * * *

With these twenty-three points the conditions would be met and the problem solved. The refugees would be restored to meaningful, productive lives. They would have their property or its fair value restored to them. Each would be able to "go back home" to the highest degree that the objective facts allow. All the states in the region would enjoy greater security and easier consciences. And the danger of war would have been substantially reduced, both for the Middle East and for the whole world.

Only one question remains: Is the solution practical? Is there any chance of it being carried into effect?

Previous discussions of the problem have suffered grievously from complication and from confusion by the "fascinating topics" we have tried to keep out. Because of these the difficulties were greatly exaggerated, and

those that attempted to deal with the problem were unduly discouraged. It became almost axiomatic to declare that the problem was too delicate to touch, or too hot to handle, or too closely involved in the cold war, that the economic magnitudes were too vast to be contemplated or that the hostility of the conflicting parties too unbounded to permit of any compromise. But we have seen that the magnitudes shrink into the realm of the manageable as soon as one dares to try to measure their vastness. In spite of official intransigence there are groups in Israel, both Jewish and Arab, who are genuinely seeking a feasible solution; and in the Arab states, where official pressures are much greater and non-conformist expression is almost impossible, there are many people who look at the situation soberly and who in private reveal a less passionate attitude and a hope for a constructive solution. Among the refugees themselves, in spite of belligerent declarations, political pressures, intimidation by agitators and the securities and services of the refugee camp and the rations, thousands have shed their refugee status to find a productive life outside of Israel. World public opinion is effective, too. It persuaded Israel to withdraw its armies from Sinai, and it induced Egypt to accept the UN Emergency Force.

Hatred is not eternal. A solution conceived in Justice can dissolve hostility and create a new climate for eventual cooperation, perhaps ultimately to lead to the supersession of Separation by Integration. But what is needed now is a dispelling of the discouragement and intimidation born of an almost traditional exaggeration both of the vastness of the problem and of the immovability of the resistances to any solution. Whichever party involved in this situation would take the initiative in bringing about the establishment of a Repatriation and Resettlement Administration on the lines suggested, could break the log jam that is holding up the resolution of the Arab Refugee Problem and would thereby perform an act of unusually effective service for humanity, for security, and for peace.

Samuel, Howard D.

THE SIDNEY HILLMAN FOUNDATION

INC.

15 UNION SQUARE WEST, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. · PHONE ALGONQUIN 5-7800

November 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing the circular announcing the opening of the Sidney Hillman Foundation awards for 1958.

I hope you will keep your eyes and ears open for possible submissions; we would welcome your suggestions.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Howard D. Samuel

Howard D. Samuel
Executive Director

TO PERPETUATE THE IDEALS FOR WHICH HE LIVED AND DIED

(Please Post)

The Sidney Hillman Foundation, Inc.

15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

Prize Awards — 1958

The Sidney Hillman Foundation will award prizes of $500 each for outstanding contributions dealing with themes relating to the ideals which Sidney Hillman held throughout his life, and which he expressed in the words reproduced at the right.

Such themes would include the protection of individual civil liberties, improved race relations, a strengthened labor movement, the advancement of social welfare and economic security, greater world understanding, and related problems.

Contributions may be in the fields of daily or periodical journalism, fiction, non-fiction, radio and television, drama and motion pictures.

All written contributions must have been *published* in 1958.

Radio-television, drama and film contributions must have been *produced under professional auspices* in 1958.

"We want a better America, an America that will give its citizens, first of all, a higher and higher standard of living so that no child will cry for food in the midst of plenty. We want to have an America where the inventions of science will be at the disposal of every American family, not merely for the few who can afford them. An America that will have no sense of insecurity and which will make it possible for all groups, regardless of race, creed or color to live in friendship, to be real neighbors; an America that will carry its great mission of helping other countries to help themselves."

SIDNEY HILLMAN, 1946

AWARD WINNERS — 1957

WILMA DYKEMAN and JAMES STOKELY for their book, *Neither Black Nor White.*

HARRY S. ASHMORE for his editorials on school integration in the *Arkansas Gazette.*

A. M. SECREST for his editorials on civil rights and civil liberties in the *Cheraw* (S.C.) *Chronicle.*

GIORGIO DE SANTILLANA for his article, "Galileo and J. Robert Oppenheimer," in *The Reporter.*

THEODORE AYERS for his interview with Khrushchev on *"Face the Nation," CBS-TV.*

GEORGE A. VICAS for the debates between American and Soviet scientists and educators on *"Radio Beat," CBS-Radio.*

RULES:

1. DEADLINE: Submissions for a 1958 Sidney Hillman Prize Award must be received by the Sidney Hillman Foundation, Inc., 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y., not later than FEBRUARY 1, 1959.
2. MATERIAL MAY BE SUBMITTED BY the author, his publication or publisher, or by anyone connected with it.
3. ONLY WORK APPEARING IN 1958 IS ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION.
4. THERE ARE NO APPLICATION FORMS. Only a brief accompanying letter is necessary.
5. FINAL SCRIPTS must be submitted in connection with radio, television, drama and film awards. Films and records should not be submitted.
6. NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE submissions should, if possible, be submitted loose, not mounted.
7. UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS of any kind are not eligible for consideration and should not be submitted.
8. THE FOUNDATION will acknowledge all submissions, and will endeavor to return submissions if requested, but the Foundation cannot be held responsible for the return of any submissions.
9. A PANEL OF JUDGES will make the Awards and its decisions will be final.

L F. SANDERS • 24 LEWIS HILL ROAD • HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: WHITE PLAINS 9-2972

DECEMBER 24, 1958

MR. EDGAR R. MURROW

580 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

I AM SOMEWHAT HESITATING IN ASKING YOUR TIME FOR READING THE ADDRESS ON " AMERICA AND THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT IN THE USA" I MADE AT HAMILTON COLLEGE SOME MONTHS AGO. THE INTEREST YOU SHOWED DURING OUR SHORT MEETING AT THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BALL LAST FRIDAY EVENING, ENCOURAGES ME HOWEVER TO SEND YOU A COPY OF IT WITH THIS LETTER.

ALTHOUGH I MAY NOT HAVE EXPRESSED MYSELF AS FREELY AS I WOULD HAVE DONE IN MY OWN LANGUAGE, I HOPE THAT I MADE CLEAR WHAT HAS BEEN ON MY MIND ALREADY FOR A LONG TIME: THAT SOMETHING HAS TO BE DONE WITH REGARD TO THE LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A FOREIGN PRESSCORPS AS REPRESENTED BY THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

I WOULD LOVE LEARNING YOUR OPINION ON SOME OF MY THOUGHTS AND I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO HAVING THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A LONGER TALK AT YOUR CONVENIENCE. I AM LEAVING NOW ON A SHORT VACATION IN KEY WEST, BUT I WILL BE BACK ON JANUARY 10.

WISHING YOU AND MRS. MURROW A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR,

SINCERELY YOURS,

Paul F. Sanders

PAUL F. SANDERS

S. CORRESPONDENT "HET PAROOL" • AMSTERDAM (HOLLAND)

AMERICA AND THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT IN THE USA

PAUL F. SANDERS - HAMILTON COLLEGE

June 7, 1958

Dr. McEwen, Mr. Minn ch. of the Board of Trustees,
Dr. Pritchard pres. Pres. of Alumni, Alumni
mend of the faculty, members of the graduating class.

I have often listened with the greatest interest to the TV-program "YOU ~~WERE~~ ARE THERE", an hourlong reproduction of an historical event as seen through the eyes of the modern newspaperman. The events being part of American history, the reporters on this show, interviewing its principal characters, are of course supposed to be American newsmen. In fact they are members of the staff of CBS, well known to all listeners.

Looking at this show I could not help thinking what kind of questions I would put to any of your famous Presidents, Chiefs-Justice, Senators, Generals, Inventors of the past, if I had to interview him as a foreign correspondent. Would I be able to ask him, in the context of the show, any reasonable question as logical and understandable to the millions of listeners as those put forward by any CBS-reporter?

The answer must be negative.

All of you to whom these events are part of your history, would be able to project yourselves in the period as if you actually took part in the occurrence. I, for my part, could merely look at it from a distance, as an outsider. Surely, I could feel involved, as I can feel involved in a Shakespearean play. But my emotional reactions would never be the same as yours. I would spoil the show, because I could see the event only as a play, the principal characters only as actors. What is reality to you, would be fiction to me. I could not pretend to having been there, and for that matter, neither would any of my fellow foreign correspondents.

Why is that so? Why is it that American and Foreign journalists who would have felt almost strangers say 50 years ago, now sit side-by-side at press conferences at the White House, The State Department, The United Nations, seeing eye to eye to the same problems although their approach may differ, working closely together as citizens of one world?

Well, I find some of the answers in my own experience. When I was about 17, one of the boys in my class at the gymnasium in Amsterdam, the son of one of the notable residents of the town, got into some difficulties. I don't remember exactly of what kind, but he had to be expelled from school. There was some scandal involved and to evade publicity his parents

decided to send him to the USA. That was quite a natural thing to do in these days. When a family of some standing and means happened to have a son who was regarded to be a good-for-nothing, he was sent over the ocean, to America. Nobody knew him here, nobody cared and the boy could try to make his way in the land of opportunities.

I can assure you that America in these days for us youngsters was not in the first place the homeland of Washington or Lincoln, but of skyscrapers, a couple of fabulous multi-millionaires, of gangsters and other kind of failures, with only a few exceptionally remarkable personalities like Edison, Helen Keller, The Wright Brothers, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman and a few others. To immigrate of your own free will to the USA seemed to us to be the last resort for a man.

In the beginning of this century one of our ministers in Washington, coming back to Holland for a vacation, was asked for his advice by somebody who thought about immegrating to the USA. The Minister was very much against it and when the other said to him that he had heard that so many immigrants had done well in America, he answered: "Done well? That is all old womens talk. If they had done well, they would have returned to their homeland...."

With this philosophy about America, no European newspaper considered sending a representative to this part of the world.

According to all available records, the very first regular foreign correspondent to cover the American scene was a British gentleman, named William Howard Russell. He had covered the Crimean War for the London Times and was sent over as its correspondent to this country to observe the war between the states. He filed his stories by ordinary mail whenever a steamship left from this coast.

About forty years later another British newspaperman arrived in Washington, this time for the London Daily Telegraph. When he made his formal introductary visit to the White House, with top hat and in striped pants, President Theodore Roosevelt reportedly greeted him with the words: "It sure is high time you fellows begin to discover America..."

Yet, Europe still did not seem to think so. In the early days of this century only few journalists from overseas came to this part of the world. The stories they sent home were mainly of a general nature, more often relating to the way their nationals lived in this country than to broader aspects of the American way of life. They seldom cabled any news unless it concerned the stock exchange or shipping business. Don't forget that in that period Europe still was the great investor in the USA, just the opposite from the situation to-day. So, the most wanted information did not concern American politics but business life in this country. Some of these early journalists acted at the same time as agents for their newspapers in trying to sell advertising-

space in their respective papers to American concerns interested in the European market.

With the first world war the picture started to change. On the initiative of the White House more or less regular meetings were organized between the accredited press representatives of the allied countries and the press officer of President Wilson, in order to inform them about the American war efforts. Grouped together by the common interests of the allies, these newspapermen decided to form a foreign press association along the line of similar organizations in the European capitals. It had at its start exactly eleven members: eight from Great Britain, two from France, one from Italy. The founders were Frank Dilnot of the London Daily Express and Percy S. Bullen of the London Daily Telegraph. It had to be decided, head or tail, which of them would have the honor of being the first President of the infant association. Dilnot won. Bullen undertook the office of General Secretary-Treasurer, an office that, as he told us many years later, was at first a highly nominal one, the seat of the Secretariat being his breast pocket where he used to store the association's file...

Percy Bullen died last year, almost 91 years old, only a couple of months after he had written us how much pride he took in the growth of the organization he had helped to build.

Between the twenties and thirties the group of foreign

journalists grew slowly. Most of the foreign newspapers relied for their information about the USA almost entirely on the wire-services, and printed those stories about the big national events, from earthquakes or hurricanes, muck-raking, labor troubles, racial conflicts, gangsterdom or depression to Presidential elections, industrial or technological developments, individual achievements and - not to be forgotten - Hollywood.

The period of the New Deal brought again a change in the situation. People in Europe became aware that something was happening here that could not be covered by bringing it merely as straight news. Interpretation was needed and more correspondents were sent over to get a first hand picture of what was going on in the new world.

Still, although the foreign press association had grown in stature enough to have its 25th anniversary in 1943 celebrated by a big dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria with Secretary Frank Knox as its main speaker, the great influx of foreign correspondents came only after the second world war and the establishment of the United Nations. In its fourtieth year of existence the membership of the FPA now nears 300, representing fifty countries from all continents. More than half of them are active full-time correspondents who file their stories by airmail, cable and radio. The others who are working part-time are filing almost exclusively by airmail.

Through them an average of between 700,000 and one million words flow daily across the seas. The big bulk of it comes out of New York City where, in the home town of the United Nations and the largest business and financial as well as cultural center of the country, most correspondents and foreign news agencies have made their home. Only some of the largest foreign newspapers and agencies have offices also in Washington, DC and at the West Coast.

How this astounding average of daily words exactly splits up is difficult to tell. From a survey among the members of the FPA which however has no scientific value at all, it could be concluded that about 10 pct of the totals deal with the United Nations, 3o pct with American National affairs - both domestic and foreign politics - and the rest with business, finance, technology, science, arts, literature, social life, fashions, sports and, in general, with what makes America tick; how it lives, works, relaxes, thinks, travels, strives.

There you have why we would not dare to compete with our American colleagues in a program like "YOU ARE THERE". There you have in a nutshell in what respect the situation has changed; we now are here because journalism at last had to discover America, after it developed its politics from a hands-off attitude to a hands-in one and had become the creditor of the world instead of its debtor. We are here because the world at large is not longer satisfied to

get the straight news from your wire-services. It wants information about the country that took the lead on D-Day, that forced the United Nations through, that initiated the Marshall-Plan, the Fullbright-Act, the Point-Four-Program, the Atom-for-Peace-Idea; the country that invented nylon, and the Salk-vaccine; the country of the Sears-Roebuck-Catalogue, the country also of MacCarthy, the Walter-McCarren-Act or Little Rock.

The Jeep.

The Peoples of the world have developed a growing curiosity about America, its possibilities, its paradoxes. They want to know what kind of man the American is, what is driving him, how he became a leader in international affairs, how the people educate their children, what a skilled worker or a school teacher can do with his income, what Americans think of the East-West-Struggle, and what have you.

Do we know the answers? And how thoroughly do we fulfill our responsible task?

You can be sure that we try hard to give the answers our readers are waiting for; that our only desire is to do our job the best we can. We know from experience that general understanding in its true sense can be arrived at only when those who inform the public, have come to know the people about whom they write. But to interpret the actions and reactions of the people you write about, it is of the utmost importance to get to know them in their own environment. It

is not possible to learn what a typical American community stands for without having seen it, having lived in it for some time, having spoken to the people who make up such a community.

But how can we come to such a result?

It is an unfortunate fact that most of the foreign correspondents rarely move beyond the New York-Washington DC-Axis. They come from soft currency countries and are being sent over here with great financial effort and often sacrifice on the part of their publishers who are not able to furnish them with expense-accounts of any significance. Many of the highest paid executives of our newspapers earn less than the foreign correspondent needs for his bare necessities in this country where the cost of living is the highest of the entire world. On top of that come the expenses for cables which rates are so high - much higher indeed than elsewhere - that many of us are restricted to airmail-coverage. For these reasons the large majority of the foreign newspapers are represented only by one man who has to cover the USA as a whole, almost a continent mind you! Not being able to travel around, he depends a great deal for his information on what he reads in the American papers. But nowhere in New York is there any one center where he can sit down and read local papers from all over the country. There is only one place, at Times Square, where he can buy them. If he has the time to go there

every day, which ones should he buy and how many?

Certainly, the big-town nespapers like the N.Y. Times or the Washington-Post have their regional reporters who write regularly fairly full reports from all over the country. But do they give us the atmosphere of the country? The feel of the mood of the grass-roots? Can reading them give us what we need for a personal interpretation of what people outside the mass-cities think? Can it give us as fair an understanding of the problem of the grass roots as would be desirable?

The answer is no, because there is no substitute for human contact.

The result of this unfortunate situation is that our newspapers abroad still depend a great deal on the news coverage from the American wire agencies. They do the best they can and that means that they generally do an excellent job. But for a newspaper-reader in India or Egypt, in West Germany or Sweden it is not at all the same thing to be informed by an American wire service as by his own correspondent. You not only have to know the people you write about, but as well those you write for. The wire services don't send different stories about the same subject to the various countries. They send their cables to the world at large. But the world does not react as one man.

Perhaps I can illustrate this. One of the West-European correspondents was on home leave just at the beginning of

the incidents in Little Rock. He encountered strong anti-American feelings among his fellow countrymen. Most of them were informed merely by the factual reports of AP and UP and it was quite obvious that almost nobody realized how much the South felt hurt by what they considered an encroachment by the Federal Government of their State Rights. Most of the people my friend met did not even realize that there are still strong feelings of sovereignty among the various states. Living in smaller countries, unities already for many centuries, they almost have forgotten that America is a Federation of States. So, when my friend was asked to speak about the Little Rock situation over the radio, he started to remind his listeners of the fact that America is a Federation in which the States have many individual laws and rights. He then asked them to think for a moment that a United Europe was already in existence and that on the initiative of one of the Northern States a law would be proposed to forbid the bullfights. Do you think, he asked his listeners, that Spain would accept such a law without protest? Wouldn't you rather expect Spain to threaten with Revolution or even a Separatistic Movement? And wouldn't many coolheaded member of Parliament try to convince his colleagues that some transition-time would be preferable?

AP or UP would never have thought of such an approach. My friend however knew about whom and to whom he was speaking.

The balance of a true and honest image of the USA has to be found in the stories sent out by the representatives of the

newspapers of the 50 countries who have correspondents here.

In my opinion the USA has not yet found the way to facilitate us in giving this image as fully and objectively as we want to do. It has not yet fully understood the tremendous importance of the work of the foreign correspondents, the impact of the fact that the stories they are filing day-by-day, by cable, airmail or shortwave, will influence world opinion at least as much as what the United States Information Service is doing.

We have in this country all the freedom a democracy has to offer to the press. We can write about whatever we want and whatever we wish to write. And that is more freedom than some correspondents have in their own country. What couldn't be made of this opportunity if we had the means to inform ourselves thoroughly about the American people as a whole!

The Government spends big amounts of money to organize trips around the USA by groups of newspapermen from abroad who are invited to stay here for a couple of months and are shown around on a heavy schedule. I don't underestimate the value of having as many people as possible come to the USA and see for themselves. But seeing and knowing are two different things. These people go home with many impressions, more often than not overwhelmed by what they experienced. They

have seen more of the country than most of the correspondents who are stationed in New York or Washington with the task of interpreting the USA, a task specially useful, indeed indespensable in a country where the meaning and purpose of many acts of the Government are so often distorted by ill chosen and too early spoken words. Would it not be much more valuable to have them travelling around from time to time? Almost everywhere overseas the foreign correspondents get special rates on all public means of transportation, except here where the costs of transportation are higher than anywhere in the world. What a difference in possibilities for instance between an American correspondent in India and his Indian colleague over here! Not only does the American there get all kinds of facilities, but if he wants to go from one end of the country to the other, he has the means to charter his own plane and to gather the news first hand where ever he wants.

There is more to this lack of facilities here than most people are aware of. Our readers want no less to be informed - and that on a regular basis about what is going on here in the cultural field than about political, economic or social affairs. They are eager to get reports about the newest Broadway Plays and they expect their correspondents to be able to give as full a picture of the cultural life in the USA as American correspondents are able to give from the capitals of Europe. There, any foreign correspondent by showing his credentials gets free entry to all theaters,

concert-halls, opera-houses. During the eleven years I have been working in New York I have not succeeded in getting admission to a first performance on Broadway, nor to any performance, as a correspondent. I have not been able to see My Fair Lady.

Now, producers and theatre-owners abroad are no less business minded than those in this country. But they know how sensative the reactions of world opinion are and the high value placed on their cultural achievements. Here, in getting no to my request, even when asking for a paid admission for one of the first performances, the producer showed a total indifference for any report in my paper. And all of my colleagues can tell you of the same experience, with the exception sometimes of the British journalists, and that not because of any cultural consideration, by no means, but mainly because a favorable story in a London newspaper may lead to an easier business-agreement with a producer over there.

I understand quite well that in this land of free enterprise many people would fear any Governmental control on this level. I wanted only to illustrate my point that, I think, is important enough for somebody to give serious thought to finding some solution.

Speaking of facilities, I could tell you of other remarkable differences in the way the foreign correspondent is treated here and abroad, although in this respect some

progress may be acknowledged during recent years. Most of my colleagues come here on a special visitors visa that has to be extended every year. The extention costs 10 dollars and everytime the same paperwork is required for filling out the application-forms. Before I came to the USA I visited the American Embassy in the Hague, asking for introductions and information where to go to become accredited without delay at the State Department, The United Nations etc.

I got all the help I wanted and felt sure that nothing would interfere with my work. After having been here for a couple of years and having filed for a new extention of stay, I all of a sudden got a cable from the Immigration-Office, informing me that my extention had been refused and that I had to leave these shores within a few days. No reason was given, nothing. Can you imagine what that means for a correspondent? Did I have to inform my boss in Amsterdam that I was thrown out of the country on grounds that were completely unknown to me? Fortunately I had made some friends in the State Department. I called them to tell what had happened and they were no less flabbergasted than I was myself. They told me not to worry. They would handle this thing for me. In fact within two days, the longest 48 hours of my life, I got another cable from the Immigration-people telling me that my extention had been granted and asking me to forget about the first cable. I never got any official word what had caused their first decisiion. The only thing

my friends could tell me was that some error had been made, that there had been a case of mistaken identity in taking up the wrong file. I have never had any difficulty thereafter. But you can imagine that such an experience, although it never made me to identify the negligence of some individual in the office of the Department of Immigration with America as a whole, can't give anyone the feeling of security he needs in doing his work. For it shows a state of mind with respect to the foreign journalist corps that needs adjustment to the facts. The facts being that the USA accomodates a foreign Press-Corps that has among its members some of the elite of the working Press of the World, whose names are often household-words in their home-country. Their work is of no less importance than that of the foreign Diplomats, often perhaps of greater importance, because of the daily influence they have on world-opinion with regard to their host country.

If it is true, and I think it is, that there is no greater safeguard for freedom of information than diversity of opinion, it is no less true that everything possible should be done to facilitate this diversity. In this critical age of ours nothing is of greater importance than to develop a sympathetic understanding among peoples. The more comfortably the foreign correspondent can work, the more he can see and learn in the country he has to interpret, the nearer he may come to this goal.

Society's requirement of the press in our days is greater in variety, quantity and quality than that of any previous period. This has greatly increased the responsibilities both of the journalist and of the country where he works: of the journalist towards his host country and his readers at home; of the host country with respect to the possibilities it offers the foreign correspondent to fulfill his task.

I can speak in the name of the vast majority of the foreign Press-Corps in the USA in stating that they are deeply aware of their responsibilities. With the growth of anti-American feelings throughout the world during the last 4 or 5 years - mostly more anti-American politics than anti-Americans as individuals - it would be easy indeed to write stories which could delight the superficial reader at home and strengthen the popularity of the correspondent; ironical, satyrical stories, poking fun at gangsterism, delinquency, segregation-items, Bossim and what have you.

Such stories however are very rare exceptions indeed. What almost all of us are looking for is the news behind the news and, in interpreting this, giving a true picture of what is going on in the minds and hearts of the people everywhere in this amazing young, vital, hospitable and idealistic country.

In conclusion let me tell you a story I once read in one of your magazines. It told about a girl in a small town who adored her teacher. The teacher left the town when the girl was only in third grade, but she always remembered her as

the dearest and loveliest person she had ever met. The girl grew up, married and moved to another part of the land. After quite a while, when she came back to the place where she was born, her mother, who still lived there, told her that the teacher, now an old lady, had come back to town. She immediately called her and went to visit her with her mother.

That visit gave her the shock of her life.

The teacher was the same dear woman with the same lovely eyes, the same beautiful voice; but her face was mutilated by ugly scars.

Going home the girl asked her mother what had happened, where she got these scars. "What do you mean", the mother asked, "She had them as long as I know her, since her childhood..."

Nations are like people. Some have their scars and it takes us a long time to see them. When we do so it may give us a momentary shock. But we easily overcome it, realizing why we did not see it before.

For most of us, foreign correspondents living in this country, there are moments of such shocks followed however by moments of realization why we felt shocked. It is a deep and satisfying experience, I can assure you.

I want to assure you at the same time of my deep gratitude for the honor this illustrous college is going to bestow upon me. I feel it as a recognition of the work of the Foreign Press-Corps as a whole and I am convinced that it will encourage my colleagues as much as myself to follow the highest traditions of our wonderful profession.

Sanderson, Raymond

July 31, 1959

Mr. Raymond Sanderson
First Baptist Church
Clinton, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Sanderson:

As Mr. Murrow is away, having already begun his year's sabbatical leave, I am answering your letter of July 9 on his behalf. I read him your letter over the telephone and he asked me to thank you for your courtesy in writing to tell him of the progress you have made, and to wish you good luck in your endeavours.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Raymond I. Sanderson, Pastor

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Clinton, Tennessee

July 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow and Friendly:

We broke ground, last Sunday, for our new $278,000.00 educational plant. It was a grand occassion and one which we shall long remember.

I am enclosing an order of service, used in the breaking of the ground. I feel that you would want to see it, knowing that you have been quite interested in this for a long time.

We deeply appreciate the contribution made by you and Mr. Friendly to our church. Your generosity and sincere milk of human kindness will ever be appreciated by the Clinton folk.

Our people are moving forward very gracefully and prayerfully in the issues faced. I feel that we are well on our way toward revealing to the world the meaning of brotherhood.

As Pastor, I do solicit your prayers and those of the others as we construct our new building. This building will be dedicated to the teachings of Jesus Christ and His concept of the human being.

May I at this time express my appreciation for your wonderful Person to Person program. I watch this with much interest and pleasure.

Yours for a great future,

Sincerely,

Raymond Sanderson

Raymond Sanderson

RS:im

6

Service At Scene Of Ground Breaking

Pastor Presiding

Welcome of Visitors . . . . . Pastor

Greetings from the City . . . . . Mayor T. L. Seeber

Greetings . . . . . By Mr. C. S. Kincaid, Sr.
Chairman of the Board of Magnet Mills, Inc.

Music Meditation—"Arise O Church of God" . . . . Chancel and Concord Choirs

Responsive Reading . . . . . By Pastor and People

Pastor: Why are we gathered here this morning?

People: To dedicate this ground and ourselves to God for greater service in Christian work.

Pastor: For what reason are we building this educational annex?

People: So that all of God's children in Christ Jesus may assemble themselves together and join in fellowship, Bible study, and worship, praising His Holy Name.

Pastor: Let the word of Christ dwell in you in all riches, teaching one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts unto the Lord.

People: Let the people praise thee, O God, Let all thy people praise Thee.

Pastor: I will bless the Lord at all times; His praise shall continually be in my mouth.

People: My soul shall make her boast in the Lord; the humble shall make us hear thereof and be glad.

Pastor: In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, we dedicate this ground.

People: Holy, Holy, Holy, is the Lord God.

Pastor: To the glory of God the Father, to the honor of God the Son, Christ Jesus, to the love of God shed all-round in our hearts by the Holy Spirit, we dedicate this ground.

People: That in this place, springs of peace and joy may arise from fellowship to give the healing of their waters to all mankind, we dedicate this ground.

Pastor: Thou hast been gracious unto us, O Lord. We thank Thee for all Thy benefits.

People: We today, think of Thy loving-kindness extended toward us, O God, in the midst of Thy temple.

People and Pastor: For the promoting of Bible study, the strengthening of the weak, the cheering of the weary, the stirring of the soul, the swelling of the chorus of praise, for help in singing the songs of thy Church, and witnessing to all in our expression of fellowship one with another, we the people of this Church in the presence of Almighty God, surrounded by the great cloud of heavenly witnesses, do of God, and service of man send in the Spirit of Jesus Christ by our deeds today and evermore. Amen.

Breaking of Ground . . . . . By Pastor and Chairman of Deacons

Prayer of Dedication

A GROWING CHURCH—AND ITS DREAM

Vol. 26 July 5, 1959 No. 29

The Friendly Guide

First Baptist Church

Clinton, Tennessee

THE LORD'S DAY

Sunday School ..... **9:30 A.M.**
Morning Worship .... **10:40 A.M.**
Deacon of the Week—
—Mr. W. C. Seymour
Organ Prelude—
—Quiet Meditation
Announcements—
Call to Worship ..... Choir
Invocation ..... Choral Amen
*Hymn ..... No. 382
"I Love Thy Kingdom Lord"
Registration of Visitors
Scripture
Morning Prayer
Service of Giving:
*Doxology
Worship in Tithes & Offerings
Anthem ..... Chancel Choir
Message ..... Dr. Sanderson
"This Nation Under God"
*Hymn of Invitation .... No. 240
"Just As I Am"
Benediction ..... Choral Amen
Retirement to Scene of Ground Breaking
Organ Postlude
Ground Breaking Services
11:30 A.M.

Financial Report

Budget Offering	$1340.64
Designated	
Building Fund	637.75
Family Night	37.00
	$2015.39

Our Register

S.S.	T.U.
562	145

Pastorgraphs

Quote, "Tithing is a compass that keeps your heart on God's course. Where your treasure, there will your heart be also." Matt. 6:21.

Last Sunday was a great day in our church. The crowds were excellent and the fellowship fine. I'm grateful unto our people as they come Sunday after Sunday to support the great and lasting work of our Lord. So many of our folk have been quite complimentary concerning the beauty and performance of the ordinances of the church. We are grateful for these comments and shall ever seek to keep these ordinances meaningful and impressive.

Let's keep up our program of visitation. Due to your visiting and witnessing, we have had additions to our church every Sunday since I have been your pastor. Let's do our best always and seek out the unsaved and unaffiliated for our Lord. We shall be counting on your visiting for the Lord this week.

Sunday is our "big day" in the church. We are breaking ground for our new educational annex. I'm sure that every member of our church will be present for this historical occasion. You will want to get in the picture which will be made of our activities, and placed in the new building when completed. These pictures are historical data for future generations. Don't miss this fine day in the life of your church!

All of our elderly "saints of God" are encouraged to be present for this occasion also. We are erecting a tent on the site of the ground breaking for you. It is our desire to have as many of our elder members present on this day as possible. If you can come and do not have transportation, please call the church office and we will come and get you. We want you present if possible. It is our desire to take a picture of our "silver circle" of friends and use it also for publicity purposes and later place this picture in the new annex.

Now a word about many of our church members. I am constantly amazed to find so many of our folk who never attend their church. May I urge our non-attending members to come to the Lord's house this Sunday. When you fail to attend the church of your choice, you are the loser in many ways. Remember God's word when He said, "The day is coming when everyone of you will give an account unto me. Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that I am Lord of Lords and King of Kings." Phil. 2:10-11. Let's not divorce ourselves from the only lasting organization which will outlast the shining of the stars, the "Church of our Lord."

I will look for us to be 800 strong in church Sunday morning and a great evening crowd.

Your Pastor.

Teachers and Officers "Don't Let Attendance SAG!"

Do not let your attendance at the next Teachers' and Officers' meeting of Sunday School sag.

This is how our attendance looked on Wednesday, June 24.

Dept.	*Enr.*	*Att.*
General Officers	8	5
Nurseries 1-4	18	1
Beginner I	6	0
Beginner II	5	0
Primary I	5	2
Primary II	6	2
Primary III	5	2
Junior I	8	2
Junior II	13	2
Intermediate I	10	1
Intermediate II	13	7
Young People	7	3
Adult I	5	1
Adult II	10	2
Adult III	10	0
Totals	129	30

At the present time on Wednesday evenings, our S. S. Workers are studying the book "Outlines of Bible History." Dr. Sanderson is our teacher and the study begins at 6:50 in the Fellowship Class.

GROUND BREAKING SERVICE .....
THE CHURCH TRAINING .....
EVENING WORSHIP .....

Candlelight Comm

Theme: REMEMBE

Prelude—"Sunset" .....
Call to Worship—"Glory Be To The
Chancel C
Hymn 96—"At Calvary" .....
Observance of Baptism
Invocation .....
Announcements
Responsive Meditation (In Unison by
"God hath highly exalted him,
is above every name: that at the nan
bow, of things in heaven, and thing
the earth; and that every tongue sho
is Lord, to the glory of God the Fat
Hymn 23—"May Jesus Christ Be Prai
Offertory Service
Offertory Sentence
Prayer
Worship in Tithes and Offerings
Dedication—"Bless Thou the Gifts
The Lighting of The Candles
A FRIEND OF THE PUBLIC
MATTHEW 9:9-13, LUKE 19:1-10
"De SHEEPFOLD"
"O LOVE THAT WILT NOT LET ME
The Quart
THE MASTER W
JOHN 5:2-17
"O MASTER WORKMAN OF THE RA
Solo
A MAN OF PI
LUKE 23:39-46
"GETHSEMANE"
JESUS, THE CR
MATTHEW 27:37-42
"I AM THE CROSS OF CHRIST"
"WHEN I SURVEY THE WONDROUS
The Chancel
THE RISEN C
LUKE 24:1-9
"RESURGAM"
"HALLELUJAH FOR THE CROSS" ...
The Chancel
IN REMEMBRANC
THE BREAD
THE CUP
HYMN 366—"Blest Be The Tie" .....
POSTLUDE

W. M. U.

Women's Missionary Union is grateful to have a part in the plans for the new building program. The members pledge their support through prayer, gifts, and Christian Witnessing. The beautiful new building will

E ..... 11:30 A.M.
..... 6:45 P.M.
..... 8:00 P.M.

ommunion Service

EMBERING JESUS
..... E. L. Ashford
The Father" ..... Meineke
cel Choir
..... Towner
..... Choral Amen

on by Congregation)
him, and given him a name which
e name of Jesus every knee should
things in earth, and things under
ue should confess that Jesus Christ
e Father."
Praised" ..... Barnby

ings
Gifts" ..... Schumann

UBLICANS AND SINNERS
10

T ME GO" ..... Peace
Quartet
ER WORKMAN

E RACE" ..... Burnap
Solo
OF PRAYER

E CRUCIFIED

ROUS CROSS" ..... Mason
ncel Choir
EN CHRIST

SS" ..... McGranahan
ncel Choir
RANCE OF ME

..... Nageli

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give room for expanded opportunities of growth through deeper devotion and service. Our fullest expression of gratitude is the "shewing forth of His salvation from day to day" to the people of Clinton and then to all the world.

Martha McCombs, President

Today . . . . . .

Ground Breaking Services Sunday, July 5th

For New Educational Building

This can be a day long to be remembered by the members of our Church. Help us make it important by attending and bring your family with you.

Schedule of Activities:

9:30 Sunday School
10:40—Morning Worship
11:30—GROUND BREAKING SERVICES to be held behind Annex I at South Side of Church.

OURS IS TRULY A GREAT TASK that shall require great thought, great loyalty, and great efforts. God always gives men great things to do.

OUR CAUSE IS GREATER for it is none other than our building for the future. With God we build true Greatness.

Every Member Can Do His or Her Part Through Prayer, Giving, and Service.

Attendance Goals:—
800 in Sunday School
250 in Training Union

Every member of these two organizations should be here on this important day. It is a corner stone in the history of our church. Listed below are the goals for your department. Do your part by being present and by bringing your friends with you. Let's "Dig In" and attend the ground breaking services.

Sunday School Goals

Dept.	*Enr.*	*Goal*
Gen. Off.	8	6
Adult III	228	170
Adult II	155	85
Adult I	59	50
Young People	46	35
Intermediate II	74	60
Intermediate I	49	40
Junior II	69	55
Junior I	65	50
Primary III	28	25
Primary II	41	35
Primary I	31	28
Beginner II	30	25
Beginner I	32	26
Nursery IV	31	25
Nursery III	25	20
Nursery II	12	20
Nursery I	21	15

Training Union Goals

Dept.	*Enr.*	*Goal*
Gen. Off.	5	6
Adult II	20	20
Adult I	36	30
Y. P.	29	20
Intermediate	76	60
Junior II	31	22
Junior I	34	25
Primary	21	18
Beginner	10	8
Nursery	13	10

Vision + Sacrifice = Educational Building

The vision of our Church over the past few years for more educational space will begin to become a reality in the ground breaking service of July 5th. Every organization has been looking forward to this event with great anticipation. To all four of them it is an opportunity to enlarge their activities and memberships for the Cause of Christ. Here they speak.

Sunday School

After many years of planning, working, and praying, it is a great joy to reach the point of Ground breaking for our new educational building.

By the Grace of God, may this only be a stepping stone in the Advancement of our Church. May it be to the Glory of God that our efforts and time have been spent, and may this building be the means by which the stranger within our gates may learn of the goodness of our Christ.

James Gann, Superintendent

The Look Through The Lord's Supper

On the night before His crucifixion, Jesus in the upper room at Jerusalem, with eleven apostles present, instituted the Lord's Supper, crystallizing the gist of the Gospel and symbolizing the redemptive death of the Son of God.

There is the look BACKWARD to the atoning Christ whose body was slain and whose blood was shed for the redemption of the race.

There is the look UPWARD to the reigning Christ who occupies His mediatorial throne.

There is the look INWARD upon the devout soul which would make itself ready to discern the Lord's body.

There is the look OUTWARD to the ordinance publicly in order to show forth the Lord's death.

There is the look ONWARD to the consummation when the returning Lord shall appear in power and great glory.

Training Union

The greatest agency for training in a Baptist Church is the Training Union. Through the Training Union church members are taught the fundamental principles and doctrines given to us by our Lord. It is through the Training Union that one comes to understand the true meaning of church membership.

Our new educational annex will grant us the needed room to enlarge our program of training and to give our people a better opportunity of fulfilling the "Great Commission" of our Lord.

We thank God for this dream becoming a reality in our lives.

Virgil Callaway,
T. U. Director

Trustees

The Trustees are proud to have had a small part in the arranging for the financing of the new educational building. We are proud and humble that the First Baptist Church is, at last, able to see the beginning of this building, dedicated to the ongoing of God's Kingdom.

We the Trustees, dedicate ourselves anew to the upkeep and service of the First Baptist Church, and when the new educational building is complete, to see that it is kept in such a condition that we will be proud of it.

Frank Carmichael, Chairman

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE
Published every Friday by the
First Baptist Church, Clinton, Tenn.
Subscription 25c per year
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Clinton, Tennessee, on June 6 1941, under act of March 3, 1879.

Musical Notes

Both Chancel and Concord Choirs will sing for the ground breaking services. Concord Choir members to robe and line up in Choir Room immediately following morning service. Chancel Choir to wear the light robes while the Concord wears the maroon ones.

Chancel Choir members to be especially busy today by singing in all three services. There will be a fellowship at the Choir director's home immediately following the July 8 rehearsal.

Early fall Choir Concert will be held on Sunday evening, September 6th.

Choir Rehearsal Schedule:

Chancel Choir — Wed. 8:15
Concord Choir — Wed 4:00

Footsteps Of The Flock

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the family of Mrs. Patricia Hobbs in her recent death.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sheehan who are parents of a new baby boy.

Welcome new member, by baptism:

Eddie Rosenbaum, Woodland Drive.

Zone No. 3, Deacon: Frank Carmichael

Sponsor: Ernest Conner

A SACRED TRUST FROM GOD

The Property You Own,
The Money You Possess,
Even the Life You Live,
All Are Sacred Trusts From God.
He Placed Them In Your Hand
With A Firm Command:
"Thou Shalt Truly Tithe"
(Deut. 14:22)

Opportunities For The Week

Sunday, July 5, 1959
- 11:30—Ground Breaking
- 2:30—T. U. Executive Committee—Assoc. Office

Monday, July 6, 1959
- 4:00—Exec. Committee, Associational Office
- B. W. C. Federation—Andersonville
- 6:30—Boy Scouts
- 7:00—15 & 16 Yr. GA's

Tuesday, July 7, 1959
- 10:00—Circle—3 & 4
- 6:30—B. W. C. No. 2 — Church
- 6:30—Circle No. 5
- 7:30—Cub Scouts
- 7:30—Circle No. 6, 7, & 8
- Y. W. A. Federation — Robertsville

Wednesday, July 8, 1959
- 3:30—Girl Scouts
- 5:00—Concord Choir
- 5:30—11 & 12 Yr. GA's
- 6:00—Supper
- 6:30—13-14 Yr. GA's
- 6:30—9 & 10 Yr. GA's
- 6:30—RA's
- 6:30—Teacher's Meeting.
- 6:30—Sunbeams 4-5, 6-8
- 7:30—Prayer Meeting
- 8:15—Chancel Choir

Training Union **6:45**
Evening Worship **8:00**

CANDLELIGHT
COMMUNION SERVICE

Organ Prelude — Mrs. Conner
Call to Worship ..... Choir
Praise Hymn ..... No. 96
"At Calvary"
Invocation ..... Choral Amen
Observance of Baptism
Announcements
Responsive Meditation
Hymn ..... No. 23
Offertory Service
"The Lord's Supper"
Postlude

Brotherhood

The Brotherhood of this Church rejoices with the entire membership in our ground breaking ceremonies. Christian teaching of our children must and will continue, God being our helper. We again pledge ourselves in helping see this program to its completion.

Roy Jenkins, President

ESTHER Sandrof
125 Sherman ave.
New York N.Y.

Sandrof, E

Great ED. MURROW DEAR
BE HAPPY 100 more year
WITH all your DEAR

AND NOW TO SEE you ON T.V.
IS Apleasure JOY for ME
you SHOULD LIVE HEALTHY & well
THIS I WISH you & TELL

NOW I collect NOTES from
prominent people from HERE
AND ABROAD AND your NOTE
will be for ME SWEET COMPOTE

very sincerely Esther

Santangelo, Michael

May 25, 1959

Mr. Michael R. Santangelo
Director of Public Relations
Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.
122 East 42nd Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Santangelo:

I write to thank you for your courtesy in sending over the release about Vincent Sheean.

Sincerely yours,

From the desk of
MIKE SANTANGELO

Mr. Murrow—

I thought you might be interested in this announcement knowing that Jimmy Shecan is a personal friend of yours. Also because of its individual significance plus the relationship with todays news of Averell Harriman.

Sincerely—

Mike Santangelo

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Incorporated · 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 7-0808

public relations department

From: Michael R. Santangelo
Director of Public Relations
Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.
122 East 42 St., N.Y.C.
MUrray Hill 7-0808

For immediate release

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT VALIDATES WBC'S VINCENT SHEEAN FOR TRAVEL IN RED CHINA

New York, May 19, 1959 -- Vincent Sheean, the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company's Special Far Eastern Correspondent, has received permission from the U.S. State Department to set up a WBC news bureau in Peking to report directly from Red China.

Mr. Sheean will make television and radio interviews and documentaries for the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company radio and television stations reporting exclusively to its audience of 40 million.

(more)

Presently Mr. Sheean is in New Delhi, India, making a series of radio and television programs on India and his long time associate and personal friend Prime Minister Nehru.

Mr. Sheean left the United States, Sunday, May 10, for New Delhi. In making the announcement, Donald H. McGannon, President of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, stated that, "Mr. Sheean's joining WBC as Special Far Eastern Correspondent is a significant event that will add a new dimension to WBC's overseas news operation. Mr. Sheean's feats of reporting are legendary, one of his most famous being when he risked his life reporting the Riff War in North Africa and interviewing the Riff leader, Abdel Krim, a journalistic event he subsequently described in what is now a classic of political journalism, 'Personal History,' and which inspired the famous American operetta 'Desert Song'."

For years Mr. Sheean has lived in the thick of adventure. Alfred Hitchcock based his film, "Foreign Correspondent" on Mr. Sheean's career and book "Personal History." Mr. Sheean has shown an uncanny ability for being on the spot for many of the modern world-shaking news events.

He was in Vienna when Hitler moved into Austria, in Prague when the Nazis took Czechslovakia, in France during its fall, getting off to Englad just in time to avoid capture by the Germans. He was in London from Dunkirk through all phases of the blitz, and left Wake Island one plane ahead of the attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1945 he covered the San Francisco Conference organizing the United Nations, and in 1948 he was in the garden at Birla House in New Delhi when Gandhi was assassinated.

Mr. Sheean served in the Air Force as an intelligence officer during World War II, at which time he participated with the Allied Forces in the North African

(more)

and Italian landings. Later in the war as an intelligence officer, he was sent to the Far East where he participated in B-29 operations, flying on the first daylight B-29 military mission for which he was decorated.

Over the years a friend and acquaintence of scores of Presidents, Prime Ministers, authors, journalists, painters, musicians, actors and opera singers, Mr. Sheean's twenty-one books to date (his publisher is Random House) have covered a variety of topics from political journalism to music and opera. Last year he authored "Orpheus at Eighty," a definitive biography of Verdi, and in November of this year, Random House will publish his latest work, a biography titled "Nehru in Power."

Born in Pana, Illinois and educated at the University of Chicago, Mr. Sheean began his journalistic career on the Chicago Daily News, then on the New York Daily News, and finally on the Chicago Tribune in Paris. After 1925 he was never again regularly employed on a newspaper, prefering free lance correspondent work.

At certain world crises, such as 1927 in China, 1929 in Palestine, and in 1938 in Spain, he returned to newspaper correspondence for brief periods, sending dispatches to the North American Newspaper Alliance mainly. In Spain he also sent dispatches to the New York Herald Tribune.

Throughout his adventurous career, Mr. Sheean has been a prolific magazine writer contributing to all major US magazines, LOOK, the SATURDAY EVENING POST, LIFE, among many, and also serving as a war correspondent for REDBOOK during World War II.

Mr. Sheean was married in Vienna in 1935 to Diana Forbes-Robertson, youngest daughter of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, of the famous family of

(more)

actors. The Sheeans have two daughters: Ellen and Linda.

The six WBC radio and five television stations that will carry Mr. Sheean's special reports are: KDKA and KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh; KYW and KYW-TV, Cleveland; WJZ-TV, Baltimore; WBZ-A and WBZ-TV, Boston and Springfield; KPIX, San Francisco; WOWO, Ft. Wayne; WIND, Chicago; and KEX, Portland, Ore.

# # #

WBC

M A Partha Sarathy

GEMINI STUDIOS
MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS
MOVIELAND · MADRAS 6 · INDIA

M. A. PARTHA SARATHY
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TELEGRAMS: GEMSTUDIO

Nov. 23, 1959

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner,
Secretary,
Mr.Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 9th. I regret that I did not get my news brought upto date before writing Mr.Murrow, since I did read sometime ago about his travels in Europe and a year of absence from TV.

Your reminding me of the present activity of Mr.Murrow has only further confirmed my own impressions of his unique personality in the field of American entertainment. I am therefore all the more anxious to make contact with him when he is available and, in my own way, contribute to his shows, if possible. I am planning to further develop some ideas that I think will appeal to his way of presentation.

May I therefore thank you again for your letter, and sincerely hope that you will let me know when Mr.Murrow is back from his Tour of Meditation, so that I may have the privilege of continuing this acquaintence.

Sincerely yours,

M.A.Partha Sarathy.

November 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Sarathy:

Thank you for your very cordial letter of October 29th which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and at the present time he is traveling in Europe.

I regret to have to tell you that there is no possibility of his undertaking any new commitments during the course of his sabbatical year, since he plans to spend most of this time reading, listening and learning.

I am sorry to have to say no on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. M. A. Partha Sarathy
Gemini Studios
Madras 6, India

GEMINI STUDIOS
MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS
MOVIELAND · MADRAS 6 · INDIA

M. A. PARTHA SARATHY
[redacted]

TELEGRAMS: GEMSTUDIO

October 29, 1959.

Mr.Edward R. Murrow,
C/o: Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have not had the pleasure of meeting you though it has been my privilege to have seen some of your distinguished shows on TV in the U.S. Like many others, I consider your approach to audio-visual presentation as something unique.

I do not know how familiar you are with film production in this country. Though we are the second largest producers of motion-pictures in the world, we produce a very special brand of domestic product which is not acceptable abroad more because of the method of presentation than because of the language. However, some of us who have had an opportunity to study trends in entertainment abroad, have been trying to make contributions beyond our country.

I have been lucky enough to be educated in an American College and then trained in motion picture production in your country. After this, I have been producing and directing for a few years at this Studio which is considered the premiere organization in this country. I have made a close study of TV during my several recent visits to Europe and the U.S.A. and it is in this connection I am now writing you.

At the very outset, let me state that there is no TV in India. The reasons are mostly economic and partly the attitude of our Government in not wanting to encourage anything commercial in Radio and TV, which they seem to consider dangerous tools when not in their own hands!- I expect, however, that as in the case of BBC, a little time and experience will correct this illusion.

After considerable thought and research, a group of associates and I have recently planned a Television series which I think will be particularly suitable to your method of presentation. Tentatively, the show has been called "The Hour of Peace, by Edward R. Murrow" or "The Garden of Peace, by Edward R. Murrow".

We plan to put the major portion of each show on film entirely in this country in a manner in which you, Mr.Murrow, can present and participate in it in your well-known style.

The content of the show will be around activities of an institution here which I believe has no parallel in the world. It is a large garden which is dedicated to the cultivation of art and philosophy. It is founded and run by a lady who is an Internationally renowned dancer whose name I shall be glad to reveal when I hear from you of your interest. She has been the foremost Indian classical dancer and has to her credit performances all over the world. In the midst of this peaceful paradise of trees, there are several straw huts. In these huts, the finest array of teachers of Indian classical dance, music, painting and handicrafts are assembled to instruct a band of young people. Most classes are held under trees. An open air theatre is where the great classics in their unadulterated form are rehearsed and performed. The hours are from before sun rise and as dawn breaks, the young students who reside in various little huts learning early the art of self-reliance, begin their lessons. It is a very charming sight to witness their morning prayers which are of all religions, Hindu, Muslim, Budhist and Christian. The emphasis in the teaching is on full freedom of expression and utter humility towards learning.

Any one who has visited this place, has been thrilled by the atmosphere of peace in it. Our shows aim to highlight this, without falling into the trap of becoming too high-brow or "egg-head"! This, in our opinion, is possible. The institution has a very large repertoire of Indian dance-dramas based on great Indian writers and poets like Kalidas. These have been interpretted in universal terms by the teachers and by the head of the institution who, as I said earlier, is one of India's greatest dancers.

I would like very much to hear from you if you feel you would be interested in this proposal. Without the strong backing of a personality like yourself, my colleagues and I do not feel we should go further. However, should it find interest in a person like you, I believe this concept can become as historic as "Person to Person".

I shall look forward to hear from you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

V.V. Partha Sarathy.

Sas Jaworsky, Alexander

January 27, 1958

Dear Dr. Sas Jaworsky:

I have your letter of January 13th.

I regret very much that I was not able to see you when you called at my office, but I was involved in a number of special shows that kept me away from my desk.

I appreciate your suggestions, and I only wish I had the time to answer you in greater length.

Again, please accept my apologies.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Alexander Sas Jaworsky
Vermilion Animal Hospital
Post Office Box 561
Abbeville, Louisiana

mcc

VERMILION ANIMAL HOSPITAL
DR. ALEXANDER SAS JAWORSKY

P. O. BOX 561

PHONES 984
1245

ABBEVILLE, LOUISIANA

January 13, 1958

Mr. Ed. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While staying in New York during my recent appearance on the $64,000 Question, my category being American History, I tried to see you but your secretary said you were too busy to see anyone. My reason for writing to you is to suggest a few things about the American Policy toward my former homeland. I watched with great interest your "Public Confession" with other C B S correspondants last New Year's Eve. And it is my impression that you all still don't know what to do. You are in a blind corner and don't know how to get out. As a student of American History, it is my opinion that since the time of John Quincy Adams the United States has never had a Secretary of State with a clearly planned foreign policy and competently executed. For some unknown reason you correspondants stubbornly, stubbornly, stubbornly refuse to present the issue of the enslaved nations to the public.

There is no danger of war, Mr. Murrow. Neither side will wage a war because it will be the destruction of both. But when Russia, the greatest imperialistic nation in history, trys to use every opportunity to create unrest, spread false propaganda to keep America in a nervous state, when they, through cold war tension, try to destroy our economy, we sleep in peace.

VERMILION ANIMAL HOSPITAL
DR. ALEXANDER SAS JAWORSKY

P. O. BOX 561 PHONES 984 1245

ABBEVILLE, LOUISIANA

Possessing this tremendous trump card, the issue of enslaved nations, we should remind the free world that the present rulers of the Soviet Union are by no means the representatives of the people for whom they speak, that they came to power by force only, that the nations such as Ukrania, Byeo Russia, Grusia and other nations with over 1,000 years of history, culture, tradition, literature, have a right to live free and have a government of their own.choice.

It is not necessary to expend American money or blood to attain this goal. At the present time, securing independance for these enslaved nations by moral support means more to us than the possession of the H-bomb, Atom bomb, and all Sputniks put together. The rest is up to you correspondants, the representatives of the American free press. It is also your responsibility to the future generations and the free world.

With kindest best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

G. Sas J

Dr. Alexander Sas Jaworsky

ASJ:pt

[illegible]

[illegible] etc.

Saunor, P.

December 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Saunor:

Thank you for your letter of November 18th which was received in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of that time. However, I shall send your letter on to him as soon as I have a new forwarding address.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Peter Saunor
251 Durnan Street
Rochester 21, New York

251 Durnan St.

Rochester, 21, N.Y.

November 18, 1959

Edward R. Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting System

485 Madison Avenue; New York City

Dear Sir:

May I write to you as a famous NAME in journalism about your program, Small World, of November 15, 1959. The visiting Soviet editor, Mr. Chakovsky, was interviewed on censorship and authors' freedom in the Soviet Union as compared to the United States. The program assumed the existence of freedom in the U.S. May I challenge this.

Since trying to publish a book fifteen months ago, I have failed to get so much as a commentary on it which was not contradicted by other publishers or which did not itself deny the existence of sections of the book. This has been so in spite of my admissions of overstatement, requests for criticism, and payments for criticism.

A newspaper owner recently told me that the United States was ruled by dictatorship, democratic oratory notwithstanding, and that the penalty for disagreement "will be sometimes drastic, sometimes not so bad, but in any case it will be unpleasant." This supposed American oligarchy does not have concentration camps and gas chambers if it doesn't need them and if it can cause dissidents to "fade away" by the gradual removal of their means of existence or by sending them on circular chases.

What is freedom of expression for an American author beyond writing approved material? A Soviet author has freedom to write what he believes so long as he agrees with the communist party. Similarly, Nazi Germany wanted peace so long as it could peacefully have everything it wanted. This is circular reasoning.

In writing a book, I did not engage in or tolerate "crusading" or any variation of soap box oratory. But I have a great curiosity about education, propaganda, and news broadcasting.

Having no claim on your time, I write to you only as an outstanding national focal point of information for Americans. I hope for a reply to my single question as one step in making sense out of the bewilderment which my manuscript promotion has produced.

Enclosed are pertinent references.

Yours truly,

Peter Saunor

(Peter Saunor)

Comments of University Presses

Princeton: "there can be no question about the importance of the material or the interest it holds"

Yale: "You are grappling with an interesting thesis here, and you have some challenging things to say. I am not sure that everyone who reads your manuscript will agree with you in all aspects of your thesis, but I admire you for speaking out so forthrightly."

Syracuse: "fluent and interesting"

Washington: "What you have to say is doubtless true..." "I wish you could interest some good commercial publisher in the project, for you may really have a good book if it could be put together in a palatable way."

Virginia: "The work looks most interesting and thought provoking. I would love to see the work in print."

Minnesota" "Your manuscript seems well organized, and the writing is competent; I hope you will find a publishing outlet that will enable your work to reach its audience."

North Carolina: "there is a good deal of bold thinking and forceful presentation"

Southern Methodist: "We have read your book manuscript.... with much interest. You have here a most provocative idea."

Comments of University Presses (Cont.)

Stanford: "Your manuscript certainly does not lack originality of thought"

Kentucky: "I have read with great interest your manuscript ... I found in the manuscript a number of extremely interesting insights and I am personally pleased at the chance to read it.... Also most interesting and significant is your view of American traditions and institutions. I think that what makes these valuable are your interesting background and point of view."

Western Reserve: "I did indeed find Chapter 6 interesting"

Texas: "it is an interesting and provocative book"

Comments of Literary Agents

Critic for Mrs. Ad Schulberg: "Its theme is brilliant, almost devilish .... But Chapter 6...is..one of the most brilliant, subtle and startling arguments on this subject that I've read"

Mrs. Ad Schulberg: "I enjoyed reading it on my own"

Scott Meredith: "Much of the writing is fine indeed; you do a good job of building your cases and in instances such as your section on Lithuania the combination of solid fact and good writing is quite effective."

Paul R. Reynolds & Son: "not the type of manuscript that we would know how to handle"

John Schaffner: "I do not feel qualified to represent you on this work."

Statements of Commercial Publishers

Bobbs-Merrill: "We have given your manuscript...the very careful consideration we believe it deserves. The work is obviously well written, and the thesis is certainly thought-provoking."

British Book Service (Canada): "Please forgive the delay (four months--P.S.) in reporting...we also held it until this week in order to have an opportunity of discussing it with a visiting editor from Wm. Heinemann Limited of London.

It is an extremely interesting thesis and all of our readers have been very much interested in the subject matter"

Macmillan, Viking, St. Martin's: "all liked the writing and material in general" --(Mrs.) Ad Schulberg

Lippincott: "We have considered it with interest"

Houghton Mifflin: "We have read with interest your manuscript"

Note: The majority of publishers declined to comment in any manner or extent.

Sayers, John E.

JOHN E. SAYERS

BELFAST TELEGRAPH,
BELFAST.

May 18, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, 22,
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It was a great pleasure to have your letter of May 11, and to know that you will consider a further broadcast, in which a Northern Ireland speaker will have an opportunity to put the other side of the case sprung upon us by Miss McKenna.

If we can assist you in making arrangements for this we shall be very glad to do so.

I am enclosing a further article by our television writer, and if you are able to give us any information in advance about your plans for an Irish debate, we shall see that they are fully publicised.

Yours sincerely,

John E. Sayers.

JOINT MANAGING EDITOR.

Enc.

"BELFAST TELEGRAPH", BELFAST, Northern Ireland,
Monday, MAY 18, 1959.

By Robert Ray

WE WILL CERTAINLY CONSIDER THIS SUGGESTION, SAYS ED MURROW

Ulster—Eire 'Small World' clash in autumn?

IN fairness to the Columbia Broadcasting system and its reporter, Edward R. Murrow, I have to return this week to that "Small World."

Not that I wish to add a line to the controversy over the things said in the recent programme by Siobhan McKenna.

However, I come back to the point I made a couple of weeks ago that to set the record straight, particularly in the U.S., the need still exists for a full and balanced debate on Ireland and its problems.

I can now tell you that Murrow and his company are inclined to agree.

To my suggestion that a prominent neutral American; Lord Brookeborough for Ulster, and Mr. de Valera for Eire should be given an invitation to engage in television's international three-way conversation, Murrow, writing from Madison Avenue, New York, says:

"'Small World' is off the air in this country until the autumn, but we are already making plans for the next season.

"We will certainly consider the suggestion of doing one with speakers from Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic."

Murrow, it will be recalled, was unable to speak to me about his programme when I got through to him on the telephone.

There were reasons for that, and he has expressed his regret.

In turn, I am happy to be able to withdraw my criticism of his reluctance to talk at that time.

One of the questions I had wished to put to him — "What prompted you to give Miss McKenna her head?"—he now answers freely.

"This," he says, "is my invariable practice; I have recently done so with Prime Minister Macmillan and with Field-Marshal Montgomery.

"I have never followed the practice of deleting material merely because it might offend a segment of the audience or because I personally disagree with it."

Mr. Murrow could scarcely be more frank.

What is of greater importance is the tentative offer he makes to present Ulster's case to an audience of many millions in two continents.

This is an opportunity that should not be missed.

Close up

Viewers, I would say, were pretty evenly divided in their opinion of the first Wednesday edition of the regional feature "Studio Eight."

[illegible] ex-[illegible] minds, confess to being loaded with prejudice, not too much attention need be paid to that.

For the first time I watched the programme actually being made and it would be nearly impossible in such circumstances to have anything other than admiration and a fellow feeling for the people taking part in the operation either as professional broadcasters or guest artists.

A fellow feeling because in some ways television and newspaper production are akin; good TV, after all, is largely topicality, news in animated magazine form.

There is the further link, too, of the relentless battle against the clock.

There are few viewers, I am sure, who appreciate the extent of the rehearsal work involved in producing even one short television programme. Some 20 people were required in the studio for the production of the holiday magazine, and there was little let-up for any of them from 7 p.m. until the show was off the air at 11 o'clock.

This, of course, takes no account of days of preliminary planning and organisation.

My only criticism from close in is, perhaps, too much rehearsal. I have felt this before.

On the other hand the precaution is understandable from the producer's chair; with only one spot a week to fill he can't very well afford to risk things going wrong.

With more time and more programmes, more daring will be possible. Until that day comes it would be hard to blame anyone for playing safe.

Just one last "interior" note; the people who are bringing television alive here have an obvious enthusiasm and sincerity of purpose. They deserve to be successful.

In vision now

Next Wednesday? It will be quite fascinating to watch "Your Questions," a Northern Ireland radio veteran—it has been running for five years—transferred to the screen.

Producer John Boyd tells me he intends to have a 30-strong studio audience to supply the topics.

In the chair will be the director of social studies at Queen's, Desmond Neill, who has a long association with the programme.

The panel will comprise J. C. Beckett, W. B. Gallie, both Queen's professors, and David Kennedy, scientist and historian of St. Malachy's College.

★ ☆ ★ ☆ ★ ☆ ★

Judi Dench, who plays the title role in the TV serial "Hilda Lessways," part two of which will be screened on Friday. Twenty-four-year-old Judi is the daughter of a doctor in [illegible] She has appeared with the O[illegible] Company and returned only r[illegible]y from their tour in Yugoslavia.

Sayers, John E.

May 11, 1959

Mr. John E. Sayers
Belfast Telegraph
P.O. Box 25
Royal Avenue
Belfast
Northern Ireland

Dear Mr. Sayers:

I write to thank you for your gracious letter of May 5 and the enclosed article by Robert Ray. Please tell him I am sorry I was unable to speak with him on the telephone.

Mr. Ray apparently wanted to know what prompted me to give Miss MacKenna her head. Perhaps you would tell him that this is my invariable practice, that I have recently done so with Prime Minister Macmillan and with Field Marshal Montgomery and that I have never followed the practice of deleting material merely because it might offend a segment of the audience or because I personally disagreed with it.

SMALL WORLD is off the air in this country until the autumn, but we are already making plans for the next season and will certainly consider the suggestion of doing one with speakers from Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

(dictated by Mr. Murrow and signed in his absence in Washington)

"BELFAST TELEGRAPH", BELFAST, Monday, May 4, 1959.

TRANS-ATLANTIC LONG-SHOT IS SILENT ON SMALL WORLD

By ROBERT RAY

I AM REMINDED THIS WEEK of the American newspaper headl appeared after a Poet Laureate—Masefield, I believe—had visi country and declined to answer reporters' questions. It ran: "King's refuses to chirp."

The situation, you see, seemed to arise for me at the week-end when I tried to question one who currently rates among the most gifted talkers in the U.S., only to find he had nothing to say.

The silent man? Edward R. Murrow, of "Small World" television fame.

"Columbia's kitten refuses to purr" might be the appropriate headline, though, as you will have noticed, I have resisted it!

I must say, however, that following several unsuccessful attempts to link up with Mr. Murrow at his New York (Plaza) number, I did find it disappointing to be told, when at last he had been brought to the other end of the line, "I'm refuses to take this c

For me it became s big world again and th comfort in knowing th be able to *see* Ed in a time.

What, you may wo he have added to thoroughly ventilated the Dublin actress plunge into Irish polit

Well, I would hav have learned what pro to give her her head, undoubtedly did.

Record straight

I would also h interested to hear wha Columbia Broadcastin intends to take to put straight in the United

I would have been curious, too, to hear reactions to my sugges prominent neutral Ar his own choosing, Lo borough and Mr. de Va make a fairly controve some; I mention contr quite obviously it is th of the programme.

In making this p would have been abl out that in Northern I do not expect our vie be that expressed in t all we seek is a fair fairness for which, apart, Murrow and hi have a considerable re

To get back to this s

he questions Ed. Murrow refuses to answer

eadline that visited that ing's canary

, "I'm sorry, he this call."

ame such a great and there was no ing that I would l in a few hours'

y wonder, could l to the now ilated affair of tress and her politics.

l have liked to at prompted him head, which he

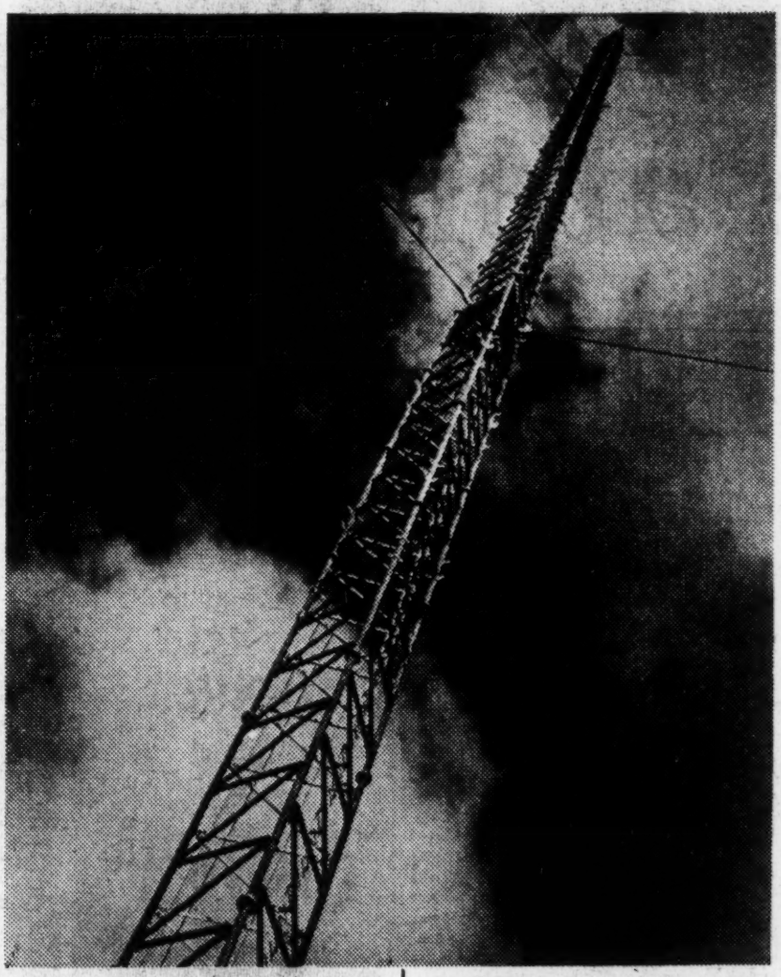
ght

so have been r what steps the lcasting System o put the record Jnited States.

been more than hear Murrow's uggestion that a al American of g, Lord Brooke- de Valera might ntroversial three- controversy for is the life-blood e.

his proposal I n able to point hern Ireland we r view alone to d in the States; fair deal, that hich, April 25 nd his company ble reputation.

this side of the



Going up! The Marconi aerial mast on the Black Mountain from which U.T.V. commercial programmes will be beamed in six months' time. The new landmark will rise to a height of 750ft., about 250ft. higher than the B.B.C. mast on neighbouring Divis.

Atlantic and the B.B.C., I think it is almost sufficient to say "this was one of their greatest blunders."

I feel that the show should have gone on, but clearly with an accompanying strong London comment before and at the end of the programme.

As for the decision to take off part two, that was rather pointless for the damage had already been done.

One way only

One further aspect of this Small World controversy revolves round a technical point—our existing inability to originate programmes for feeding into the national network.

It is a bit frustrating to know that you can take knocks, but never give them.

That we do have film facilities is not wholly satisfactory as an answer.

What is required is a

that when the occasion arises our own people can be brought quickly into the picture.

The Ulster Government would do well to look into this one. If it is a question of expense, then the B.B.C., U.TV., and the G.P.O. could all be invited to help find a way. The Government, indeed, might help, too.

Belfast Telegraph

JOINT MANAGING EDITORS:
THOS. McMULLAN, M.B.E.
JOHN E. SAYERS

P. O. BOX NO. 25
ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST
NORTHERN IRELAND

TELEPHONE
BELFAST 22411

JES/AL.

May 5, 1959.

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
c/o The Colombia Broadcasting System,
NEW YORK CITY,
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of an article by our Television writer, which appeared in the "Belfast Telegraph" yesterday, and we would be happy to have your comment on the suggestion that you should arrange another "Small World" with speakers from Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Yours very truly,

John E. Sayers.

JOINT MANAGING EDITOR.

Enc.

Sayre, Dean Francis B.

March 9, 1959

Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr.
National Consumers League
1025 Vermont Avenue N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Dean Sayre:

In reply to your letter of February 24, I have had to make it a policy not to lend my name to any project in which I am unable to take active participation.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. • DIstrict 7-3853

Vera M. Waltman
General Secretary

February 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There is no doubt that our society is reasonably affluent. Yet even in our relative prosperity, some five million families in this land still live in squalid poverty. I am concerned about these people, and I know you must be too. Indeed, if our country is to continue in economic health, we must see that these stricken families be lifted to the present modern living standard.

One way of doing this is through legislation for minimum wages and maximum hours. Years ago, the National Consumers League sponsored the first laws of this kind (in 1910). Since then, its members have worked, first to secure passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act (1938), and subsequently to advocate extension of its protective coverage in accord with the needs of our growing society. In 1955, a Citizens Committee of the League was formed to serve this purpose.

Just now, new legislation is pending in the Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act so that 8,700,000 more wage earners may be covered and so that all wage earners under the Act may enjoy the protection of a minimum wage increased to $1.25 per hour. If Congress moves in this direction, a great stride will be taken to relieve the distressed families at the bottom of the economic ladder.

The purpose of this letter is to let you know that we are enlarging the Citizens Committee of the Consumers League, hoping thereby to reinforce our constant efforts in behalf of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Will you join me in this? It would mean much to know that you are with us and, by adding your name to the Committee's list, will declare your support of this cause. May I ask you to indicate your wish on the enclosed postcard, which I hope you will not delay in returning to me.

Very truly yours,

Francis B. Sayre, Jr.

Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr.,
Chairman, Citizens Committee
on the Fair Labor Standards Act

John Howland Lathrop, *President*
Mrs. Richard A. Zwemer, *Chairman Board of Directors*

Hyman Schroeder, *Treasurer*
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Mrs. Hubert Wyckoff, Watsonville, Calif.

The National Consumers League is an educational movement founded in May, 1899, to awaken consumers' interest in their responsibility for conditions under which goods are made and distributed, and through investigation, education and legislation, to promote fair labor standards.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

The Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted in 1938 to end "labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of minimum standards of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being..." It was aimed at ending depressing labor conditions which were dangerous not only to the wage earners, but also to the economic health and welfare of the nation, as a whole.

The Fair Labor Standards Act established a minimum wage (now $1.00 an hour), provided for the payment of time and one-half for work of more than 40 hours in a week, and forbade oppressive child labor.

But millions of Americans working for establishments affecting interstate commerce are expressly exempted from the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. These are mainly workers who are employed in the nation's lowest paying industries. They are the people who need this protection the very most. The largest groups of these exempted workers are agricultural workers, employees of retail stores, laundry and cleaning store workers, seafood processors, etc.

Another problem of the Fair Labor Standards Act is that the present minimum wage of $1.00 an hour is far too little to permit a minimum standard of living. In fact, it is further from the average wage today, than the minimum wage of 1938 was from the average wage of that year. (Twenty-one years ago the minimum wage was 25 cents an hour and the average wage 63 cents. Today the minimum is $1.00, while the average is $2.19. A difference of 38 cents in 1938 and $1.19 today in manufacturing.)

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act and improve this situation. These are S. 1046 by Senators John F. Kennedy, Wayne Morse and others and H. R. 4488 by Representative James Roosevelt. Other bills which will provide the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to workers on large corporation farms are now being introduced by a number of Congressmen and Senators.

S. 1046 and H. R. 4488 would:

(1) increase the minimum wage from $1.00 to $1.25 an hour; and,

(2) extend full coverage and protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to more than 7,500,000 workers now exempted.

The legislation for farm workers will provide several different approaches to a program of bringing a minimum wage and maximum hours to employees of large corporation farms, or of the so-called "factories in the field."

This legislation would bring a basic standard of living to millions of Americans who now suffer under terrible poverty. For example, it is estimated that some 6,000,000 of the more than 8,000,000 workers affected by this legislation today earn less than $1.00 an hour. Some earn as little as 40 and 50 cents an hour!

This legislation would provide a tremendous, non-inflationary boost to our nation's economy. Production of the food, shelter and other necessities of life, which these workers living on sub-sub-standard incomes would buy if their earnings were improved, would provide jobs for unemployed workers and new funds for hard-pressed businessmen.

This legislation will not hurt small business. The bills specifically exempt small business firms from being covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. For example, only retail stores with sales of over a half million dollars a year and only large farms would be included.

Nor would this legislation cost the federal, state or city governments any money. The budget would in no way be affected.

Nor is this legislation inflationary. The goods which these low income families would buy with their increased income are in oversupply. Further, this new income would create further production.

In short, this legislation which would help America's most needy families to help themselves is necessary for moral and practical reasons.

Dear Dean Sayre:

I will be glad to join with you in the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act and thereby support the amendments to the Act which will help lift millions of poverty-stricken families to modern living standards.

(Signed) _____

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr.
Chairman, Citizens Committee on the
Fair Labor Standards Act
National Consumers League
1025 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Scearce, Bob

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Scearce:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 22nd and your nice comments on THE LOST CLASS OF '59.

We have had such excellent response to the program that we all feel the considerable amount of preparation entailed was well worthwhile.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Scearce
WAFB-TV
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

mcc

WAFB TV
CHANNEL 28
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

CBS ABC NETWORKS

Thursday, Jan 22

H.

Ed Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I add my congratulations to all the others I know you must be getting on "The Lost Class of '59".

This was the most intelligent handling of a real "hot-potato" I've ever seen.

Every viewpoint had its chance-- there can be no charge of one-sidedness---great documentary.

Sincerely,

Bob Scearce

Bob Scearce
Sports-Special Events
WAFB-TV
Baton Rouge, La.

Schlesinger, Prof. Arthur

May 12, 1959

Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Widener T
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Schlesinger:

As Mr. Murrow is away in Washington, I am sending you the transcript of MONTGOMERY SPEAKS HIS MIND, and will show him your kind letter when he returns at the end of the week.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

WIDENER T
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR.

UNIVERSITY 4-9710

May 1, 1959

Dear Ed:

I would be grateful if your office could send me a transcript of the Montgomery show. It was magnificent and I would like to consult the text for historical purposes.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur.

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS
New York City, N.Y.

TO.....

FROM.....

F

URGENT

telephoned yes.

Scharper, Philip

Sheed and Ward INCORPORATED · PUBLISHERS

840 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N.Y. *Telephone: Oregon 4-8807.* CABLES: STANZA, NEW YORK

February 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will recall that last December I had asked if you would consider writing an introduction to THE IMAGE INDUSTRIES, by Rev. William F. Lynch, S.J., to be published on April 15, 1959.

After reading the manuscript you felt that you would be unable to write the introduction, for the reasons given in your letter to me under date of December 9, 1958. For your convenience a copy of this letter is enclosed.

Might I now ask a further favor in regard to Father Lynch's book: In advertising the book, we would like to quote your underlined remarks if you would permit us to do so.

I assure you that I hate to make such a request; please permit me to explain why I am doing so. When I learned that you preferred not to write the introduction, I asked John Crosby if he would consider writing one. After reading the manuscript, he decided against doing the introduction, for reasons very similar to your own, although he, too, considered Father Lynch's critique to be important.

You and Mr. Crosby were, frankly, the only people I would care to have write the introduction. Mr. Crosby has indicated that he would like to comment on the book in his column after its publication. I would, therefore, if you approved, like to use your estimate of the book upon its first appearance. This would, I hope, take the curse off it since many people will assume that a book on TV and movies written by a Catholic priest must be either pietistic, censorious or both.

If you have any questions regarding the taste and propriety of Sheed and Ward's advertising, you might consult Rev. Harold Gardiner, S.J., who knows the firm's history and reputation. You might well want an assurance other than mine that your kindness would not be abused if we were permitted to use your name in connection with THE IMAGE INDUSTRIES.

Regardless of your decision in this matter, please know that your thoughtfulness has been appreciated.

And may I express the fervent personal wish that your forthcoming sabbatical will afford you ample opportunities for "rest and contemplation." With equal fervor I hope that your absence will force some of your CBS associates to rueful reflection.

Very truly yours,

Philip Scharper

Philip Scharper
Editor

PS:cvd

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

December 9, 1958

Mr. Philip Scharper
Sheed and Ward Inc.
840 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Scharper:

I have read Father Lynch's manuscript with real pleasure and profit. It is first-class. I was particularly impressed with his chapter on phantasy and reality. But I cannot undertake to write the foreword. Please permit me to explain why. I cultivate only a small corner of this vineyard, and Father Lynch has covered, I am sure competently, a vast area such as movies and religion where I am wholly incompetent and uninformed.

I think it is a book which ought to be read by everyone who attempts to create an image by or through any instrument of communication. I am grateful to have had an opportunity to read it.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Murrow

ERM:skh

Scharper, Philip

January 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Scharper:

Thank you for your letter of January 13th.

I hereby give you permission to use the words from my speech to the Radio and Television News Directors Convention which, Reverend William F. Lynch, S. J., has quoted in his book, THE IMAGE INDUSTRIES.

In answer to your question, the speech was delivered in Chicago on October 15, 1958.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Philip Scharper
Sheed and Ward
840 Broadway
New York, New York

mcc

Sheed and Ward INCORPORATED · PUBLISHERS

840 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N.Y. *Telephone: Oregon 4-8807.* CABLES: STANZA, NEW YORK

January 13, 1959

Dear Mister Murrow,

May I trouble you again concerning our forthcoming book, THE IMAGE INDUSTRIES. In it, the author, Rev. William F. Lynch, S.J., has quoted (approvingly) approximately 103 words from a speech which you delivered to the Radio and Television News Directors Convention in Chicago last year. We should be grateful for your permission to reprint this material, under the usual conditions.

In addition to the above, might I also request the following bit of information. Would you tell us the date on which the speech was given, since the rubrics for footnotes require such annotation.

Very sincerely yours,

Philip Scharper

Philip Scharper

PS/tg

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

SHEED AND WARD, LTD., 33 MAIDEN LANE, LONDON, W.C.2. *Cables: Stanza, London*

Scharper, Philip

December 9, 1958

Mr. Philip Scharper
Sheed and Ward Inc.
840 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Scharper:

I have read Father Lynch's manuscript with real pleasure and profit. It is first-class. I was particularly impressed with his chapter on phantasy and reality. But I cannot undertake to write the foreword. Please permit me to explain why. I cultivate only a small corner of this vineyard, and Father Lynch has covered, I am sure competently, a vast area such as movies and religion where I am wholly incompetent and uninformed.

I think it is a book which ought to be read by everyone who attempts to create an image by or through any instrument of communication. I am grateful to have had an opportunity to read it.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

(manuscript sent back by hand)

wpc.

Sheed and Ward INCORPORATED · PUBLISHERS

840 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N.Y. *Telephone: Oregon 4-8807.* CABLES: STANZA, NEW YORK

November 21, 1958

Dear Mister Murrow,

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness and generosity in offering to read THE IMAGE INDUSTRIES by Rev. William F. Lynch, S.J.

I fully understand that your willingness to read the manuscript in no way involves a prior commitment to write a foreword.

The manuscript itself is being sent to your office by messenger. I wish to point out that this represents the unedited state of the manuscript; Fr. Lynch's major ideas will not be touched; his style will be - but any changes made would in no way affect your basic reaction to the manuscript.

Regardless of your eventual decision concerning a foreword I do hope that you will find THE IMAGE INDUSTRIES of interest, and I wish to express again deep thanks for your kindness.

Very truly yours,

Philip Scharper
per T.G.

Philip Scharper

PS/tg

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

November 19, 1958

Mr. Philip Scharper
Sheed and Ward Incorporated
840 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Scharper:

I would be delighted to read THE IMAGE INDUSTRIES, if you will be good enough to let me read it without a prior commitment to write the foreword. I am not sure this is proper protocol, but I would like to read it for my own enlightenment and then decide whether I could properly contribute anything in the way of a foreword.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Sheed and Ward INCORPORATED · PUBLISHERS

840 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N.Y. *Telephone: Oregon 4-8807.* CABLES: STANZA, NEW YORK

November 14, 1958

Dear Mister Murrow,

During the discussion at Morris Ernst's the other evening you felt that among the questions to be answered were: "Who decides what people get, and what competence do they have to make this decision?" These questions hit me particularly because we are planning a book in the Spring which asks these same questions and several others.

It is a manuscript tentatively called THE IMAGE INDUSTRIES by Rev. William F. Lynch, S. J. Fr. Lynch has a growing reputation in the field of "little magazines" of criticism and for that reason his doing a critique of TV and movies for a more general audience is significant, since so few ever clamber down from the Olympus of the little magazines.

The book is neither pious nor moralistic, in fact Lynch argues that false piety and moralism have led theologians generally and Catholics particularly to give a left handed blessing to the poor performance of "The Image Industries."

Would you be in a position to even consider writing an introduction to this book? You would find yourself in basic agreement with it; it is a rather brief manuscript to read and an introduction to it could be as short or as long as you cared to make it.

Knowing of the incessant demands upon your time and energy I have been reluctant to write this letter but my conscience, both personal and editorial, would not let me rest until I had. If the possibility of an introduction is in the least attractive or even if you would like merely to see the manuscript, I would be glad to send you a copy immediately.

SHEED AND WARD, LTD., 33 MAIDEN LANE, LONDON, W.C.2. *Cables: Stanza, London*

In any case, thank you for considering the idea even to the extent of reading thus far, and thank you for your comments of the other evening. Every time I was about to sink for the third time in a sea of Foundationese, you would say something in English.

With every best wish,

Sincerely yours,

Phil Scharper

Philip Scharper
Editor

PS/tg

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Schechner, Mrs. Jos.

December 15, 1958

Dear Mrs. Schechner:

Thank you for your nice letter telling me about your idea for a television program.

It may perhaps have merit, however, I cannot possibly use it since my PERSON TO PERSON and SMALL WORLD programs consist of conversations and interviews.

I suggest you write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of News and Public Affairs programs for CBS.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Joseph Schechner
6076 Newport Point
Norfolk, Virginia

mcc

Mrs. Joseph Schechner
6076 Newport Point
Norfolk,5,Va.

November 16,1958.

Mr.Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow,

Frequently we have viewed with great admiration your powerful TV programs depicting a controversial situation in an apparently unbiased and objective way. Still, after the presentation of the problem in question there was never a doubt in the mind of the viewer as to the morally right side of the issue.

This is the reason why we turn to you with the suggestion of a program dealing with the present educational crisis in Norfolk, a subject important and interesting to all Americans.

We are parents who have been working within our community in every possible way open to us to arouse public opinion as to the dangers of Senator Byrd's "massive resistance" program. We feel, however, that we are fighting a losing battle and that, when the federal courts will declare "massive resistance" illegal, as we anticipate, the Virginia legislature will meet to amend the state constitution to abolish public school education in Virginia altogether. Only an informed and aroused public can prevent this catastrophe.

In the City of Norfolk 10,000 white schoolchildren have not attended school this year, as their schools have not opened at all. There have been feeble attempts by parents at make shift education, which is hopelessly inadequate, beyond the means of many people and cannot be kept up beyond January.

The loss of education and the potential rise of juvenile delinquency are the primary results of the school shutdown. But now Norfolk is beginning to feel the secundary results also and our hope is that if we cannot overcome prejudice by stressing the value of education in a democracy, perhaps we can be effective by revealing the economic consequences of this suicidal policy. Business has slackened, navy families are moving out, navy personnel resent transfer to Norfolk and many children have been sent to schools out of state, thereby disrupting family life. The fear that we will lose our public school teachers to other states is also a very real one.

To publicize these facts is beyond the power of the many citizens who devote all their time to effect reopening of the schools. We are asking you to use your in-

fluence to bring to the attention of the country and of the South in particular what the result will be of the destruction of Public Education and of respect for the laws of our land.

At present the climate of fear is such that law-abiding citizens will not speak up, neighbors avoid the subject, the community is divided and hate mongers flood the city with their putrid outpourings. Significantly, integration in the Catholic schools and in the Catholic hospital has been effected quietly and peacefully.

Would you kindly let us know whether you feel that this struggle deserves your attention. If so, we would be glad to furnish leads and information to you or your representatitve here or are willing to come to New York if necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

Hedy Schechner.

Mrs.Joseph Schechner

Naomi Schwartz

Mrs.Kenneth Schwartz

Schechter, A.A.

March 16, 1959

Dear Abe:

I will look into the Churchill matter, but can't hold out much hope. And I will hope for the scotch when I return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. A. Schechter
A. A. Schechter Associates
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:jmi

A. A. SCHECHTER ASSOCIATES
551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-1150

10 March 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your advice on the Churchill matter and if you get a chance to discuss it with him please send me a collect cable or an air mail, whichever is easier. My cable address is SHEKNEWS.

I hope you have a fine trip and I'll have that drink of scotch with you on your return.

Cordially,

A. A. Schechter

aas/jmm

CHICAGO LOS ANGELES LONDON

Schechter, Abe

November 20, 1958

Mr. Abe Schechter
580 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schechter:

Mr. Murrow asked me to send along to you the enclosed copy of a letter which we have received from Mr. Allan Bronfman.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

ALLAN BRONFMAN
1430 PEEL STREET
MONTREAL, CANADA

November 14, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y..

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you for your letter of the 10th instant. I quite understood how preoccupied you were and I look forward to another occasion when we can get together.

I was able to get Governor McKeldin of Maryland to come to Toronto on the 24th of this month for the Victory Rally in connection with the Hebrew University - Technion Capital Campaign now underway there.

I look forward to some time in the future when an important occasion would warrant a visit by you to Canada when your time would permit it.

Yours sincerely,

Allan Bronfman

AB:dw

Schechter, Abe

F

November 7, 1958

Dear Abe:

Thanks for your letter of October 31st. This is merely a note to tell you that I have written to Allan Bronfman.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Abe Schechter
580 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

A. A. SCHECHTER ASSOCIATES
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
~~JUdson 6-3430~~

October 31, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Would you please drop a note to Allan Bronfman, Distiller Corp.-Seagram Ltd., 1430 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada, to explain your scheduling prevented you from participating in Toronto on behalf of Isreal, etc., hope you can do it at another time.

He would like to present this to his committee to show that he really tried.

I have been promised several names on the Exposition situation, and will forward the bios as soon as I get them.

Kindest regards,

Abe

mg

MU 7-1150.

Scheinman, Ronald

149 Beach 137th Street
Belle Harbor 94, New York

February 22,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS - 485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much for your kind letter of January 30th and for your generous offer to send me a copy of your biography. Needless to say, I was disappointed in not having the opportunity to personally interview you, but realize that you have a very tight schedule between now and July.

I read in the newspaper that you are taking a leave of absence starting in July, and it occurred to me that this circumstance might bring about a change in your relations with the press and thus allow time for a brief interview.

However, if this is not possible, I would very much appreciate your sending me a copy of your biography as well as a photograph suitable for publication. My purpose in requesting the picture is to use it in connection with a feature article which I plan to write for the "Polygon", concerning your career, based on the material in your book.

I await your reply with much interest and again wish to thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald S. Scheinman

Ronald Scheinman
Staff, "Polygon"
Poly Prep Country Day School
Brooklyn, New York.

P.S. Could you possibly autograph the book.

Scheinman, Ronald

January 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Scheinman:

I have your nice letter of January 6th.

It is with deep regret that I tell you it will be impossible for me to accede to your request for an interview. My radio and television schedule leaves me no time at all in which to do interviews. I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

If you would like me to send you a copy of my biography, please do not hesitate to request one.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ronald Scheinman
149 Beach 137th Street
Belle Harbor 94, New York

mec

3/11/59 - telephoned requesting a bio. We sent.

January 6th,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS - 485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I represent the Polygon, school newspaper of Poly Prep Country Day School in Brooklyn. The 'Gon is one of the finest newspapers of its kind in the country, and has been receiving Medalist Ratings from the Columbia Scholastic Press Association for well over twenty years. The paper has a circulation of over three thousand weekly and reaches families and alumni all over the world.

I have been getting interviews for the paper for some time now, and thought that it would be an interesting and unique experience to interview a man who himself has interviewed so many illustrious people. I well realize how limited your time must be, with two television shows to handle weekly, in addition to numerous other activities. I would like to know, however, if I might impose upon you for a short interview at your convenience. I know the paper will be greatly honored to publish it, and I would consider it no less an honor to have the opportunity of interviewing you.

I would appreciate hearing from you whenever your busy schedule permits time to write and I look forward eagerly to your favorable reply.

Very sincerely yours,

Ronald Scheinman

Ronald Scheinman

149 Beach 137th St.
Belle Harbor 94, N.Y.

P.S. I was wondering if you were open to suggestions for interviews for "Person to Person". If so, might I suggest a man whom I have recently interviewed myself: Rear-Admiral Edmond J. Moran, a most interesting, colorful and important person. You no doubt recognize the name, for he is the president of the Moran Towing and Transportation Company, here in New York. A visitor to our city can hardly miss the tugs with the big "M" on the stack, here in the harbor. His business has taken him to all corners of the earth and his company is responsible for many spectacular sea rescues, among other things. The Admiral himself was in charge of all Allied tugs for the Normandy Invasion and also for the building of the artificial harbors on the Normandy coast, known as "Operation Mulberry". The activities of the Moran family

date back to the early days of the Erie Canal and the mule-drawn barges.

I think his would be a most fascinating interview and there would be much to talk about.

If you wish to get in touch with him he can be reached at his office, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

R.S.

Schenck, O. M.

CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES · RIDGEWAY CENTER · STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

May 19, 1959

ELECTRIC

KINGMAN, ARIZ.
NOGALES, ARIZ.
WALLACE, IDAHO
NEWPORT, VT.

GAS

NOGALES, ARIZ.
LA JUNTA, COLO.
BANGOR, MAINE

TELEPHONE

KINGMAN, ARIZ.
ELK GROVE, CAL.
FERNDALE, CAL.
RIO VISTA, CAL.
SUSANVILLE, CAL.
NEW BETHLEHEM, PA.

WATER

MIAMI, ARIZ.
BOULDER CREEK, CAL.
FERNDALE, CAL.
GUERNEVILLE, CAL.
LOS ALTOS, CAL.
MONTARA, CAL.
NILES, CAL.
NO. SACRAMENTO, CAL.
WALLACE, IDAHO
ROSELLE, ILL.

ICE AND COLD STORAGE

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA
NOGALES, ARIZ.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We believe that in the current crisis of Treasury financing and the related Federal Reserve Board procedures to contain inflation, you will be particularly interested in reading the enclosed reprint of a section of our Annual Report for 1958, which has just been mailed to shareholders.

We hope you will find noteworthy both the views expressed and the viewpoint behind their expression by our President Richard L. Rosenthal.

Cordially yours,

O. M. Schenck

O. M. Schenck
Assistant Secretary

OMS:jg
enc.

Outlook for 1959

. . . For more than a decade now, [we have] consistently espoused the viewpoint that the principal problem of our society has been and will continue to be an effort to contain, within tolerable limits, the inflation tinder which underlies our general American economy. Within the past twelve months, there has been a general—and perhaps too extensive—recognition of the pervasiveness of this problem, and multiple inquiries into its phenomena. The Executive Office of our Government, Congress, and many other elected officials at Federal, state and municipal levels, are now full participants in admonitions regarding, or studies of, the problem. It is no disrespect to suggest that the total weight of recent adherents to the cause may in and of itself further unbalance a precarious see-saw.

In terms of potential effect of governmental action, clearly only the activities of the Federal Government and agencies have a total consequence. Foremost among the participants are the Executive branch of our Government—including the Treasury Department, with respect not only to the annual Federal Budget, but, also, the financing and refinancing of national debt; the Congress, to the extent that its authorizations for expenditures and establishment of taxation policies and levels affect both the Budget and the economy; and that coordinate branch of Government, the Federal Reserve Board, which, through its policies of credit ease or restraint, affects our National Budget and the total economic environment.

Two years ago, in our Annual Report for 1956, in commenting on the then activities of the Federal Reserve, we stated:

> "Adding to the uncertainty of the situation is a seeming confusion of purposes and contradiction in activities among various segments of the Federal Government. The ascribed purpose of 'tight money' is to control inflation. But tight money means

This is a reprint of a section from the 1958 Annual Report of Citizens Utilities Company. It reflects our concept of corporate management's citizenship obligations in its reporting to shareholders, employees, consumers and Government.

For 13 years, Citizens Utilities Company's Annual Reports have included an extended discussion of the problems and opportunities facing the Nation—reflecting also the writer's view that the national economic environment should have the thinking attention of all elements of our society.

The current comments reprinted here are, we believe, particularly timely. We trust they will have your interested reading.

RICHARD L. ROSENTHAL, *President*
CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY
RIDGEWAY CENTER
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

higher-cost money; and higher-cost money can only mean higher prices or lower profits. To the extent that higher prices result as producers of goods and services attempt to recoup the increased costs of 'tight money', obviously, the policy is self-defeating. To the extent that lower earnings result because of an inability of producers to recoup the increased cost of 'tight money', companies are being deprived of the very incentives necessary to build productive capacity to take care of the increasing quantities of goods and services which a growing population will require in the future under conditions of reasonable stability. A fundamental prerequisite to additions to productive capacity is the ability to raise capital on an economic basis. Lower earnings are antithetical to this objective.

"One other aspect of these contradictions between purpose and method warrants comment. A most important factor in the continued inflationary drift is the extraordinarily high level of Government spending. A direct, major consequence of the very monetary restraint which brings about 'tight money' is a sharp increase in the expenditure side of the Federal Government budget. So much of our Federal debt is now 'unfunded'—in the sense that it is represented by short-term bills and notes and other obligations of the Federal Government and its agencies maturing in less than five years—that increases in short-term money rates have a galvanic effect in increasing the 'interest payment' segment of the Federal Government budget. Thus, the 'tight money' policy has, in addition to the other disadvantages pointed out above, actually materially contributed to the increase in the Federal budget—which, in and of itself, is an important contributor to inflationary tendencies."

The observations then vouchsafed continue to be apt. There seems to be an inadequate realization within both the Federal Reserve and other responsible segments of Government that all producers of goods and services seek through prices to recover *all* of their increases in costs and maintain an unimpaired profit margin. They must—if they are to stay in business! To the extent that the Federal Reserve Board's actions have been "successful" in increasing the cost of borrowed capital—whether in the form of short-term bank loans or long-term mortgage or funded debt—producers have increased their selling prices to offset this increase in their costs. We know of few major business undertakings (if any) which have failed to come to fruition by reason of the increase in cost of borrowed funds which the Federal Reserve Board's policy of credit restraint has tended to encourage. There is no question that these Federal Reserve policies have increased the cost of credit to all enterprise—new projects and old alike! But every business enterprise which has paid more, rather than less, for its borrowed funds has attempted, as expeditiously as possible, to increase its selling prices to offset the added costs.

TREASURY FINANCING—AND ITS COSTS

One particular area in which the policies of the Federal Reserve have been most "successful" is in increasing the difficulty and cost of U.S. Government financing. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, when the average Federal public debt was some 252.5 billion dollars, the Federal Budget expenditure for interest was 5.445 billion dollars. In the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, the projected (and probably underestimated) interest component has soared to 8.096 billion dollars—almost a 50% increase over the 1949 level—although the average debt outstanding for the period is estimated to have increased only 13% above that of the 1949 fiscal year. Thus, the credit policies of the Federal Reserve have caused an increase of close to 40% in the expenditure on interest in the Federal Budget, after adjusting for the change in total aggregate of debt outstanding between the two periods. This more than 2 billion dollar differential in interest (after making the

bove adjustment) is a sizable contributor to the deficit or absence of surplus in our ederal financial affairs.

The consequences of increased cost of debt service to the Federal Government ave been the necessity to maintain high corporate and individual tax rates (which ı themselves are costs which are recouped in higher selling prices!); and the ıarked contribution which the increased cost of debt service makes to the total eficit in the Federal Budget. If, as many economists contend—and seemingly quite orrectly—Federal budgetary deficits contribute markedly to inflation potential if they do not cause inflation itself), then the Federal Reserve policies have in ıis area, too, buoyed, rather than tended to arrest, the price elevator.

In all—as in military warfare—the problem seems to be that there is a tendency bring to the present dilemma the methods and techniques gleaned from an earlier onflict. Generally, the governmental agencies—the Federal Reserve Board, the reasury, the Executive Office, and the Congress—are, in effect, fighting this ear's battle with the obsolete weapons and techniques of a previous war. In so oing, they fuel inflationary potential by the deficit in Federal Budgets which the reatly inflated interest component (directly caused by the Federal Reserve policy f "credit restraint") causes; and they add to the increase in price levels by bring-ıg about cost increases—via interest cost and taxes—which translate immediately ıto price increases as producers recoup, through prices, these cost increases.

In the process, there are other serious and damaging consequences. Foremost nong these has been a virtual demoralization of the markets for long-term Treasury bligations and a serious impairment of both Federal credit and the ability of the ederal Government to finance even affirmative projects and necessary debt. A ogent, recent example is provided by the experience of any investor who ook seriously the urgings of responsible Federal officials in the late spring f 1958, and responded affirmatively to the representations that he would both ontribute to a reduction in inflation potential and make a sound investment if he urchased the long-term U.S. Treasury obligations offered for sale last June. Many ıvestors responded to these suggestions—some even too enthusiastically, using orrowed funds to finance their response!—and the June, 1958, long-term U.S. bond nancing was well over-subscribed. Within three months, as a consequence of ıbsequent Federal Reserve Board "restraint" policies, this very same bond issue, ffered in June at 100, had sold as low as 89. The consequence of Federal Reserve oard policies, then, for these investors was that they experienced what virtually onstituted a capital levy of 11% in three months—or at the rate of 44% on an nual basis! Not even the strongest nation in the world can expect its credit to ırvive intact investor experience of this nature. The difficulties of U.S. Treasury nancing since are too well known to require elaboration here.

E-EVALUATION NEEDED

It has been suggested, however, that the dilemma is a sort of vicious circle. The ederal Reserve contends that if investors fear inflation, they will not buy long-rm Treasury bonds. That means that the Treasury must float ever-shorter curities. Because these are virtually the equivalent of cash and because their incipal market is the banking system, they tend to expand the Nation's money pply and make the inflation problem—and psychology—worse. Then, as the ederal Reserve tries to combat this with even more restrictive monetary policies, ond prices fall further; the cost of Treasury financing increases; the Federal terest component in the Budget becomes larger; and the deficit becomes greater, ading to a requirement for still more financing at higher interest costs, still rther increasing the Budget deficit, etc. A fundamental evaluation of the problem

suggests that it was not the fear of inflation, but, rather, the Federal Reserve's own policies which initiated this new venture in perpetual motion! Had the Federal Reserve not resorted to an inordinate use of the blunderbuss of credit restraint at the very time that the necessity of maintaining investor confidence in Treasury long-term obligations was the greatest, the vicious circle would not have been set in motion. The concepts of control of credit which underlie the powers granted by Congress to the Federal Reserve, as an independent agency, were concepts applicable and operable in the Twenties. The level of national debt, the relationship of interest component to the total Federal Budget, the problem of Federal budgetary deficits, the nature of corporate financing—these and many other things were much different then. The evidence seems to suggest that these powers and, particularly, the practice of their use by the Federal Reserve, are too crude and too pervasive for our contemporary economic society.

It would seem that the approach and composition of the Federal Reserve Board require a thorough overhauling. Fundamental to its other deficiencies is the fact that the "Fed", in its Governors, advisory committees and Reserve Bank Boards, is dominated by representatives of creditor institutions, which are direct beneficiaries of higher interest rates. This is not to suggest that self-interest has been a conscious motivating factor in the deliberations and decisions of these men. But it is to recognize that their backgrounds, training and the self-interest of the business organizations by which they are employed causes them to accept uncritically recommendations which accord with their preconceptions. Similarly, the committee which advises the U.S. Treasury on debt financing policies is dominated by representatives of banking and creditor institutions. There is, therefore, a tendency to accept unchallenged the viewpoint that higher interest rates are "good" and contribute to the control of inflation. What is called for today, in no uncertain terms, is not only a re-examination of the premises and prejudices on which the Federal Reserve Board proceeds, but, also, a thorough reconstitution of the membership representation of the Board (and that of its Banks) and the Treasury's advisory committee. The borrowing interests should be accorded much greater—if not major—representation. The reality is that it is the corporate borrowers who establish prices for goods and services; in establishing prices they must, to survive, recover *all* of their costs, including interest and tax costs; and it is prices which evidence inflation—or the lack thereof!

There are other considerations. To the extent that the credit restraint policies are successful in inhibiting an increase in our aggregate production capacities or deter the replacement of higher-cost, old with lower-cost, new facilities, the supply of goods and services will be constricted just as the demand burgeons in the Sixties. The most effective arrestor of inflation is an adequate supply of goods and services produced at the lowest possible cost. Anything which effectively prevents the addition of new, lower-cost capacity or the replacement and modernization of present higher-cost capacity abets inflation, rather than tempering it.

We urge again on the Congress the consideration of more modern economic measures in its approach to the problem of inflation. The precursor of rabid inflation is the serious impairment, and then destruction, of the financing ability of a nation's central government. The present financing dilemma of the U.S. Treasury is a serious one—because of what it portends as well as what it immediately causes—that requires the most thoughtful consideration and most rapid correction. In fashioning new policies, the Congress would do well to recall the fundamental role that incentive plays in human conduct and should recognize, too, that the complicated society of the Sixties will not necessarily respond to the tools and methods fashioned and adopted in the Twenties.

March 6, 1959

Schenck, O. M.

May 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Schenck:

I have your nice letter of April 15th.

Thank you for sending me your Annual Report which I read with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely,

Mr. O. M.Schenck
Assistant Secretary
Citizens Utilities Company
Ridgeway Center
Stamford, Connecticut

mcc

CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES · RIDGEWAY CENTER · STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

April 15, 1958

Tnx for material, etc.

ELECTRIC

KINGMAN, ARIZ.
NOGALES, ARIZ.
WALLACE, IDAHO
NEWPORT, VT.

GAS

NOGALES, ARIZ.
LA JUNTA, COLO.
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WALLACE, IDAHO
ROSELLE, ILL.

ICE AND COLD STORAGE

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA
NOGALES, ARIZ.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We believe that at the current economic crossroads, you will be interested in reading the enclosed reprint of a section of our Annual Report for 1957, which has just been mailed to shareholders. This material went to press a little over a month ago: on March 7,1958.

We hope that you will find noteworthy the views expressed in the enclosure and the viewpoint which motivates their expression by our president, Richard L. Rosenthal.

Cordially yours,

O. M. Schenck

O. M. Schenck
Assistant Secretary

OMS:jg
enc.

THESE ARE OPERATING CENTERS. OVER 200 COMMUNITIES ARE SERVED BY FACILITIES WHOSE OPERATIONS ARE DIRECTED FROM THE ABOVE LISTED OPERATING CENTERS.

Outlook for 1958

. . . These observations reflect the anomaly that now characterizes the general American economy: recession (a perhaps inept term for adverse and unsettled general business conditions) accompanied by price increases at most levels of the economy including, particularly, consumer levels.

In our Annual Report for 1956, on March 8, 1957 – a year ago – we wrote:

> ". . . the major prospect for the year ahead is uncertainty . . . One wonders how much longer these consumers will be able to continue to absorb in adequate quantity goods priced at levels which reflect the strong, monopoly bargaining positions of the national labor organizations which represent the 15,000,000. It seems self-evident that, at some point, increases in wages for these strongly organized groups substantially exceeding increases in productivity will no longer be able to be recouped in the prices of the products produced by them, at an output level which will maintain 'full employment' – because the other four-fifths who constitute the preponderance of the consuming units do not receive the same annual increase in wage 'benefits'.
>
> "Many of these [earnings] results evidence the fact that, because higher costs can no longer be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices at the required levels of production, higher costs have been 'passed on' to the investor in the form of lower earnings. In these terms, much of what has heretofore been generally acclaimed as 'growth' is turning out to be the opposite for shareholders in too many companies."

This is a reprint of a section from the 1957 Annual Report of Citizens Utilities Company. It reflects our concepts of good citizenship and the obligations relative to the Nation's affairs which corporate management has to its shareholders, employees, consumers and Government. Citizens Utilities Company's Annual Reports for 12 years have each year included an extended discussion of problems and opportunities facing the Nation. This reflects the writer's belief that, long-range, the national economic environment has pervasive significance for each element of our society.

The comments reprinted here are, we believe, particularly timely. The viewpoint which causes the inclusion of a similar section in each year's Annual Report may be of interest to you. We should be happy to send you a full copy of our booklet Annual Report for 1957.

RICHARD L. ROSENTHAL, *President*
CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY
RIDGEWAY CENTER
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

The business upset we anticipated a year ago has arrived with a vengeance – a consequence of the factors quoted above and the "tight money" policy of the Federal Reserve Board, which was also discussed at length in our Annual Report for last year. Despite the so-called efforts at control of inflation – which, in our view, added inflationary fuel by increasing costs – the consumer price series shows that the past twelve months have witnessed almost as significant an increase in prices as in unemployment. Yet, despite the continuing inflation – with all of the adversity it portends, both immediately and long-range – both political parties are espousing still additional inflationary measures in an effort to eliminate all except upward fluctuations in the business cycle.

At both Federal and state levels, the policy of government seems to rest on the premise that tomorrow never comes; therefore, one need only be concerned with the actions likely to be most "effective" today. This has come to be the bipartisan viewpoint – despite the fact that today is, of course, the tomorrow of all the yesterdays of poor fiscal and taxation policies of more than two decades now.

A CRITIQUE

We cannot agree that the only concern of responsible government leaders should be with "full employment" – at any price. Perhaps political standards have so declined, and the competition for votes and the effort to get elected or reelected have become such primary objectives for our legislators, that the economic verities must be disregarded; in fact, discarded. But if this is the case, the long-range prospects for the American economy and the American people are dismal indeed.

An important school of economic thought has developed which contends that "a little inflation" is an annual necessity for our enterprise system, because it is required to achieve "full employment". The tenets of this group ignore the reality that the means may destroy – rather than achieve – the end. It has become fashionable to make light of the consequences of inflation and to delineate as necessary (if not, good) an increase in the price level in the order of 3% per year. By the nature of this approach, the fact that this is a compounded 3% and the consequences of such 3% compounding are both ignored. Yet the inexorability of mathematics demonstrates that pursuit of this policy would completely destroy the soundness of our monetary system and currency within another generation.

The palliative of "just a little bit of inflation" now dominates the prescriptions for the current economic ills compounded by both of our major political parties – and organized labor, too. Perhaps addiction to this "therapy" by the national organized labor group reflects a belief that wage increases equal to, or more than, cost-of-living price increases can be exacted for their members every year. But such exaction obviously does not proceed in an economic vacuum. Its ultimate con-

sequence must be to negate the very "full employment" which organized labor urges on our National Government – as events of the last 18 months have demonstrated. Any business cost increases are a very real motivation for "pass-on" price increases – plus! And this is necessary in terms of the reality of enterprise management, because without it, there is a reduction in (and, ultimately, elimination of) return on capital employed in the enterprise. Those who put up the capital to make enterprises possible are themselves adversely affected by increases in the cost-of-living. They then seek an increase in return on capital, to offset the ravages of inflation: the fact that price increases reduce the real return of a nominally stable return on capital, in an inflationary era. Additionally, in a period of expanding population, enterprises need more capital to build the facilities to produce the goods to supply the expanding markets. Such capital is not forthcoming, unless it sees the probability of improved (or, at very least, maintained) *real* return on capital. Thus, throughout corporate industry generally, cost increases constitute a necessity for price increases, in order that enterprise survives and grows. The price increases, in turn, cause further cost increases . . . and the cycle proceeds with greater violence and intensity, the higher each round pushes the balloon.

In this process, all parties involved seem to have forgotten the many elements of our society who do not belong to the above-delineated groups – but who constitute a majority of our population and a majority of the consuming units of our economy! In aggregate, the national labor organizations represent no more than 15,000,000 members. Even if one were to accept rather optimistic data on corporate share ownership, the direct stockholders of the Nation do not exceed 9,000,000 in number—and today, many of these are also members of national labor organizations. The wage-cost-earnings-price cycle being carried on can "successfully" be contended with by only 24,000,000 heads of consuming units at best. The other 50,000,000 consumers or heads of consuming units – the self-employed, the white-collar groups, the pensioned, the retired, the Government workers, the members of the Armed Forces, work forces not members of the national unions, etc. – these cannot obtain increases in incomes sufficient to permit them to offset the adverse effect on their purchasing power of "just a little inflation" annually. Thus, they cannot buy the products of our production system in sufficient quantity fully to employ the national work force at "cost-of-living" wages and/or return adequate, inflation-offsetting profits to the owners of the productive facilities.

In the present **immediate** national economic dilemma, neither political party, nor labor, has suggested any corrective measures which are not inflationary in their effect. Our national legislators and various state leaders have called for expanded public works programs, increased defense expenditures and tax reduction as the "cures" for what is regarded as an intolerable aggregate of unemployment. Labor statesmen have endorsed the principles of all three of these "solutions" (al-

though they differ with the detail of treatment suggested by some political statesmen) and have added the additional suggestion of increases in wage rates for their members "to increase purchasing power". Their reasoning is that such increases will provide a basis to buy more goods and that this will eliminate the unemployment – ignoring the fact that wage *rates* are not wages and that cost-price increases constitute one of the prime causes of present unemployment.

All of these measures must, and would, cause still further upward pressure on prices, via costs or otherwise. And the plain, simple fact is that the majority of our Nation can no longer tolerate or absorb such price increases and continue to purchase goods at an output level which will maintain "full employment".

REALITIES

Lost in political concentration on today's problem are tomorrow's realities. Economic measures which have the end consequence of further increasing the present all-too-high level of prices for goods and services cannot make it possible for the majority of consumers to buy increasing quantities of what they can already no longer afford. Subscription to the principle that correction of cost- and wage-price imbalance must always come by inflating prices – rather than reducing costs – ignores the fact that, although the large national industries and large national labor organizations dominate our economic scene, even with their peripheral impacts they do not constitute our entire economy.

The many excesses of a long period of inflation and "boom" have caught up with our Nation's economy. By unwise and unsound measures, we can, perhaps, postpone for a few more "tomorrows" the necessity for correction of these excesses – but we do so at the peril of making the ultimate correction a cataclysm. In a relatively free (as distinguished from command) economy, there must be both "downs" as well as "ups". In what must ultimately be a vain effort to eliminate the "downs" by legislative fiat, on the false premise that we cannot "afford" anything except "ups", we can, long-range, make the command economy necessary. It has been well said that the essence of our enterprise system is a reliable currency. Without it, inflation becomes self-perpetuating, as savings leave their normal habitat and flee to more protective media. This process "requires" Government intervention and the provision of Government capital to meet the requirements which private savings ordinarily supply. If the process once starts in the United States, it will be irrevocable the world over.

All of this recognizes that there is no easy solution to the current dilemma – although it must be noted that the only so-called "solutions" being pursued *are* the easy ones. Perhaps, as a Nation, we must now face up to the fact that the time to endure the hardships and disabilities of necessary readjustments to past economic excesses is that time when the excesses are smaller and the necessary readjustments

are more manageable. The continual postponement until "tomorrow" by "easy" inflation will ultimately sorely disadvantage everybody – even those who, for a time, can individually or collectively successfully contend with inflation at the expense of the rest of the society in which they live. It clearly is not in fashion so to say – but it just as clearly is valid to observe – that a short, relatively mild recession (accompanied by appropriate measures to aid the individuals adversely affected) may be by far the lesser of the economic dilemmas really facing our society.

The above comments do not ignore the necessity for assistance to all of those whose personal circumstances are adversely affected by the necessity for economic adjustments. But we have now had convincing demonstration that the "happy dust" of still more inflation does not cure the economic ills of costs – and, therefore, prices – which are too high to permit consumers to absorb the volume of goods necessary to maintain adequate employment. In this respect, inflation may be likened to a narcotic which may temporarily cause the taker to forget that he has problems – but hardly wipes them out! In fact, the parallel is even more extensive. Narcotics addiction leads to the requirement for ever larger and larger doses. So with recourse to inflationary measures every time an even transient or mild economic upset develops.

In just these terms, some fundamental observations seem incumbent. Any economic upset – and economic upsets are one of the necessary features of a fluid society, based on an enterprise system – involves hardship for a limited number. In such circumstances, there assuredly is a societal obligation for such measures and steps as will *directly* alleviate the hardships of those affected. But the "shotgun" approach of massive inflationary measures does *not* fall within the classification of direct alleviating action. Surely, it is not too dispassionate to suggest that transient hardship for a relatively limited number – to be ameliorated by direct assistance – is preferable to uncorrectible ultimate hardship for all. Yet such permanent hardship for all will be the inescapable, final result of recurrent resort to measures of major inflationary consequences under every circumstance of limited economic decline.

CONCLUSION

Perhaps discussions of economic morality are not in vogue. But it must, nevertheless, be noted that the most extreme evidence of economic immorality imaginable is to be found in circumstances that Government pursues national policies which have clearly recognizable (or even avowed) inflationary consequences – and simultaneously sells its citizenry fixed-interest, fixed-dollar principal, long-term debt, whose payment must clearly be in a currency with purchasing power markedly depreciated from that which was used by investors when they were induced to purchase such obligations. Similar comment is also applica-

ble to representations as to the "benefits" of Social Security at retirement ages. Such benefits are paid in dollars; and the number of dollars which the present schedule provides will be of little avail two or three decades hence (or even sooner), if recent trends in purchasing power of our currency are permitted to continue – or are even accelerated. In the final sense of the word, everybody is retired: those who now receive pension benefits or are supported by investment income; those who will be in that position next year; and those who will be in that position 40 years from now. These (all of us) are the people whom the compounded, annual "just a little inflation" must ultimately sorely affect – if not destroy.

These comments are prompted by our view that what Government does is *everybody's* concern – and responsibility. The resigned approach – to the effect that the individual can have no effect on his ultimate personal destiny – inordinately transfers to a central authority (and a limited few) the powers which should broadly reside to fulfill the requirements of a democratic society. The considerations outlined above do *not* just affect utility shareholders, utility consumers or utility employees. They affect all of us. In the most ultimate sense of the word, they *are* **our** business.

March 7, 1958

Schleifer, I.

December 17, 195[illegible]

Edward R. Murrow,
Radio & Television Commentator,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mister Murrow,

Please receive my thanks for having accepted the invitation to Membership of our Honorary Committee.

I should also like to use this opportunity to state, that our Association will be happy to welcome you, and to hear a lecture on a subject, choosen by you, during your forthcoming visit, to Israel, as you told me, in New York.

The Association and I, are wishing you and yours, all the blessings of peace, health, joy and happiness with the comming New Year.

Shalom,

Ida Schleifer

Schlein, Alex.

MRS. ALEXANDER S. SCHLEIN

907 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you because I know that you will have the courage to inform the public of a situation that should not be permitted to exist in our State and one the newspapers ignore.

During your recent interview with Genevieve you mentioned an ad that had appeared in the N.Y. Times regarding the A.S.P.C.A. noted, E.R.M.

Although they are a private organization they have been granted the unique privilege of collecting taxes from the public. Few people are aware of the fact that dogs not adopted by the public are either turned over to laboratories for vivisection or are destroyed by the A.S.P.C.A. in their decompression chambers.

All humane organizations would like to do something to make experiments like the ones described in the enclosed literature illegal; the biggest obstacle is the resistance of the A.S.P.C.A.

The organization of which I am a founder(American Society for the Protection of Dogs) is properly registered with the Department of Welfare and Charities. Yet we do not solicit public funds and we are all volunteers.
We are not anti vivisectionists, for we realize the necessity of using animals for medical research. But we are against the cruel treatment of animals and against the needless repetition of experiments on living dogs that have been proven to have no value in the past. We would like to see the law amended accordingly.
The law in Germany is more humane. It provides that an experiment may be performed only once at which time a film is to be made. Later on this film is used for study by medical students. This avoids the needless sacrifice of animals. This seems to us a sensible and humane procedure.

It is not possible to describe the entire situation in one letter. If you are interested, as I hope you will be, won't you ask your secretary to get in touch with me and I shall be happy to give her further information.

Sincerely yours,

Lena P. Schlein

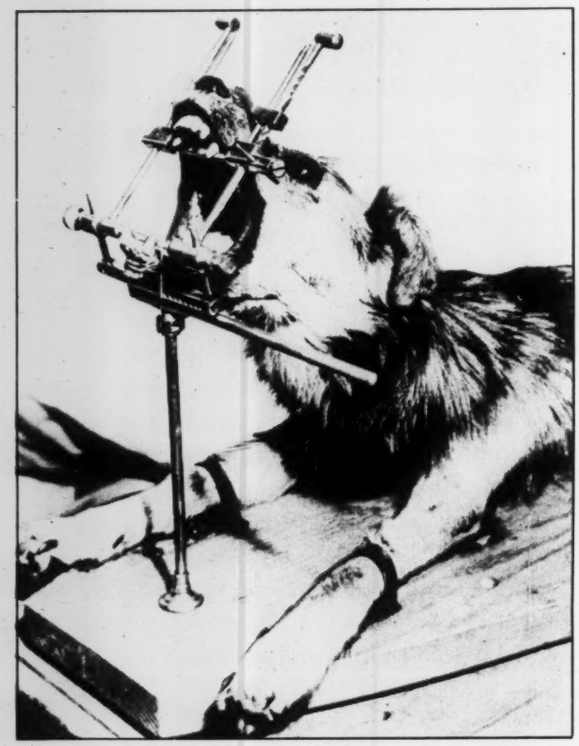
(Mrs. Alexander S. Schlein)

Telephone: REgant 4-4124

Please, turn to last page.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

A Glimpse Behind the Doors of the Grim Experimental Laboratories



'IN NAME OF SCIENCE' – Dog appearing in above photograph is locked motionless in type of machine that would put Spanish inquisition rack and thumbscrews to shame. The "Animal Board" and Gag are standard laboratory equipment.

Broken and deformed on the rack of "science" in the torture chamber of the experimenters.

* * *

Vivisection includes—

Cutting, Freezing, Burning, Starving, Gassing, Electrically Shocking and Otherwise Torturing Living Animals, and Inoculating Them with Malignant Diseases

* * *

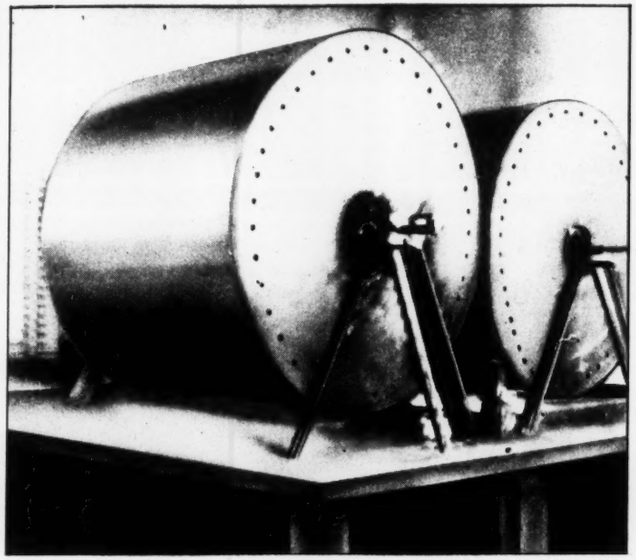
A detestable practice. . . . I cannot understand any civilized man committing or countenancing the continuance of such a practice.

CARDINAL MANNING

* * *

Damnable in effect upon human character.

BISHOP JOHN CHANLER WHITE
(Episcopalian)



In these rotating death drums vivisectors confine animals. In the case of one group—

5 cats survived the ordeal for 4 days
2 cats survived the ordeal for 5 days

THINK OF IT—day and night revolving these machines filled with helpless animals which crawl and fall within their solid walls until they die from nervous collapse or "fatigue!"

* * *

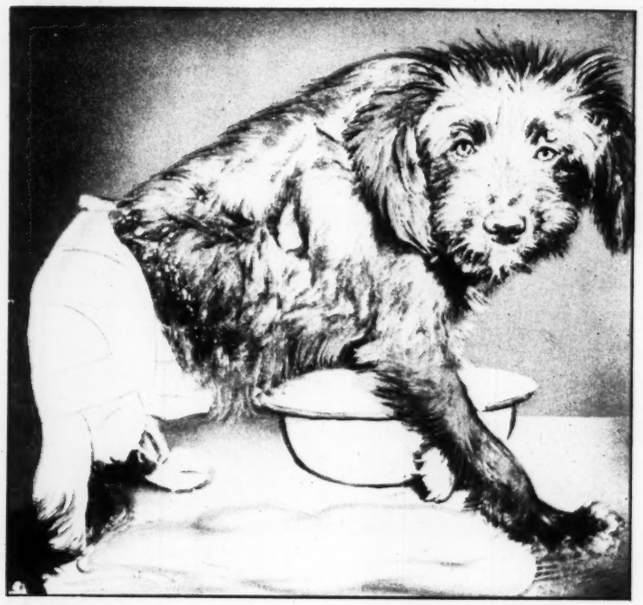
Vivisection is a crime!

VICTOR HUGO

* * *

There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they do now to burning at the stake in the name of religion.

DR. HENRY J. BIGELOW, *late Professor of Surgery at Harvard Medical School and long associated with the Massachusetts General Hospital*



The loyal and trusting friend of man, a helpless and uncomprehending victim of remorseless experimenters.

* * *

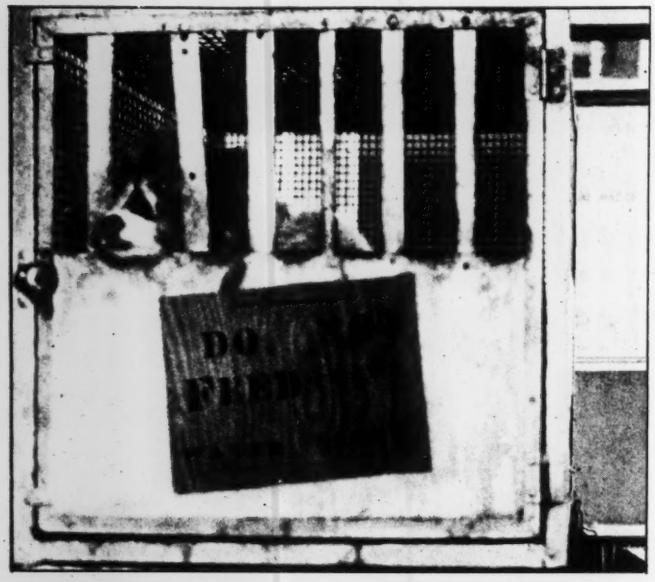
Luther Burbank

If, as we know, the creatures with fur, feathers or fins are our brethern in a lower stage of development, then, their very weakness and inability to protest, demands that man should refrain from torturing them for the mere possibility of obtaining some knowledge which he believes may be to his own interest.

* * *

George Bernard Shaw

From Shakespeare to Dr. Johnson to Ruskin and Mark Twain, the natural abhorrence of sane mankind for the vivisector's cruelty, and the contempt of able thinkers for his imbecile casuistry, have been expressed by the most popular spokesmen of humanity . . . Honorable men do not behave dishonorably even to dogs.



At the time this photograph was taken in a university laboratory kennel, the dog had been kept without food of any kind for 51 days. Attendants went by the cage daily with food for the other dogs in the kennel.

* * *

Modern scientific men in their biological Inquisitions have deliberately placed themselves *outside the human conscience.* What they are really doing is undermining the supreme achievement of evolution, namely, the spiritualizing and sensitizing of the general conscience.

JOHN COWPER POWYS

* * *

Gandhi

Vivisection, in my opinion, is the blackest of all the black crimes that man is at present committing against God and His fair creaton.

THE PROOF OF TORTURE

In proof of the facts, we hold on record—**and in mass**—references to recent vivisection journals which, in black and white, describe an endless gamut of torture—from mass scaldings to the merciless beating and re-beating in machines of totally unanesthetized animals. **We give journal names, years, months and page numbers, the names of the vivisectors, and where the tortures were committed. It is a mass record of proof that cannot be denied.**

FROM ROCHESTER, NEW YORK--- AN EXAMPLE

"Over 300 dogs" were tortured—many to death—by crushing their hind legs in a crushing machine. The machine is shown on page 128. The dog's thigh "high against the body" is placed between two large, opposing, coarse-ridged wood and steel jaws, and these jaws are screwed down with bolts to pressures of from 500 to 4,000 pounds. Each of the 300 dogs was subjected to five hours of continuous crushing. **The vivisectors admit (page 127) "in almost no case" was any anesthetic given during the last hour before the press was removed, or after the press was removed. On page 128 they state baldly that the surviving dogs were "restrained" on the table for 12 hours following the removal of the press.**

The Journal of Clinical Investigation
Volume 24: No. 2. March 1945. Pages 127-145.

The Vivisectors: Renato A. Ricca, K. Fink, Leonard I. Katzin, Stafford L. Warren. (Pages 140-145: L. T. Steadman replaced Katzin.)

The Place: Rochester, New York.

YOU ARE NEEDED IN THE FIGHT

Please join the League now . . . you are greatly needed. We are an incorporated non-profit society of volunteer workers. Your membership in the League can help shorten the duration of this system of MISLEADING, STUPID and MERCILESS cruelty.

The Humanitarian League of Rochester, N. Y., Inc.

97 Tremont Street, Rochester 8, New York

Annual Dues—Regular $2, Sustaining $5, Life $100

—Donations gratefully accepted. All funds are immediately put into active work. Literature on request.—

AN EXPERIMENT TO DEMONSTRATE CERTAIN KNOWN CHARACTERISTICS OF SHOCK BY MASHING THE LEGS OF DOGS WITH A RAWHIDE HAMMER

(Department of Physiology, Columbia University.)

THIS EXPERIMENT was the project of Magnus I. Gregerson and Walter S. Root, of the Department of Physiology, Columbia University. They reported on it in the *American Journal of Physiology,* Volume 148, dated January, 1947, Pages 98 through 123.

On a great many occasions—but especially during the first World War—doctors treating human patients noticed a reduction in blood volume during the development of shock. It was this observation, made in "Flanders' Field," which caused doctors to realize that transfusions should be given in shock cases.

However, Gregerson and Root decided that it would be interesting to watch blood volume

drop in dogs as a result of shock. It should be noted that they knew at the outset that blood volume could be expected to drop in shock cases. In this experiment, Gregerson and Root were *not* searching for a means of preventing shock. They were *not* searching for any details as to the proper administration of plasma. They were *not* searching for a cure for anything in particular. They were intent merely upon shocking dogs by means of a procedure which neither man nor dog very well could be expected to encounter in ordinary living.

The "surgical" part of this experiment was very simple. The dog was strapped down. He was given a very light administration of ether—apparently enough to make his struggles ineffective, but, according to Gregerson and Root, not enough to blot out his sense of "feel." To use their own words: "Although we were able to produce fatal shock consistently in a high percentage of the animals, we never eliminated the element of 'feel'."

Protective hair covering over the dogs' hind legs was removed with clippers. Then a rawhide mallet was brought into play. Each dog received from 700 to 1,000 blows on each of his hind legs. Perhaps it would be well to let the vivisectors tell this part of it in their own words: "The contusions (injuries) produced marked swellings and hemorrhage into the tissues. The swelling extended into the flank and groin. The first few hundred blows usually caused a greater degree of swelling than did the later blows."

* * *

THE ETHER, never given in any great amount, was stopped as soon as the beating was finished. The dog was allowed to get up, if he could, on his mashed hind legs.

Of 30 dogs treated in this fashion, 25 died —but first they lived, for periods ranging from a bit less than one hour to nine hours and 21 minutes.

Numerous interesting observations were made: Dogs able to survive for less than 2-1/3 hours panted and gasped. An injured dog, allowed to drink water, immediately vomited. When death was near, the animals frequently twitched. These are the contributions to scientific knowledge made by the vivisectors Gregerson and Root.

It has been noted that of 30 dogs, 25 died within less than ten hours. But what of the other five?

They were brought back to the vivisection room the following day to be beaten again. Three of them died the moment they were placed once more upon the vivisection board. Apparently they died of terror. Here is the way

the vivisectors express it: ". . . we have seen 3 dogs which survived shock suddenly expire the following day when they were again placed upon the animal board. We do not know how great a role this may play in our experiments" (the placing of the animals on the board, that is).

The vivisectors give no clue as to the ultimate fate of the surviving dogs in this experiment.

National Humane Education Association
Champlain Building,
Chicago 3, Illinois

NHEA

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT TO STUDY THE RESULTS OF SMASHING A DOG'S HIND LEGS.

(Section of Physiology, Biological Laboratory, Princeton University.)

IN RECENT MONTHS, a great deal of public attention has been drawn to the fact that the Vivisectors Gregerson and Root indulged in the procedure of tying down a number of dogs and pounding their hind legs to pulp with a raw-hide mallet. But it should be noted that Gregerson and Root are by no means alone in the performance of this procedure which has horrified so many people.

Let us examine the American Journal of Physiology, Volume 140, No. 4, Pages 490-

498, dating all the way back to January, 1944. At this point in the medical literature there is an article by the Vivisectors W. J. Eversole, W. Kleinberg, R. R. Overman, J. W. Remington, and W. W. Swingle, of the Section of Physiology, Biological Laboratory, Princeton University.

As early as 1944, these five vivisectors were pointing out that "traumatization of the leg muscles has been used often to produce shock in dogs." They then go on to name some of the vivisectors who have beaten dogs' legs to pulp and have written articles about it. These include the following: Blalock, et al; Parsons and Phessister; O'Shaughnessy and Slome; Lorber, Kabat, Welte and Freedman; Kendrick, Essex and Helmholz; Best and Solandt—and, last, but far from least, Dr. Donald Meek of the University of Wisconsin, who is the man who once testified before a legislative committee, "No agony is too acute to be inflicted upon an infinite number of animals if in the opinion of the least member of any medical faculty there is the slightest chance for adding to the sum of human knowledge — and this without reference to the question of whether such addition shall be of any practical use or not."

So—Vivisectors Eversole, Kleinberg, Overman, Remington, and Swingle decided that they also would have a turn with the rawhide mallet on the hind legs.

★ ★ ★

THEIR PARTICULAR SPECIALTY, they observe, is that they were studying the "nervous factor" occurring in dogs which have had their legs mutilated.

Specifically, the vivisectors in this particular experiment mutilated first a group of fifteen dogs and then a second group of twelve. They used an ether anesthetic during the actual beating which was administered to each animal —after which they allowed each animal to recover and consciously linger between life and death as the result of the fearful injury it had sustained.

In the group of twelve dogs, the vivisectors gave an additional spinal anesthetic with the result that three of the twelve animals survived. Perhaps this may be due to the fact that these twelve suffered far less than the fifteen dogs in the other group.

In the group of fifteen, the animals were kept on their backs, fastened to the "animal board" and left in that position either until they died or until a total of seven hours had elapsed. All but one died. Fourteen of them in from one to eight hours, the average being four hours of torture while stretched upon the animal board. Of the group of twelve dogs which were given spinal anesthesia and put back in their cages instead of being left on the board, three recovered, four lived a comparatively great

length of time—as much as twenty-four hours in one case—while the rest died in a period of about four hours.

* * *

THIS EXPERIMENT would seem to prove two things: (1) that an animal won't die so quickly if he is treated a little less savagely, and (2) that the Vivisectors Gregerson and Root have a great deal of company when it comes to the practice of mashing dogs' legs with a raw-hide mallet.

National Humane Education Association
Champlain Building,
Chicago 3, Illinois

AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF DOGS

P.O. BOX 187

LENOX HILL STATION

NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of the

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DOGS

ARTICLE I

Name and Purposes.

Sec. 1. This Society shall be called the American Society for the Protection of Dogs.

Sec. 2. This society shall not be maintained or operated, directly or indirectly, for private gain or profit, and no part of the income shall inure to the benefit of the members thereof.

Sec. 3. Its purposes are:

a) To improve the conditions associated with experiments performed on living dogs.

b) To promote a code of ethical procedures and practice with respect to experiments on living dogs.

c) To prevent and avoid by all legal means the suffering of dogs. To insure proper anesthesia in all experiments performed on living dogs.

d) To insure kind and humane handling of dogs, to encourage appropriate rules, regulations, legislation and standards to insure humane and kind handling of dogs.

e) To receive. acquire, administer funds and other property, real, personal and mixed, donated or left to it by corporations, associations, individuals or others for the exclusive benefit of the society.

ARTICLE II

Government.

Sec. 1. The government of the society shall be vested in a Board of Trustees which shall not be less than three, to be elected as provided for by the By-Laws.

ARTICL

Members

Sec. 1. Membership in the so
viduals who are in sympathy with th
and who have exhibited such sympa
acts.

Sec. 2. All members have the
rules and regulations of the society.

Sec. 3. Classes of membership.
of members as follows:

Permanent members, who are th
one vote each.

Associate members, who shall
existing permanent members for
one vote each.

Life members, who shall qualif
$250.00, and such exempts sai
Non-voting.

Annual members, who shall qua
bership fee of $25.00 for each y

Honorary members. The Board
ary members such distinguished
Honorary members shall pay no
they shall enjoy the rights and p

ARTICLE

Amendme

These articles of association ma
(2/3) affirmative vote of the perman
in writing at the annual meeting o
notice setting forth the proposed ame
reasons therefor and any known ob
each Permanent member at least one
meeting.

TICLE III

nbership.

ne society shall be open to all indi-
th the avowed purposes of the society
sympathies through public or private

e the obligation to conform to the
iety.

rship. There shall be five (5) classes

re the founders of the society, having

shall be elected unanimously by the
s for a term of one year, and having

qualify as such by paying a fee of
ts said members from further dues.

ll qualify as such by paying a mem-
each year of membership. Non-voting.

oard of Trustees may elect as Honor-
uished persons as they deem proper.
ay no fees, dues or assessments and
and privileges of Annual members.

TICLE IV

endments.

on may be amended by a two-thirds
ermanent members expressed orally or
ting of the society, provided that a
l amendment or amendments with the
vn objection shall have been sent to
st one month prior to the said annual

WHEREFORE, MICHAEL N. STRATE, RENA SCHLEIN, and PAUL P. ROUDAKOFF, as founders of the American Society for the Protection of Dogs, do hereunto place their hands and seals, this 7th day of March, 1957.

BY-LAW II SECTION 6

Sec. 6. Any officer of the society shall be reimbursed for expenses actually incurred by him in behalf of the society with the approval of the Board of Trustees. However, as long as the society shall exist, no Permanent or Associate member shall receive any salary or compensation whatsoever, and this particular section of the By-Laws shall not at any time in the future be subject to amendment but is and remains an irrevocable part of the Constitution of the American Society for the Protection of Dogs.

For Further Information Write To:
MRS. ALEXANDER S. SCHLEIN
987 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.
Tel.: REgent 4-4124

Schmidt A.X

January 13, 1958

Dear Professor Schmidt:

I would like to try it, but unfortunately I do not dispose of enough time on this network to undertake it.

Between now and the beginning of the summer holidays we have on SEE IT NOW a total of four one-hour programs and they are all committed.

I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Professor A.X. Schmidt
The City College
Convent Avenue and 139th Street
New York 31, New York

fc

The City College
CONVENT AVENUE AND 139TH STREET
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

December 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

How would you like to do this one? Do you think it has the necessary ingredients..... national import, timeliness, human interest? As you know full well, it represents part of the number 1 problem in the "race for survival". What I am sure you could do is help generate a sorely needed sense of urgency and public approval for the establishment of adequate fellowships for basic research in science and engineering.

Yours very truly,

A. X. Schmidt

A. X. Schmidt, Chairman
Department of Chemical Engineering

AS:a
Encls.

The City College
CONVENT AVENUE AND 139TH STREET
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

December 10, 1957

Dr. Bernard M. Baruch
Kingstree
South Carolina

Dear Dr. Baruch:

I am sending this same letter to Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, President of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. I do this for two reasons: first, you both are acutely aware that the matter herein dealt with is part of the number 1 national problem; second, you may want to try to do something about it.

Enclosed are copies of my letter of November 1st to Dr. Bronk and his reply of December 7th. After reading them I think you will agree that there are two problems involved.

1. What to do about James Vincent Kehoe. As pointed out by Dr. Bronk, there are many fellowships open to him but not one that carries sufficient funds to meet the needs arising from his particular circumstances. There is no way of telling in advance whether he would develop into a member of the scientific elite corps of four years hence but certainly this should be determined by financially enabling him to do full time graduate work.

2. What to do about all the Jimmy Kehoes in the country. There may be as many as 1000 of them though I seriously doubt it. But such as they are and wherever they are, they are not babies that have to be nursed through high school to become potential fundamental researchers six or seven years from now. On the contrary, they are semi-proven stock ready to start graduate training at once. Even 1000 times $6,000 would be an insignificant annual outlay for the immediately available basic research potential they represent. It is frightening that Dr. Bronk should have to write a letter such as you have before you. As long as he must continue to do so, many of the Jimmy Kehoes will of necessity, not choice, succumb to the living wage offered by industry and be diverted to applied research or no research at all.

I put it to you that it is one thing for us to decry the situation in the newspapers, before the American Philosophical Society, or at meetings of the General Faculty; it is quite another to do something constructive about it. If you are sufficiently interested to join forces, who is to say that a precious year or half year might not be saved in one part of the grim race in which we now find ourselves? Maybe we can help Bronk in the good fight.

I should welcome hearing from you. My telephone number is ADirondack 4-2000, extension 233.

Sincerely yours,

A. X. Schmidt, Chairman
Department of Chemical Engineering

AXS:a
cc: Dr. Bronk

Encls.

The City College
CONVENT AVENUE AND 139TH STREET
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

December 10, 1957

Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, President
Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.
463 West Street
New York 14, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Kelly:

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Sincerely yours,

A. X. Schmidt, Chairman
Department of Chemical Engineering

AXS;a
cc: Dr. Bronk
Encls.

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 December 1957

Dear Professor Schmidt,

I am sorry that your letter of some weeks ago which you addressed to me at the National Academy of Sciences failed to reach me. How this happened, unless it were due to its being mislaid in transit between my two offices, I do not know.

I fully sympathize with your emphasis on the importance of young men of high competence and great promise, such as Mr. Kehoe, to go on with preparation for a creative career in basic research.

We have steadily increased the value of fellowships under the various fellowship programs supported by private sources and the Federal Government. Also, I have been working for over twelve years in raising more funds for larger numbers of fellowships. Up to the present time, however, I do not know of any predoctoral fellowship for graduate study which provides as much as $6,000 per annum. Here at the Rockefeller Institute, for instance, we provide up to $3500, or, if a fellow is married and has one child, up to $4000. I have been criticized for making these fellowship stipends so high. But I have continued in the hope that this would raise the general level throughout the country.

I still hope for more adequate support for our scientific students, and I will continue to work toward these objectives, but at the present time I do not know where to turn for a predoctoral fellowship that provides as much as $6,000 per annum.

With sincere regrets that I cannot be of more immediate help and with renewed assurances of my desire to do anything I can to be of assistance, I am

Yours sincerely,

Detlev W. Bronk

Professor A. X. Schmidt
Department of Chemical Engineering
The City College
Convent Avenue and 139th Street
New York 31, New York

The City College
CONVENT AVENUE AND 139TH STREET
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

November 1, 1957

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, President
National Academy of Sciences
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Bronk:

I address this directly to you because the matter dealt with herein has far-reaching implications.

Mr. James Vincent Kehoe is an Army veteran, is married, and has one child. He will graduate in June, 1958 with a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering, at which time he will be 25 years old.

He has been working full time during his entire college career. For example, he is currently employed from 4 pm to 12 midnight as an assistant supervisor for a biochemical concern. The time that he misses because of conflicts with afternoon laboratory courses he makes up by working Saturdays. His current salary is $5100 per year.

Our chemical engineering undergraduate curriculum is particularly rigorous. Despite this, Mr. Kehoe, while living the active life described above, currently stands first in a class of 497 engineers with an almost incredible average of 93.9 percent out of a possible 95.0. I have not had another such student during twenty-three years of teaching.

This young man has expressed a desire to go into fundamental research. This, he and what few other Kehoes we can muster, should do. Circumstances are such that his wife should not work. His current market value in industry is of the order of $7000 per annum, even as a bachelor fresh out of school.

Owing to his age and other factors, Mr. Kehoe presents an exceptional case. What is needed here is a fellowship of the order of $6000 per annum to remove all financial pressure from him while he studies for his doctorate and prepares himself for a career in basic research. Enlightened national self-interest dictates this.

Is there any use in having him apply to you, or am I correct in assuming that you currently are powerless to muster a predoctoral fellowship of this magnitude?

An early reply will be deeply appreciated, since I may have to do a dredging job to find the answer to this one. Any helpful suggestions will likewise be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

AXS:a

A. X. Schmidt, Chairman

Schneier, Rabbi Arthur

April 21, 1958

Dear Sir:

I have your nice letter of April 17th.

I regret to have to tell you that it would serve no useful purpose to discuss your television program idea with me. I have nothing at all to do with programs other than my own.

If you care to pursue this further, I suggest you contact Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Arthur Schneier
Congregation B'nai Jacob
3017 Glenwood Road
Brooklyn, New York

mcc

Honorary President
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Honorary Life Member
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President
IRVING KATZ
Vice Presidents
EDWARD HOLZMAN
ISADORE SCHNADOW
MURRAY BERNFELD
Treasurer
ABRAHAM TRIEB
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Recording Secretary
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TEL. NA. 8-6114
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BROOKLYN 10, N. Y.
TELEPHONES: GEDNEY 4-9439-5222

ARTHUR SCHNEIER, RABBI
80 KENILWORTH PLACE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
ULSTER 9-5954

N. SCHLESINGER, *Cantor*
2601 Glenwood Road
Brooklyn 10, N. Y.
GE. 4-1799

SALMAN L. LEVY,
Ritual Director
3015 Glenwood Road
Brooklyn, N. Y.
UL. 9-2913

no

April 17, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I would welcome an opportunity to discuss with you an idea that would be of great interest to the general T. V. public.

Looking forward to an early meeting with you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Schneier
Rabbi

Schoenfeld, Merritt

December 5, 1958

Mr. Merritt R.C. Schoenfeld
MacFarland, Aveyard & Company
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Schoenfeld:

I have not yet had an opportunity to test-fly your Tar Gard which Merle Jones delivered to me. If it does in fact eliminate my sigarette cough, extend my life by ten years and eliminate the usual morning hangover, I shall quit this job and go and sell them on street-corners. Thanks very much.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

MACFARLAND, AVEYARD & COMPANY

ADVERTISING

333 NO. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 1, ILL. • RAndolph 6-936

TO:

To discuss

Return for file

F.Y.I.

(Record)

November 21, 1958

Mr. Merle S. Jones, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Merle:

Under separate cover I am sending you three Tar Gards and I would appreciate it very much if you would send on one to Arthur Godfrey and one to Edward R. Murrow.

This cigarette filter was invented by one of the top aero-design engineers at United Airlines and if you remember your high school physics, you'll recognize the principle as an adaptation of the "venturi" tube.

There's a piece of literature in the plastic box that will tell you how it works and I am sure that after trying a couple of cigarettes in it you'll quickly see what it does.

There are three things that Tar Gard will do:

1. eliminate your cigarette cough;
2. extend your life at least ten years;
3. eliminate your usual morning hangover, as it has been found that by eliminating the tars and nicotines in your system, the alcohol has nothing with which to clash.

Will be very interested to hear of your reaction, and also of Godfrey's and Murrow's.

Em is great, and I plan to be in New York about the second week in December.

Cordially,

Merritt R. C. Schoenfeld

MRCS/seh

Schnitzer, Robert C.

February 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Schnitzer:

Thank you for your nice letter of February 4th and your kind comments concerning the IIE meeting in Washington.

Nothing would give Fred Friendly and myself more pleasure than to present the type of program discussed by Blanche Theborn and Mrs. Roosevelt, but the Marian Anderson program was presented on SEE IT NOW, which is no longer on the air. Mr. Friendly and I no longer dispose of the time on the network required for the report you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert C. Schnitzer
General Manager
The American National Theatre
and Academy
1545 Broadway
New York 36, New York

mcc

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

of **THE AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATRE AND ACADEMY**

Chartered by the Congress of the United States

1545 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • • PHONE: PLAZA 7-4133 • CABLE: THEATREUSA

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General Manager

February 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to offer my congratulations and thanks to the many others you must be receiving on your panel chairmanship last Thursday morning at the Conference on Exchange of Persons under the auspices of IIE in Washington. (I, myself, was a delegate and panelist on the session on performing arts.)

In attending your panel, I noticed that Blanche Thebom gave a brief but effective summary of the work of the American National Theatre and Academy on behalf of the State Department's Cultural Exchange Program and that Mrs. Roosevelt made a suggestion to you that these things might be worthy of coverage by yourself in one of your distinguished television reportages.

Remembering the effectiveness of our collaboration when you made such a magnificent report on Marian Anderson's tour for ANTA, I cannot help but hope that you will consider the suggestion seriously. We do not have any press representation for this Program and we are consequently dependent upon such civicly-conscious reporters as yourself to bring our work to the attention of the American public.

Obviously, the American voter has a right to know about the very unusual work in this field that is being done on his behalf and just as obviously that work cannot be expanded if the voter does not know and approve of it. May I not discuss with you or with Fred Friendly the possibilities of a program which would cover not just a single tour, but more generally

the whole operation of the "President's Program"?

Since you are already familiar with some facets of our work, I need not reassure you as to the colorful possibilities which it offers such an imaginative program creator as yourself.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Schnitzer
General Manager

Schorr, Tillie

April 23, 1958

Mrs. Tillie Schorr
Cabin 205A
SS Israel
Zim Lines
Kent Street
Brooklyn, New York

HOPE YOU HAVE MOST DELIGHTFULLEST TRIP STOP PLEASE LOOK AT OUR TREE AND SAY SHALOM TO ANY OF MY FRIENDS YOU ENCOUNTER STOP REGARDS

Ed Murrow

514-43
News

Reading, Pa.
11/15/59.
Schumann, E.R.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think that you had get in touch with a lot of persons, I would be happy if you could help me out on these two men's clues.

Clue - This is a man.

- Born in New York, I attended P.S. 165 and Horace Mann schools; received a B.A. from Williams Collage and a law degree from Fordham. Although I never practiced law my current activity as moderator on a TV program deals with a contestant telling the truth under questioning by a panel.

other clue of
other man on
other side.

This is a man

Clue

I am known as the "Voice of the Yankees" but baseball broadcasting is not my sole activity. I have broadcast 9 Rose Bowl games, 16 World Series and 20 all-star games. Also I narrate a motion picture news reel. My catch phrase "How about that?" immediately identifies me.

I do hope you can help me out, I thank you very much.

Thank You.
Yours Very truly.

Edward R. Schumann
812 Mulberry Street
Reading, Pa.

Dear Mr. Marrow, Schwartz,

Enclosed is a letter which we have been circulating to members of the Queens College community. We hope that you too will give it your consideration.

Sincerely,

Alan Schwartz

Alan

150-37 60th Avenue
Flushing 55, New York
February 16, 1959

Dear Friend:

I should like to draw to your attention recent events at Queens College, one of the educational institutions that you support.

On December 17, 1958, the Associate Dean of Students officially requested that New Poems, the college poetry magazine, suspend sales of its current issue. Dean Spitz based his action on a section of the college's Publications Plan which states:

> "And finally, no Queens College publication will contain copy that is indecent, libelous, or in bad taste."

New Poems contained the poem "Abortion Eve" by Florence Goldberg, a senior majoring in English and philosophy, which was offensive to some members of the college and the community and so was deemed in "bad taste".

Controversy immediately flared up about the aesthetic merits of the poem, the question of its offensiveness, and the responsibility of the college's publications to the community. The student-faculty Publications Board met on Dec. 19 to decide whether or not to uphold the suspension. At this meeting the Publications Board submitted the poem for analysis to three members of the English Department, who deemed it aesthetically unsuccessful. Based on this analysis, the Publications Board continued the ban on the poem and the magazine with the statement:

> "Believing that the editorial board of New Poems failed to meet its responsibility, the Publications Board rules that the decision to publish 'Abortion Eve' in New Poems violates good taste, and the Board continues the suspension New Poems."

When a serious college publication is surpressed because of a violation in "taste" the old but vitally important principles of free expression and college-community responsibility are endangered. The following objections which have been raised against the ban procedure highlight this danger.

1. Sales of New Poems were suspended because one of the poems was in "bad taste."

   --A definition of "bad taste" or offensiveness is impossible.

(cont.)

--Blasphemy cannot be a criteria for censorship in a country which maintains a separation of church and state.
--"Abortion Eve" is neither libelous nor slanderous because it cannot be paraphrased into a directly defamatory statement.
--Many passages in literature now considered classic were at first called obscene and scandalous.

2. The English Department Committee judged the poem aesthetically weak.
--The editor of a college peetry magazine, his staff, and his faculty advisor are solely responsible for deciding the aesthetic merit of a poem, for the purposes of publication.
--Aesthetic merit is not a condition for censorship.
--There was much difference of opinion among members of the faculty and among students concerning the value of the poem.
--Suspending the magazine and banning the poem make further artistic judgments impossible.

3. The Publications Board, basing its judgment on the English Department Committee's decision, said that the weakness of the poem made it open to interpretations that could be offensive or in bad taste.
--The Publications Board will not release the complete text of the English Department Committee*s report.
--Limitations placed on serious college publications because of possible offensiveness negate the function of a college. It is impossible to develop critical minds when they are being protected from "offensive" literature and ideas.

Community pressure on a city college is a large factor in determining the policies of the college. The school has a resposibility to the community to educate its young and to serve as its cultural and intellectual nucleus. The college must serve the needs of the community but educational needs can only be met in an atmosphere of free inquiry. The community is responsible to the school for the preservation of this atmosphere. When one section of the community can impose its "taste" as the criterion for publications, the whole community suffers in direct proportion to the limitation of "free inquiry". If all the members of the community voiced their opinions on this issue the college would be able to handle its publications policies in a manner which would more truly represent the whole community while more nearly fulfilling its educational aims. To this end a committee of interested students has been formed to protest the ban.

As an active participant in community affairs, you are interested in your city college, and will want to voice your opinion about the incident at Queens College. I should like you to consider the following statement. If you agree with it--sign it! However, a personal statement from you, a community leader, would more effectively aid Queens College to maintain its educational responsibility and integrity.

Yours truly,
Alan Schwartz,
Editor, New Poems

ABORTION EVE

Lov~~ing~~e is a dying Easter egg.
Wh en it's red
As a love bed
It will be hard boiled.

I loved you
Hard
With a red red heart.

The red water boils
Below ~~Under~~ Christ's cross
I hung on a nail
On my kitchen wall.

A rooster crows
To Easter skies,
Tomorrow grows,
Soon the chicken dies.

Christ rose
On Easter morn
And Christ was born
On a Virgin dawn.

Mary is no longer a Virgin.

Christ was killed
When He first lived,
His love died red
As unborn blood.

Christ rose sore
As a pregnant whore,
His body broke
Like an open egg.

A waking egg,
Soft,
Rose red.

The Virgin Mary
Laid a live red egg;
My dying baby
Is as good as dead.

—Florence Goldberg

1/7/59

Statement Issued by the Publications Board

"A committee of three members of the English Department appointed by the chairman of the English Department at the request of the Publications Board reported in writing to the Board. The report consisted of a detailed interpretation of the poem "Abortion Eve" published in New Poems and a critical evaluation of the poem.

"The report included the following statements:

"The poem 'tries to achieve richness of concentration through reliance on multiple meanings...Because it encourages all possibly relevant interpretations, however, such ambiguity may lead to readings that the author did not intend.'

'Moreover, the whole structure of the poem fails for a reason the writer seems not to have considered. The poem appears to be a serious effort to imitate the sexual-religious, metaphysical poetry of the early seventeenth century. But it reverses the prevalent order in poems by such poets as Donne and Crashaw; instead of describing a Christian religious experience in sexual terms, it describes a sexual experience in religious terms...Thus instead of merely emphasizing contrast, the analogy cheapens both Mary and Christ through diminution; it is a rhetorical principle that juxtaposition of the holy with the contemptible will degrade the former.'

'Thus the poem fails because it does not control satisfactorily the meanings of its symbols, because it does not make clear the relationship between one idea and the next, and because it is based on an unsuccessful intensification

(CONT.)

through contrast. Essentially, it is the ineffective attempt of an inexperienced writer to use an extremely difficult poetic technique. To us, the poet tries sincerely to express complicated ideas; at times she shows competence in handling the complexities of symbolism; and she shows some sensitivity to the meanings of words. However, through inability either to clarify intended meaning or to prevent irrelevant and contradictory interpretations, she is unsuccessful.'

"The Publications Board recognizes and feels bound to preserve the creative writer's freedom to write according to the dictates of his creative genius. It also feels, however, that the editorial board of New Poems had the heavy responsibility of evaluating "Abortion Eve" so closely as to realize that its very failure as a poem would lead inevitably to readings that would prove most offensive to large numbers of readers.

"Believing that the editorial board of New Poems failed to meet its reponsibility, the Publications Board rules that the decision to publish "Abortion Eve" in New Poems violates good taste, and the Board continues the suspension of New Poems."

1/7/59

Statement of Dr. Harold W. Stoke

"The current issue of the student publication, New Poems, includes materials offensive to the sensibilities of many people within and outside the college. The sale of the issue was immediately suspended and the suspension has been upheld and will be maintained by the Publications Board and by the President. The regulations of the college clearly forbid the publication of such material.

"While the college is dedicated, as all colleges are, to the principles of freedom of the press, it also affirms the reponsiblility of the faculty and administrators to determine what may be published as authorized by or identified with the college."

Statement of Dr. George A. Pierson (Dean of Students)

"I am in complete agreement with the statement of the Publications Board. The Board met its responsibilities with courage and tact. It was helped immeasurably in arriving at a decision by a special committee organized by the Department of English. The New Poems incident demonstrates once again the important fact that faculty and student groups can and will take responsibility in difficult situations."

PETITION

We, the undersigned, protest the action of the Queens College Publications Board which banned the poem, "Abortion Eve," by Florence Goldberg. Our protest is based upon the following:

1. "Abortion Eve" was banned because it was said to be offensive and therefore in "bad taste." "Bad taste" and "offensiveness", by their subjective nature, cannot clearly be defined. When used as a criteria for censorship these nebulous terms can be applied to suppress all serious literature. The legally definable criteria for censorship of college publications--indecency and libel--cannot be applied to "Abortion Eve."

2. The decision as to what shall or shall not be included in a college poetry magazine should only be made by the editor and the faculty advisor of the publication. Post-publication aesthetic criticism cannot be the basis for censorship.

3. We feel that the function of a college poetry magazine is to expose new poets to a critical audience of professionals and peers and to stimulate critical literary judgment in the student population. By removing a serious poem from student scrutiny, censorship destroys the function of a student poetry magazine and the educational function of a college in developing independent critical minds.

TO Mr. Murrow Schwartz, Alan

FROM Sheila Hogg December 9.

This is the man you are seeing at 3 p.m. today.

wpc.

Mr 5-1582 Schwartz

285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

November 18, 1958

C/ UN in Action
PL 4-1234
CA 2623

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

This is a kind of "Person to Person" letter and so has nothing to do with censorship, foundations, studies or surveys and the like. In fact Morris doesn't know anything about this letter and so any blame for wasting your time must be mine alone.

There is a friend of mine, about 25, who is rather talented. When at Harvard he did a lot of work with Archibald MacLeish and lived with Schlesinger for awhile. He's married to a lovely girl who is getting her graduate degree in English at Yale. I can only assume that he likes to suffer because he seems to want to dedicate his life to radio and television. At present he is working as a researcher for the CBS "UN IN ACTION" TV program. What he needs really I think, is advice. He needs somebody whom he respects to give him some idea about what his future in this business looks like. Somebody perhaps to tell him that he might be better off elsewhere, meaning another profession, or someone to give him an educated guess as to how he can best use his talents and his ideals within the industry. His respect for you and what you have done is of course boundless, and I think it would help him immensely if you could talk to him for 5 or 10 minutes sometime. In addition to being talented, he is a very sensitive guy and I think that any impression you make would go a long way towards pushing him in the right direction, whatever that might be.

I know how incredibly busy you are, and I certainly am reluctant to bother you, but I really feel that a few minutes with you would mean a great deal to my friend. His name is Sig Moglen and if you think that you might be able to squeeze him in sometime, I could have him call you for an appointment.

I'm sure you get hundreds of requests of this kind, and I certainly will understand if you won't be able to do it. But I felt it was important enough for me to try.

I find myself continually remembering your anecdote about your son and the ducks. I guess you're right that we learn dishonesty as we grow older, but it still is a bitter pill to swallow. Maybe that's why we're sad so much of the time.

285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

It certainly was good seeing you again at Morris' as always. I certainly don't have to tell you how much I respect and admire you and hope that someday soon you will be able to use your huge talent just as you would like.

Sincerely yours,

Alan

Alan U. Schwartz

bmo

Schwartz, I.

Lawrence Avenue
Lake Mohegan, N.Y.
July 7, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
Executive Offices
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have been hearing with my other-directed ear that you are temporarily leaving your position at C.B.S. to engage in some matters of importance to you outside of the realm of direct t.v.and radio communication.... Halleleulah....

Television may lose a capable and talented personage but you will gain a semblance of inner peace and a dimension of true reflection that will more than make up for the sizzling pinnacle of impotence and parody you have had to contend with these many years in your position as commentator on the world and American scenes.

It does not appear that we have made any moral progress in the last two thousand years or so and I do doubt that we ever will.

A friend of mine the other day told of an attempt to gain access to a few moments of your agencies time in order to discuss with them what opportunity there might be at C.B.S. for a bright young man in the programming and editing dept. He was told that he could not speak with you or any other important personage but, must see the personnel people first. Now, he could understand that your time was valuable and that you couldnt see every ypung man who chanced to be looking for a job. And, especially one in such a fast moving and dynamic industry. But, he could not understand why people at the top of Americas fastest growing industry wouldnt set aside a few hours each week to take a real interest in who is coming into their field, for what reasons, and conversely, who was being excluded and the concomitant reasons for such exclusion.

When my friend told me about his chagrin I was a little bit surprised at his

immaturity. Indeed, I still am. But, it got me to thinking and wondering about a few things which I am sure you will be interested in and concerned for.

I thought about a conversation I had had a few years ago with a young girl who was trying to explain to me the difference between a hipster and a bohemian, or as it is insipidly termed today.. a beatnik. A hipster, she said, is a person who "swings" ie. one who lives life to the fullest both in terms of creating and experiencing. One who does not weep about the absense of real morality and real dynamic meaning in life because such a person does not need such morality and meaning. They(and she was trying to become one at the time)are too busy utilizing the physical, emotional, and intellectual resources that they have to cry about the things that they do not have. A"beatnik", on the other hand, she described as a person who had the need to discuss, to beweep their fates, their lack of excellence and significance in more than a human way, to categorize and detach themselves from society , because they were intrinsically non- creative and even schizoid(I do not believe the term was hers)and, hence, were forced to skint around life... never to penetrate it to the fullest. Now, there may be some merit in what she was saying (I dont know) but her whole approach smacked to me of amorality . And, later, when she confirmed this by attempting to seduce me in an effort to teach me more empirically what it meant to "swing" and, even later pointed out to me that all of the show business world (she was an aspiring actress) swung I had my first serious moment of consideration about the people with their names in lights and living rooms.

I have not been doing any more swinging of late but I do have a concern for the honesty and humanity of the people in the public eye.

Another thought that ties in to the maze of my consciousness here is the fact that Jewish people and, especially, the jewish college graduate in New York City is highly discriminated against in this supposedly enlightened and, even swinging city of ours. To be a jew today means that certain industries and firms will have nothing to do with you as far as employment goes. And, this is by no means a fantasy. The anti- discrimination law is an ethereal whisper to the fellow(such as my friend) who is looking for a job in a non- service endeavor. Of course, jewish firms will rarely hire a non- jew but, is this not a sad commentary on the lives of people who

who study Plato and even... Kant,together? When a man can not get a position which enables him to reflect and transmit the very structure of the culture within which he lives in a firm, in an industry that seems to be making the attempt the the nazis fluffed in a more subtle but, perhaps more corrosive manner. Of course, C.B.S. is not such a firm. I wouldnt be writing this letter if it were. But, can you imagine the feelings of a man, more importantly, a young man, who has to live this modern idiocy ... who has to return home at night and greet his new bride with the news that there is no point in looking for a job in the field of his choise but, must begin to look for one in the field his uncle thinks there might be an opening for a realistic and unquestioning jew . Is it not a moral urgency.. an imperative of the benevolent passions ... for men in high places to do their part to outmode and challenge this most poignant suffering? (at the cost of a few minutes devoted to the speaking with and, perhaps, inspiring of, a few young men a week who crave nothing more than the courtesy and humanity of a sincere and meaningful conversation with someone on the inside..in the know... someone who doesnt give you the inane smile of personnel managers and similar unconcerned insiders.)

And still a third thought occurs to me on this seemingly small but, deceptively contingent and idealistically generic matter. When you broadcasted the show on delinquency I had no opportunity to hear it. But, Joe Linda of the Home Service Bureau sent a copy of the record to some friends and cohorts of mine and I heard it then. It was quite impressive. However, through all of the details and descriptions of the personality limitations and social unconcern of delinquents and their adult counterparts I found no trace of recognition that the adult "reality" oftentimes inspires and perpetuates the "human nature" that is so recognizably distorted in the anti- social acts of delinquents. The social sciences have long taken the primal thinking of modern philosophers seriously. And, yet you failed in your presentation to sufficiently present the notion that objectivity, via the hypothesizations of knowledge and the hypostacizations of valuation implies the subjectivity of the interacting individuals of a collective group. That the experiences of cowardice, unconcern, and detachment which we all share in a depersonalized and intentionally pressurized

community form the major learning and habit patterns of our populace. It is the learnin of ommision which conditions and determines the type of activity and behavior which we transmit to our young. Such a concept adequately worked up could have resulted in a dynamic and energized program. It would have demanded a lot from us in terms of our reexamination of our values and our real ideals when we cut away the putrid veil of outrage and anger by which we project away the threatening aspects of our own psyches which share very much in the violence and forbidden enjoyments delinquents act out for us. But, it would have shown us ultimately the severe limitations of subjectivity as a grounding and basis for our values. And, without becoming morbidly theistic it would have given us the opportunity to spontaneously engage in the real issues that are present to our civilization before we nonchalantly decide forothers the ultimate speculative questions of our existence "to be or not to be".
A few really trained people from the world of serious study and sincere concern... the world of the young college graduate who comes out into a society which pushes him around and entices him with the values of the ultra- sophisticated people who inhabit the ultimately closed areas of communication and the mass media, which shows him the pretentiousness and nuerosis inspired aspirations for a better show, a better station, a more sensitized populace....would have directed and diverted a few of the limitations you have made manifest in your serious and successful career into a concerted and more considered concern for empathetic and ethicized communication. Although a few of the hipsters in your world would have been replaced and displaced a few of the truly human and highly creative individuals in New York would have been given a quicker and more needed opportunity to work to their capacity ... a quantity which reduces itself ultimately to quality... the quality of real... and somewhat timid capability.

So..Mr. Murrow, although my friend has found himself a position and, possibly, a niche in life... remember this... that the television industry has perhaps thrown away its greatest and most eternal factor(symbolically,of course).. the factor of new and vital talent. Men who are multi-dimensional and, yet unified in one great endeavor... the sustaining of everything great and lasting about the human situation..

And, this occured because of something that should be "S.O.P." The concern of the boss for the quality and character of the people who are hired to work in his place.

Rectify this situation... the people of America deserve more than this.

Sincerely yours,

Irwin Schwartz

Nathan Schwartz
f

March 23, 1959

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

I am indeed grateful for the generous invitation contained in your letter of March 6. So far I have made no plans whatever, but should my travels take me to Puerto Rico, I shall certainly communicate with you.

I have seen your small hotel on top of Barranquitas from the air, and it is indeed a lovely spot.

Thank you again for your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Nathan H. Schwartz
111 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago 2, Illinois

kt

NATHAN H. SCHWARTZ

111 NO. WABASH AVE., CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

March 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I read that you were contemplating taking a vacation and that possibly you would travel.

I am one of the owners of what I believe to be two lovely hotels in Puerto Rico, the Condado Beach Hotel in San Juan, and a quiet small hotel on the top of a mountain known as Barranquitas.

We would be pleased to have you visit either one of our hotels as our guest. No strings involved. Just the pleasure of having as illustrious a man as yourself as our guest.

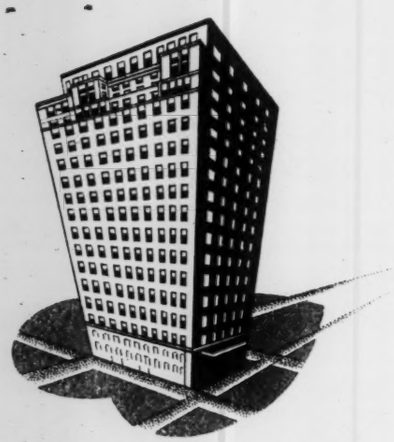
Sincerely yours,

Nathan Schwartz

nhs'fma

Schwartz, Rose

Room 724



HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
JUST OFF BROADWAY
130 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

"IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK"

Sept. 22, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow

Have an idea in mind that might make a good weekly T.V. or radio show for a half hour.

It would be simple, direct and topical. Knowing you to be a man of greatest integrity and understanding, you are the only one I would like to present it to. Would not care to speak to anyone in your office but you personally!

Should you ever have

HOTEL CAESTERFIELD
JUST OFF BROADWAY
130 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

"IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK"

five minutes to spare, would like to discuss it with you.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for the many wonderful hours you have given the nation and me, and to wish you and your loved ones continued good health and peace of mind.

Most sincerely,
Miss Rose Schwartz
Rm. 724-
above hotel

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S. Broadcasting Co.
Madison Ave. + E. 52nd St.
N.Y. City.

Schwartz, Will

February 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

Thank you for your recent letter with your idea for a television program.

Since I have no control over any programs other than the programs that I am, at present, producing, I suggest you write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of programs for CBS Public Affairs.

Sincerely,

Mr. Will H. Schwartz
P. O. Box 414
Tacoma, Washington

P. O. Box 414
Tacoma 9 Wash.
February 4, 1959

Edward R. Murrow, Director
and commentator for the
Columbia Broadcasting Company

Dear Mr Murrow:-

This letter is intended to make you acquainted with my solution for the delinquency of our future parents. A solution to end the mis-information that ninety five percent of our children acquire from their environment, Home, school and society would be a world wonder. So if you would tell me you will make an honest effort to understand it, I will gladly send it to you.

I have studied self improvement and adjustment for better living for more than fifty years and I now feel that Ihave it quite well complete and will gladly send it to you for free. You can then give your TV such a boost that has never before been dreamed or emagined possible.

I just must find someone to help me get it started and the best person I know, and I have considdered others, is you. I am near 83 and may kick-the-bucket any time during the next few years and I would not want so much work and a proven scientific fact lost for,maybe,many years.

Let me give you the greatest surprise that has ever come to civilization? Remember there will not be one cent of expence to you. It will be free to you for your use.

Sincerely Will H. Schwartz

Will H. Schwartz
P. O. Box 414
Tacoma. 9, Wash.

P. O. Box 414
Tacoma 9, Wash.
Feb. 4 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow

Today I mailed you a letter by special delivery and registered mail so please put this quotatrd article with it. I forgot to get it in the other letter and please do give this and the other letter some consideratin.

Yours sincerely

Will H. Schwartz

Will H. Schwartz

This copied from the Psychiatric Quarterly of October 1946.Utica New York. Read at the bi-monthly conference of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, at Ogdensburg, Julyl, 1946.

"FRONTIERS OF SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY"
By D. Ewen Cameron, M. D.

"We are engaged --and will be during the rest of our lives -- in the opening up of a frontier. It is not hard to emagine that those who drove out the geographical frontiers of the west barely a century ago, and those who explored the scientific frontiers of bacteriology, found it often ~~enough~~ enough a confusing and heartbreaking struggle with half-understood facts and with their own weariness.

"For the men and woman of the unnumbered expeditiones which withered in Death Valey, there can have been very little realization of what they were doing. For Koch, the collapse of his hopes that his tuberculin would be a cure for tuberculosis must have clouded the bright picture of what his work was accomplishing. They lived too close to their times. Those who finally fought across to the Pacific, those whose bacteriological discoveries have made whole continents safe to live in, could not, save on rare occasions, see the surging sweap of what they had started.

"Yet their frontiers, compared to that upon the first engagements of which we are now entering, were limited affairs, limited in time and consequence. The west was opened by the turn of the century; the major battles of bacteriology have been won. There is now going on an orderly exploration and expansion of the territory which lies behind our advancing lines.

"There is a time for the unremitting prosecution of the enterlocking details of the days design. There are occasions when it serves well to stand back and view the march and meaning of our times and of the great and notable parts to be played by men and women working in the new science of human behavior. Let us then enlarge the block at which we look. To do so is to see that several generations of us have lived, and will live and work through, a period of which we have no recorded parallel. Its exceptional nature consists in the extraordinary speed with which changes in social organization are taking place. There have been many other periods equally remarkable, but for other reasons. Greek culture during the fourth and fifth centuries, B. C., saw a development of philosophic thought which has had no subsequent equal. During the Renaissance, the expressive arts blazed up into brilliance which we cannot match.

"But commencing some five decades ago, there set in an acceleration in social change, in the breakdown of old social institutions, in the appearance of new inventions and designs in ways of living, which seems, by no means, yet to have reched its maximum.

"There had, of course, been intimations and warnings long before, that our social organization, much of which had come unchanged from medieval times, was breaking up. The great French and American revolutions of the eighteenth century, and perhaps the English revolution under Cromwell in the previous century, were resultants of the accumulation of enormous pressure for change.

"But it was only when three great streams of human activity, which had found their sources far in the past, finally began to merge about the middle of the nineteenth century that we entered upon this period of racing, bursting terbulence.

"It seems long ago and far away--and seemed then, no doubt, a matter of little consequence--that young Watts should spend his time trying to work out his 'hunch' that there was power in steam. But he did, and power was harnessed to work.

to a force so compelling, so ominous in its consequences, that the most intrenched of the opposition must give way or be destroyed. This pressure is derived from the fact that the gap between our material and our social development has become so great that unless it is closed as speedily as possible, we shall be destroyed.

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"It is on the basis of this hitherto unsuspected consequence of the cultural pattern that the social psychiatrist is impelled to take his part, and we must anticipate that it will prove to be a leading part, in directing the transmission of attitudes, beliefs and ways of managing life.

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"We now recognise that the transmission to children, and also to people at all ages, of beliefs, attitudes and customs which produce unnecessary anxiety, guilt, feeling of inadequacy and hostility, must come to an end as a matter of public health and individual well-being.

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xxx x."But the great flood of information which anthropology has set loose concerning the very different ways people in different parts of the world have found of working out such institutions as marriage—or for molding childrens personalities, or for social control through punishment—is beginning to put tremendious pressure on that key log. Jerk it out, and we shall be able to see that social inventiveness is the prime tool which we need to build the future. Once this recognized, new designs for reducing group hostility, for rapid ways of building up new attitudes, for social control without crippling guilt, will start pouring forth.

"Our next step must be the working out of means whereby these new developments can be transmitted most easily to the point where they are going to do the most good, namely, to pre-school and school training. We have accepted the principle that the child as a citizen has certain rights, that he has the right to be protected against neglect and want, that he has the right to be protected against certain diseases. Can we anticipate the possibility that he will also be assured of certain psychological rights—the right to protection against excessive insecurity in his home, the right to protection against sadistic parents, to protection against indoctrination with damaging, outmoded attitudes, against the implantation of taboos and inhibitions and palpably fallacious concepts which will limit and hobble his later capacity to deal with reality.

"It seems reasonable that we should look for the establishment, as one of the conveyor belts running from the fact-finding social sciences to the schools, of courses in human behavior, starting from the first grade onward, perhaps called 'Lessons in Living," which could be used as a means of transmitting our constantly expanding knowledge of human nature—serving to insure that the new designs and new inventions could be set to work with the minimum of delay. Needless to say, a similar development in adult education is necessary.

"At the next step in drawing up our plans of action, let me stress the need of devices and inventions which will permit us to identify and take action about the socially dangerous person. Here I refer to the individual whos own insecurity, anxiety, hostility, sadism, has reached such serious proportions that he adversely affects others. This is particularly frequent where that person is a parent. all of us have seen the transmission down the generations of insecurity, chronic anxiety, frigidity, feelings inadequacy. We at present have no means whatsoever of stopping this. It could be stopped, however, by remodeling and expanding our present concepts of suitability of marriage, of quarantine of individuals suffering from diseases likely to spread to others.

"This, then, is out frontier and we can never forget it, for it is the frontier of our peoples everywhere. No doubt many of us, when we choose to work in the field of human behavior, saw no sign that it was here that the great engagements of the times were to be fought. But none of us who are now possessed of the history of the last few decades can doubt our responsibility. For, with our fellow-worker in the other social sciences, there are no other people anywhere who have the necessary knowledge of human behavior and the techniques of the skill to add to that knowledge. when

"The industrial revolution, which started as slowly snd jerkily as the first locomotive , moved swiftly into a momentum and a force that has swept the world. Old land-owning classes disappeared or became fantastically wealthy on unearned royalties; the processes of centralization of industry and of urbanization displaced segments of rural population, broke up their ancient patterns of living, taught them to read and rebel.

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"It is still further back, to the source of that greatest and most powerful of all the streams which are channeling out social change, for it has its springs in the early Swiss and Dutch republics and at Runnymede. Those early and limited assertions, that every man has some rights, have led, in the more advanced democracies, to an increasing possibility for each man to express himself and exert an influence upon his times, according to his capacities. If he can see that inventiveness is essentially dependent upon variation in the way in which a problem is tackled, it is easy to understand that where a great many people have a chance to bring their solutions forward, modification will go on much more rapidly than where leadership is confined to a few and where those few have every interest in preserving the statis quo.

"The violence of the mingling of these three great streams--the power industries, experimental science, and the democratic way of managing affairs--is still growing. They have immeasurably enlarged and enriched life; but from their uncontrolled poring-together have come many of the great disasters of this last half-century. There is no reason to think that these disasters are at an end or will be until we devise better means of social organization and control.

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"Today the problems of our relations with others seethe and swirl, expand and boil against each other as we are carried through the rapids which lie beteen the last great disaster and whatever may wait ahead. Before coming to deal with any of them, I have spent some time in trying to set the background and the meaning of the work which we have to do. For this is necessary. It was only yesterday that it was impossible to think of a doctor without his wooden stethoscope, his preoccupation with a single patient, with a single organ in that patient or with a part of that organ. Then there were, and indeed too often still are, the heart men, the brain men, the men who grew to affluence on the removal of stones. Despite this curious fragmentation of the problem, the wise and mature physician had always recognized that it was necessary to know the history of the man if he was to understand his ills properly.

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"At the outset, I said that this was a turbulent frontier upon which we are to fight. I do not think that any of the campaigns which will be faught until this frontier is wone are likely to be more bitter, more costly, more long-drawn-out than that for the transmission of new ways of managing human relations, of new designs for living.

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"Then we have to say that the development and transmission of new designs for living have been greatly impeded by individuals and by social institutions having a vested interest in the preservation of the older ways. This was certainly true in the material field as well; but, there, the profusion of invention and the immediate and considerable gains to be made by their adoption was sufficient to overcome the resistance. The builders of stage-coaches put up the stoutest opposition they could to the new steam locomotives; the owners of the clipper ship lines faught a tough battle against the "newfangled" paddle steamships; and, to our day, "handmade", "hand painted," "hand woven," "hand carved" are labels which are supposed to denote excellence over the machine-made.

"In the field of social inventing and redesigning, this pressure of productiveness and gain has been much less. But another pressure is rising swiftly to a force

Where we fail on the frontier, this crumbling of our social structure will continue breaking down in runs of fresh disaster, opening up depths yet more terrible than those that we have known. As we succeed, the rest of us can hope to live.

Allen Memorial Institute
Royal Victoria Hospital
Montreal, P.Q. Canada.

Copied by
Neil H Schwartz
P.O. Box 414
Tacoma 9 Wash

WOWO RADIO

ANTHONY 9436 1190

124 W. WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

February 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Harvey:

On Saturday, March 14th, the Indiana State High School Speech Tournament will be held in Peru, Indiana. Peru is approximately 50 miles Southwest of Fort Wayne. There will be over 1000 students from 120 Indiana High Schools taking part in this annual event.

The reason I am writing to you is that we would very much like to have you in attendance as chief judge for the radio division competition. There will be approximately 200 students competing in this particular phase of the tournament. We at WOWO have assumed the responsibility of handling the judging and the award presentations for the radio competition. To have you with us that day would lend great stature to the event and I know you have a great interest in the young people in our country. If you can be with us on that day I would certainly appreciate hearing from you at your earliest opportunity.

I might add, we are expecting to have the Governor and Lt. Governor of Indiana, U.S. Senator Vance Hartke, Congressman Roush and Ross E. Adair, as well as the president of Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Mr. Donald McGannon in attendance.

Sincerely,

Cal A. Bollwinkel

Cal A. Bollwinkel,
Program Manager

jp

Schwep, Charles F

TRIDENT FILMS, INC.
510 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PHONE PLAZA 9-3580 · CABLE · DENTPIX

October 20, 1958

never turned up

Nov. 11.
3 p.m.

Mr. Edward Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sorry - but not surprised - that you were unable to attend the premiere screening of "Symphony Across the Land". However, I am most pleased to report that the first screenings, in both New York and Brussels, were completely successful. The enclosed brochure very briefly describes the film. You may have an interest in seeing it at a future date, and I will be most happy to arrange anything at your convenience.

John Crosby's article in today's "Herald Tribune" is of great interest to me. Unfortunately, I have missed your "Small World" programs. 6 P.M., unfortunately, is a difficult time for me. But because we are personally, as well as professionally, interested in Public Affairs Programs, I am most anxious to obtain written transcripts of these important documents. Is this possible? Further, might it be possible to reprint certain aspects of your remarks?

I would like very much to again have the opportunity of meeting with you. Will this be possible?

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Schwep

Charles F. Schwep

PS -
I am enclosing a reprint of an article I wrote for "Business Screen". I was in charge of Films for the US Pavilion.

CFS:ifg
Encl.

Facts about

Symphony Across The Land

Produced by

TRIDENT FILMS, INC.

510 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

SYMPHONY ACROSS THE LAND has been produced for the United States Information Agency and is designed for overseas distribution. Foreign language versions will be prepared for its use in at least 30 countries.

Recognizing that the battle for men's minds has extended into cultural competition, the purpose of this film is to correct the misconception that much of America is a musical desert. Such orchestras as those of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have, of course, received world-wide recognition. Symphony Across the Land, therefore, features other orchestras from wide geographical areas, each of which represents an important aspect of American Music. These are:

SENIOR YOUTH ORCHESTRA OF WICHITA
Conductor . . . . . *James Robertson*

WICHITA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor . . . . . *James Robertson*

ATLANTA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor . . . . . *Henry Sopkin*

KNOXVILLE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor . . . . . *David VanVactor*

DENVER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor . . . . . *Saul Caston*

OKLAHOMA CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor . . . . . *Guy F. Harrison*

Title music by the
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The program features predominantly music by American composers:

WICHITA
Carmen . . . . . *Bizet*
Enigma Variations . . . . . *Elgar*

ATLANTA
Dance Overture . . . . . *Creston*

KNOXVILLE
Symphony No. 2 . . . . . *VanVactor*

DENVER
Night on Bald Mountain . . . . *Moussorssky*

OKLAHOMA CITY
Symphony 5½ . . . . . *Gillis*

TITLE MUSIC
Symphony No. 6 . . . . . *Piston*

The Film was designed and produced by

TRIDENT FILMS, INC.

Director . . . . . LEROY PRINZ
Photography . . . . . JULIEN TOWNSEND
Editing . . . . . ANGELO ROSS
Music Recording . . . . STEPHEN TEMMER

Writer-Producer . . . . . GUY K. BENSON
Executive Producer . . . CHARLES F. SCHWEP

The Producers wish to express appreciation for the generous support of the several Orchestras and of the:

American Federation of Musicians
American Symphony Orchestra League

The United States has no peer in the arts and skills of selling the products of Industry. But there is honest debate about the degree to which we succeed in interpreting our principles and portraying our values to the peoples of the world. This vital communications job calls for an approach quite different from product advertising techniques. It is this approach which is the business of Trident Films, Inc.

Among the clients for whom Trident has worked are:

Institutional and Public Relations

American Hotel Association, National Tuberculosis Association, National Council of Churches, Mosler Safe Co., Wittenberg College, Government Agencies, et al.

Creative and Development Services

The Richardson Foundation, Educational Radio and TV Center, Planned Parenthood Federation, etc.

Special Project — Brussels Fair

Development and production of 18 "Loop Films" about America for exhibition in the U. S. Pavilion. Also, Charles F. Schwep, President of Trident, was consultant to the Commission and Chairman of the Film Committee.

Trident has developed and owns several properties including a series of ½ hour color films featuring the Salzburg Marionette Theatre.

For further information contact

TRIDENT FILMS, INC.

510 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

An Eye-Witness Report on the Film Exhibits at Brussels

Circarama Theatre Most Effective of U.S. Displays; Films Fortify Designs According to Charles Schwep

All the United States' exhibits at Brussels are *tools* which must work together as a team, variously supplementing, implementing and/or strengthening one another.

And of all exhibits, films have proven to be the most adaptable and flexible. They help strengthen weakness and correct omissions which may become apparent after the work of the designers is put to the test. This has long been the intent and plan of our designers.

"Circarama" Wins Crowds

It is significant that our most popular and effective exhibit at the Brussels exhibition is Walt Disney's superb Circarama, a motion picture show previously described in Business Screen. Among the three or four other exhibits which have been acclaimed most popular are the thirty-three different continuously-running "loop films". The foreign press has been generous to both exhibits and Circarama, to most Americans, appears to be the only exhibit which gives a "truly representative picture" of the U.S.A.

Both of these exhibits can be considerably improved upon, under different circumstances. The primary means of bettering Circarama would simply be to enlarge it. At present only 400 people can attend the 18-minute showing at a time. Without ballyhoo or promotion, we are playing to capacity houses even during weekday morning hours. And because one must wait in line for as much as an hour, a great many people have been turned back.

More Seating with 35mm?

Enlarging Circarama to three times its present capacity would involve production and projection in 35mm instead of 16mm. This would more than treble the cost of production and exhibition. The cost of the existing 16mm color production is $400,000, and Walt Disney has indicated that this was inadequate. It is estimated that an improved Circarama in 35mm would cost about one and one-half million dollars. But even at this, the cost might be cheap considering it could reach and deeply impress over four million people durtng the six-month duration of the Fair.

Similarly, the "loop films" can be improved. Much has been learned from their production and exhibition and can result in a vastly improved product for future use. And this use need not be limited to exhibitions of the magnitude of a World's Fair.

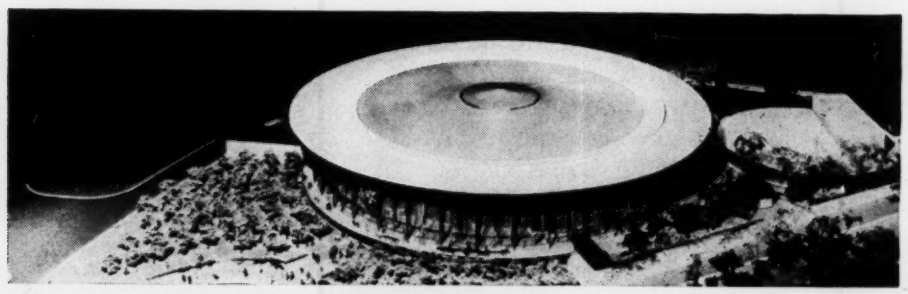
Improving the "Loop" Films

Firstly, the films are too long. Their average length of 2½ minutes, while proper for some purposes, is a little too much for the circumstances attendant to a bustling World's Fair. Here, the films should run no more than 1½ minutes each. But more important than length is the selection of subject matter and its treatment.

The most effective films are ones in which there is a great amount of movement and action. A loop on *Sports* is unquestionably the most popular subject. *Farm Machinery at Work,* a seemingly dull subject to most Americans, attracts large and interested crowds.

A film entitled *American Pageant* features a football game, the Mardi Gras and a Rodeo—and draws large crowds.

Another which features a day in New York City with its crowds and traffic (and stop-motion photography) stops and intrigues. So does *Nite Lights,* a colorful and fast-moving travesty on neon signs.



But subjects which feature more or less static material such as a loop on education and one on architecture are not appealing in spite of interesting effects gained by editing.

Problem of Small Screens

Other subjects which feature landscapes and beautiful pictorial compositions are not as effective here as when projected on a standard large screen. The relatively small screen required for continuous rear screen projection is not an effective means of exhibition for this subject matter. Generally, the long panoramic shots are inappropriate, and conversely there cannot be too many closeups.

Originally the "loop films" were projected in clumsy, cone-shaped boxes mounted on a metal pillar and so located that the center of the screen was 6½ feet from the floor. Each installation was a separate unit and was located alone or in small groups throughout the pavilion with little consideration for light conditions. Accordingly, at least half of the screens were bleached out by exterior light falling upon them most of the day. Furthermore, the sharp low corners of these contraptions were so located that a number of visitors suffered head cuts from inadvertently backing into them.

Installations Are Improved

The installations are now changed and improved. The new units are so designed that their screens are at eye level. And deep light baffles prevent an excessive fall of extraneous light on the viewing screen. Further, partitions have been constructed so that groups of these units can play together in a semi-enclosed area. Their effectiveness is magnified considerably.

But greater improvements could have been made, had there been time and funds for experimentation. One has only to visit the British Pavilion where the designers planned in advance for the inclusion of a similar exhibit to see what can be done. Our films are better; yet they are not as effective as a bank of 23 British "loop films" dramatically presented in a specially prepared area.

A third film exhibit of major importance is the documentary film program which has a broad and impressive representation in the U.S. theatre adjacent to the pavilion. Here film programs are scheduled for late morning, afternoon and evening showing whenever the requirements of the "live" Performing Arts programs give free time.

Over sixty subjects including hour-long TV kinescopes were shipped to Brussels for inclusion in this program. The films were originally divided into seven categories and eleven programs—each approximately 1½ hours in length.

The categories included: "People and Places", "Sports and Pastimes", "Science and Industry", "The Arts", "Americana", "The Documentary Classics" and "Medicine". A committee was appointed to select the individual titles and develop programs. Besides the writer, committee members were: Arthur Knight, film critic and author; George Stoney, president of Potomac Films, Inc.; Richard Griffiths, the Museum of Modern Art; and William Pain, Life Magazine.

The Barrier of Languages

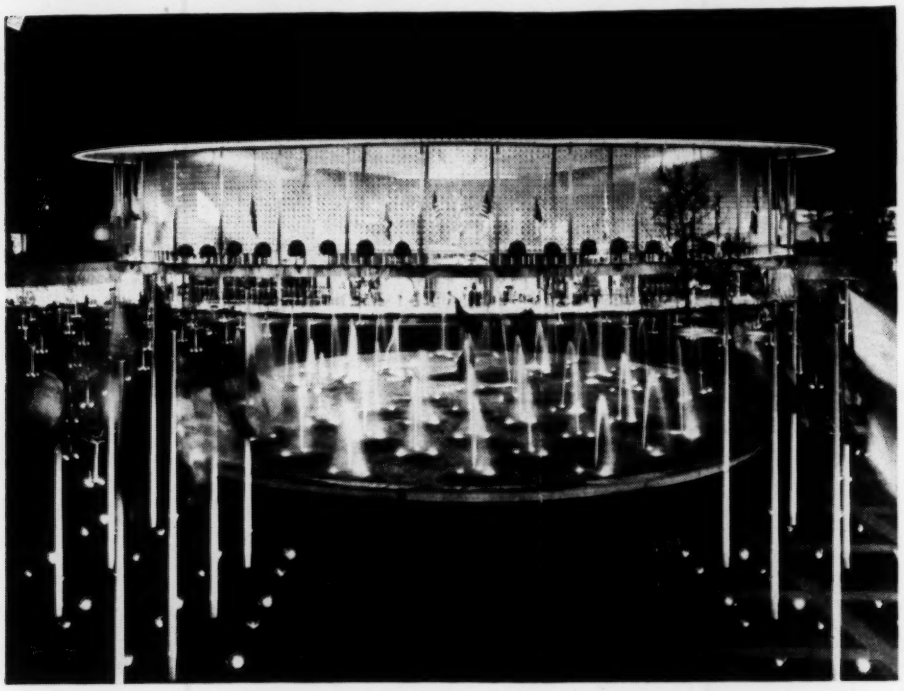
The selection of subjects was made difficult by the necessity of choosing films which were meaningful without full comprehension of the spoken word: The films are projected only in English. But brief resumes of each subject, recorded in French and Flemish, are played to the audience before each film.

Unfortunately, this language barrier precluded consideration of many superb and desirable subjects—for example, some of the fine films on human relations produced by Henry Strauss and Affiliated Film Producers. It also made it impossible to submit kinescopes of some of our outstanding live TV dramatic shows for which there have been many requests.

But in practice, the programs selected and developed before the Fair opened have been only partially successful. Every subject has been played at least once before a good house and has been evaluated. On the basis of this, Mr. Andre Gregory, assistant to Jean Dalrymple, is developing new programs which are increasingly successful. It is expected that the film program will attract an average of three thousand visitors a day into the theatre.

Due to the transitory nature of the audience, long and/or slow-moving subjects do not display holding power. Neither, apparently, do lengthy "nuts and bolts" films no matter how artfully done. But such totally dissimilar films as Esso's *Energetically Yours,* the classic *Window Cleaner, In the Beginning, Echo of An Era* and *Helen Keller In Her Story* have become staples of the documentary program.

THE U.S.A. AT BRUSSELS



A night scene captures the tranquil beauty of the U.S. pavilion

A Test of Arms

Two Exhibits at Brussels That Exemplify the World Contest

by Charles Schwep

THE ATOM is indeed the symbol of our age, and it is not surprising that it should have been chosen as the theme structure of the Brussels World's Fair. The glittering Atomium towers over the Fair to proclaim "faith in mankind's ability to mold the atomic age to the ultimate advantage of all nations and peoples". But its shadow now looms large and ugly in the eye of the mind and casts a cloak of fear across the face of the earth. It has become the symbol of the struggle between the West and World Communism and highlights the contest between America and the Soviet Union.

In Brussels this contest is the feature event for the thirty-five thousand visitors who daily arrive at the sprawling and beautiful site of the Fair. They gravitate to the area where the two Goliaths face one another across a busy avenue of banners, flags and general festivity.

"Selling" Two Opposing Views

The two pavilions are as dissimilar as are the socio-political principles which they represent. Yet even to the casual and unsophisticated viewer, they both serve the same purpose: They are salesmen for their respective national product and ideologies.

Here is the contest, the test. And to the Communists it is war—a test of arms. For to them "war is to be regarded as an organic whole from which the single branches are not to be separated and in which, therefore, every individual activity flows swiftly into the whole."* Accordingly, a "peace" conference, a cultural event or an economic aid program is as much an act of war as is military invasion. Perhaps more so considering the successes of the Soviets over the past twelve years. Krushchev has said: "We declare war. We will win over the United States. The threat to the United States is not the I.C.B.M., but in the field of peaceful production. We are relentless in this and it will prove the superiority of our system."

A More Attractive Package

At first glance, we seem to win this contest hands down. Our "package"—the building itself—is infinitely more attractive than is the huge and unattractive Russian edifice. It is immediately apparent that here is a superb and significant American exhibit. But a building, no matter how attractive, is primarily a package for its contents.

The sharp contrasts presented by the facades of the buildings are substantially greater inside. Our exhibition designers succeeded in their purpose of capturing a light and airy mood of tranquility and of excluding aggressiveness and obvious propaganda.

The Russian pavilion, on the other hand, is heavily propagandistic and dedicated to the theory of "hard sell". It is dominated by a mammoth statue of Lenin, and the focal point which attracts the attention of the visitors is, of course, the gleaming Sputnik. The focal point of our pavilion—and also its dominant feature—is the Fashion Show.

Russia Emphasizes Industry

The Russians have so arranged their exhibits that traffic flows naturally from the massive entrance down an avenue of heavy machinery and thru a maze of technical displays. It is difficult for the visitor *not* to see most of what has been prepared for him to see.

In the U.S. pavilion, there is no directed flow of traffic and because

Above: *Jean Dalrymple of the U.S. Commissioner's staff confers with Mr. Schwep (left).*

there are so many exits and entrances, there exists a certain relaxed confusion as people look about them and wonder where they came in, where they should go and where they should exit. Unavoidably, some visitors, accustomed to a directed flow of people elsewhere, react that "there isn't really much to see." But many others seem to enjoy this almost unique, undisciplined freedom.

Our "low pressure sell" and the somewhat esoteric tone of our representation has inevitably netted a harvest of howls and grumblings from disenchanted American tourists, business men and self-styled propagandists. But few of them have offered useful constructive criticism. Perhaps these Americans, who are our most severe critics, tend too much to judge our propaganda appeal in terms of American standards.

The comment in the foreign press supports the contention of the exhibit planners that our pavilion is exceedingly popular with the Europeans for whom it was designed and who constitute over 90% of the visitors. Even so, and especially in the absence of any scientific poll of public opinion, it is evident that there is room for much honest disagreement. And one can only speculate about how much more criticism might have resulted had we determined to employ a "hard sell" approach. In fact, one must speculate about the degree to which our "soft sell" *really sells* and whether our approach has "staying power" which affects attitudes, refutes Soviet propaganda and helps mold opinion in our favor.

Evaluation is Warranted

Evidence of the popularity of the U. S. representation is abundant. So is evidence that the visitors are deeply impressed by the Soviet exhibit; for propaganda or not, the fact remains that their impressive display of industrial power has had its desired effect. Perhaps the public is not quite as skeptical about Russian claims following the spectacular accomplishment of the Sputniks. Perhaps a climate of opinion favoring greater believabilbility of Soviet claims has been created which makes it easier for the Russians to sell; and conversely, harder for us.

It is evident that a thorough and scientific survey of public opinion is called for so that we can determine where we have succeeded and where we have failed, and similarly, determine the whats and whys of the strengths and weaknesses of other national exhibits. Certainly our expenditure of over fourteen million dollars warrants such a "field" evaluation. The lessons thus learned can benefit our planning for future international exhibitions and Fairs and might also suggest programs of value to the United States Information Agency and to our international cultural exchange programs. Thereby, the taxpayer can, perhaps, be saved the cost of some future mistakes.

*From Clausewitz as copied and underscored by Lenin.

Scofield

PERSON TO PERSON CBS NEW YORK
501 MADISON AVENUE

June 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

For your consideration an idea that may, or may not, have occurred to you.

There is at the moment a good deal of curiousity in the press -- both magazines and newspapers -- with your impending sabbatical. It might not be a bad idea to keep that curiousity alive over the months you'll be away.

During the year you are to be traveling had you thought about setting up some sort of "clearing house" to handle things that cannot be handled by your office. Someone who would know where you were, what you were doing and would see to it that the press was kept informed of your activities.

Perhaps you are not unaware too that most of the leading publications have requested pieces carrying your by-line on just about any topic you would want to cover. If you decided some time you wanted to do any writing, that could be handled too.

E. Lizzy

Edward R. Murrow
John A. Aaron
Jesse Zousmer

I know what your previous thoughts have been in this regard and I hasten to assure you that this "clearing house" operation would follow along the lines we've worked in the past. In other words it would not have to take your time or concern you (unless you so desired) but would be a method of keeping the public and press informed -- a kind of "information bureau."

I'd like a chance to talk to you further about this, to go into more detail but I did want you to know what I had on my mind before we got together.

Sincerely,

Jim

Scott

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F

May 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some years ago you interviewed Mr. Calvin Robinson of Lowell, Massachusetts on your program, "This I Believe."

Mr. Robinson at that time wrote a book called GIVE YOURSELF ONE DAY which was more or less privately printed. We have taken this book over, redesigned it, and resold it to the book trade. I want you to have a copy, and send one with my compliments and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

David H. Scott

David H. Scott, Manager
Religious Book Division

dhs:jk

125th Anniversary
1834-1959

Scribner, Belding H.

February 24, 1958

Dear Mr. Scribner:

I have your letter of February 9th.

Since I have no control over any programs other than my own, I suggest you write a letter to our Program Information Department and they will consider your idea for a possible television show.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Belding H. Scribner
Assistant Professor of Medicine
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

mcc

Sunday Night Feb. 9,1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr Murrow:

I'm addressing this letter to you because I hope you will be able to properly evaluate it and refer it to the right department at Columbia. Perhaps I should have sent it to Alistair Cooke, but under the circumstances 'the authorities' might consider him prejudiced.

Incidently I'm a neighbor of Hal Hoak, of Albert Ltd. Seattle, Washington. I'm in London on a years leave of absence from the University of Washington. To get to the point---

Last night we (my wife, myself and 3 boys ages 13,11,nd 8 went to the Old Vic to see "A Mid-summer Night's Dream". The children laughed until their sides hurt. Shakespeare came alive for Betty and myself. It is truly a performance that should be seen by the world. The palce to start is American TV.

The current performance ends on Feb. 15. Why not send a critic over to see it before it closes? The time is, unfortunately, almost too short; but perhaps one of your old London cronies could do it. In any event I believe that this Old Vic company should be flown to New York to put on this superbe performance; or perhaps it could be filmed in London. In any case I hope CBS will do something to make it available to America and the rest of the world.

Sincerely yours,

Belding H Scribner

Belding H Scribner
Assistant Prof of Med.
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Scofield, Liz

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Liz Scofield

→ 868.

June 10, 1958

This is by way of alerting you to a phone call from Miss Kitty Hansen, a feature writer for the DAILY NEWS. She is writing a two-part feature about Peter Ustinov. She had called here to ask if it would be convenient for you to talk to her briefly, by phone and I suggested she call your office direct.

EM.

Sconce, R E

PUYALLUP VALLEY Daffodil FESTIVAL, INC.

Post Office Box 1561
Tacoma 1, Washington

February 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Why not meet Spring head-on and include events of the 26th Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival (April 6-12) in your television plans? Interviews with honorary parade marshall Governor Egan of Alaska, the Queen on her royal float at the start of the April 11 parade, skippers of decorated yachts on Commencement Bay, or your choice of a host of others. The enclosed schedule of events from the nation's bulb capital should offer you numerous opportunities for direct pick-up coverage from Tacoma.

We can offer an interesting Person-to-Person subject for you in young Wally Staatz, bachelor bulb grower, skier and president of the Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival association. His modern, glass house on the hillside overlooking the Puyallup Valley would be an interesting locale for a conversation with him the week of our Daffodil Festival. Should you want, he could have the Festival Queen at his side.

These are people on whom the spotlight shines but momentarily, like so many others throughout the nation. All of us cannot be leading, world-known personalities, but once in a while something occurs to put us head and shoulders above our friends and neighbors for a brief moment. This appeal would be human, down to earth for your viewers.

Sincerely,

R E Sconce

R. E. SCONCE
Publicity Director

RES/mr
Enc.

Scott, I. M.

February 5, 1959

Mr. I.M. Scott
Winner Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Trenton 3, N.J.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Casey and I thoroughly enjoyed our visit to the boat show the other day and not least of our pleasures was our talk with you. I don't know why Betsy should want my autograph but she may have it with my compliments.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Winner

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

TRENTON 3, NEW JERSEY

OWen 5-5406

Scott, I. M.

January 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thursday evening when I arrived home and told my family of the delightful conversation I had with you and your son, Casey, the immediate question of my oldest daughter, Betsy, was "Did you get Mr. Murrow's autograph?" She was sorely disappointed in me for not having done so. In order to restore my relationship with my daughter, I would be very appreciative if you would send me such an autograph.

It was a real pleasure having you visit our booth at the Motor Boat Show. Somewhat belatedly I trust you will accept the wishes for the New Year as indicated on the enclosed card.

Sincerely yours,

I. M. Scott
President

IMS:dd

GOOD NIGHT 1958

Season's Greetings from the Scotts

SCOTTY JOAN BETSY PEGGY JONATHAN TIP PI

GOOD MORNING 1959!

PIPER

Sea, Eric

September 11, 1959

to:

ERIC SEA
ENGER CORPORATION
REFORMA 46 5 PISO
MEXICO CITY

FROM MURROWS SECRETARY STOP MUCH REGRET RECORDING SEPTEMBER 15th 1940 BROADCAST IMPOSSIBLE TO LOCATE.

BURKE

514-70

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

D85CC 6R 64 NL MEXICO CITY SEP 10 1959

ED MURROW, VICE PRESIDENT

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NYK

ROYAL AIRPORT BRANCH IN MEXICO GIVING LIVE BROADCAST OVER THE NEWS STATION COMMEMORATING BATTLE OF BRITAIN ON SEPTEMBER 16TH STOP REQUEST A COPY OF YOUR RECORDING MADE IN ENGLAND ON SEPTEMBER 15TH 1940 DESCRIBING ACTUAL FIGHT FOR THIS BROADCAST STOP I AM CLOSE FRIEND OF JOHN WILHELM OF MCGRAW HILL STOP PLEASE REPLY TO ERIC SEA ENGER CORPORATION REFORMA 46 5 PISO MEXICO CITY

ERIC SEA

420A SEP 11

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Searle, E. J.

December 5, 1958

Mr. E.J. Searle
Ganges
8 Stanhope Road
St. Albans
Herts.

Dear Mr. Searle:

Thank you for your letter of November 27. I regret that I cannot avail myself of your suggestion. I am not doing any documentaries at present and the programs I am concerned with are not scripted.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

E. J. Searle,
Ganges,
8 Stanhope Road,
St. Albans,
Herts, England.
Tel. St. Albans 57326.

27th Nov. 1958

Dear Mr Murrow,

I was told you might use some scripts of my experiences in India from 1949 to 1953 and again in 1956. In the early part, it was during the Civil rioting & looting after partition. I also worked for a time in S. Africa. I would like to give my version of some of the racial problems, which I believe, differ from those of many other Social Workers. I understand you made some of your views known to the British Reporter for "The Daily Mail of Britain". I could not get a copy of this but was given the basis of your remarks by a friend. I may say, I gave free hospitality and other help during World War 2 - to your American Service people on leave in England. The people who did far less - were encouraged by some recognition. I received nothing from my country only the Knights of Columbus association of Canada - sent me a framed Certificate of Thanks! I treasure that! I also read the recent book of Russell Bradden - Ex-prisoner of the Japs and now an Australian Author & Biographer in Britain (He wrote Cheshire V.C. - Nancy Wake of the French Resistance etc) He also mentions in his book that - no prize, letter or other honours has been bestowed upon him, tho others have had honours showered upon them! I mention this for I have felt equally that there is much unfairness in these things. I want to make enough just to see the States! I am willing to submit work for you to get re-drafted to suit your programme. You may make your terms of remuneration! I need encouragement firstly by having some of my work used.

I would like to send a variety of articles on very varied topics i-e - The Carpmans Version of "The Lambeth Conference" - on Bishops and upon some of their Resolutions.

I hope I may hear from you.

Yours Sincerely

E. J. Searle

* I wrote a Song called - "When the Yanks were coming".
I for one was over joyed when that news came to us as we struggled on under the strife.

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME
OCT. 9 1958
HERTS.

CHEAP TRAVEL
6 PENCE POSTAGE
& SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

Edward R. Murrow Esq
T.V. Studios (U.T. Fig.)
485 Madison Ave
New York
U.S.A.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: SEARLE
"GANGES"
ST ALBANS
HERTS
ENG.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

~~Eng Dec~~

Seceniquia, Margaret

March 11, 1959

Mrs. Margaret Seceniquia
8 Pioneer Street
Warren, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Seceniquia:

It is most kind of you to suggest an interview, but at this time it is not possible for me to fit it in. I am leaving for Europe next week, where I shall stay for an indefinite period, and, as you know, I start my sabbatical year in July. The time between now and then is simply not my own to dispose of because of the pressure of my commitments.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

8 Pioneer St,
Warren, Penna.
March 3, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Television,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Let me introduce myself. I am Mrs. Margaret Seceniquia, a free lance feature writer. I write under the name, Margaret Lane.

I believe that the viewing public is more than interested in every move that Ed Murrow makes. The present news release that you are taking a years sabbatical leave has left too much unanswered.

I would like to write an article on the reasons behind your decision, what you hope to accomplish and friendly mention of Arthur Godfrey as your replacement.

The article will be for a Sunday magazine type publication. I will submit the script to you before publication. The article will mean a lot to my career. It will mean pleasant, dignified publicity for you.

Would it be possible to have a brochure of your proposed accomplishments during the year in question, along with the reasons for your decision, and several interesting 8 by 10 glossy prints from your programs and personal life.

My most sincere thanks for any cooperation you may extend.

Very truly yours,

Margaret Seceniquia

MS/lm

(Mrs) Margaret Seceniquia

Secondari, J.

American Broadcasting Company

4461 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

KELLOGG 7-1100

August 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed,

It is very pleasant to know that you find no need for seasick pills since I have never been able to discover an adequate remedy. Since all pills come in bottles, I have come to the conclusion that the only possible salvation from "mal de mer" is contained in liquid form in the larger size bottles.

I will do my damndest to come and see you and Janet and Casey before your departure on your scrumptuous trip. But so far, I must say, I have not been able to steal away from Washington for any more than two days, and prospects of being able to do so in the next couple of weeks are somewhat dim.

Jaygie is fine, growing and at present occupied and preoccupied with a new pony. His question of the moment is whether he is going to ride the pony, or the pony is going to ride him. He and I have been trying to diminish the woodchuck population of Virginia, but they seem to be more elusive than the ones you and I exterminated in your backyard.

Should it so happen that I do not get to see you, carry with you my very, very best wishes for a happy, free, independent year which, probably is all most of us would ask for, and so few of us ever have the guts to reach out and take.

My love to Janet, Casey and you.

Yours

John Secondari Jay

July 29, 1959.

Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Sec:

Thanks for your wire. I have not so far been in need of seasick pills, but will let you know if I am.

Casey and I are off to the West Coast to see my mother next week, but we will be here at the farm for about ten days the middle of August. We sail on August 25th. Any chance of seeing you before then?

As ever,

Mr. John H. Secondari.

Seehafer, Gene

Needham, Louis *and* Brorby, Inc. *Advertising*

PRUDENTIAL PLAZA • CHICAGO 1 • WHITEHALL 4-3400

September 5, 1958

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the photographs -- they'll work fine!

Cordially,

Gene Seehafer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison
New York 22, New York

GS:pc

CHICAGO • NEW YORK • HOLLYWOOD • TORONTO

Seehafer, Gene:

August 28, 1958

Dear Gene:

I have your letter of August 7th asking for some photographs.

These are the only ones we have available at the moment and I hope they will do.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gene Seehafer
Needham, Louis & Brorby, Inc.
Prudential Plaza
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

Needham, Louis *and* Brorby, Inc. *Advertising*

PRUDENTIAL PLAZA • CHICAGO I • WHITEHALL 4-3400

August 7, 1958

Dear Ed:

Sig Mickelson suggested I contact you directly for several 8 x 10 photographs of you in action on the air. My collaborator, Jack Laemmar of the J. Walter Thompson Company, and I would like to use these in SUCCESSFUL TELEVISION AND RADIO ADVERTISING. The book will be published early in 1959 by McGraw-Hill and is a revision of our original edition published in 1951 when I was on Ralph Casey's Journalism Faculty.

Rather than standard publicity shots, Ed, do you have any candid shots....maybe those fancy suspenders of yours as you're in shirt sleeves, an ashtray full of cigarettes, with the camera angle wide enough to show the entire production set with cameramen, cameras, a worried stage manager, and the like. I'd also like a radio studio shot, if possible, to tie in with reference to network radio newscasts.

I'm hopeful you'll be able to comply ... our deadline for pictures is around October 1. Best personal wishes.

Cordially,

Gene

Gene Seehafer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

GS/jd

Harry Segessman F

March 30, 1959

Mr. Harry Segessman
The Bobbs-Merrill Company Inc.
468 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Segessman:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning my leave of absence and for the gracious remarks which your letter contained.

At present, I do not plan to do any writing in the coming year. However, I shall remember your kind offer in case I should change my mind.

Sincerely yours,

LOA

ESTABLISHED 1838

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY • INC.

468 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Publishers

February 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Today's news that you are leaving C.B.S. is very disheartening in light of your excellent and perceptive contributions to the television field.

The New York TIMES reported that you planned "to engage in leisurely travel, reading, and contemplation." The usual result of the last two endeavors is writing, and I wonder whether you are contemplating writing a book in the near future on public affairs and your connection with them. It is a saddening fact that in a democracy, television, one of our country's most powerful means of communication and information, is reluctant to keep a lethargic public aware of its affairs. Your efforts on behalf of this country and its public have been thoroughly admirable and will be greatly missed.

If you are thinking about expressing your views in a book instead of television, I would greatly appreciate the opportunity of discussing such a project with you.

Hoping to hear from you on this matter, I am,

Sincerely,

Harry Segessman

Harry Segessman
Editor

Seggesman, Harry

May 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Segessman:

I have your nice letter of May 12th enclosing Jack Redding's comments on the Little Rock situation.

It was nice of you to take the time and trouble to bring it to my attention. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Segessman
Publicity Director
The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.
468 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

mcc

ESTABLISHED 1838

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY • INC.

468 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Publishers

TMf

May 12, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought that you would be interested in the enclosed comments by Jack Redding on the Little Rock situation which is once again in the news. Jack's book will be published in June, and he has asked us to send you a copy as soon as it is off the presses. He has done an impressive and controversial expose of both Democrats and Republicans.

I hope you can use the enclosed on your radio show.

Sincerely,

Harry Segessman

Harry Segessman
Publicity Director

NEWS ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY • Indianapolis • Indiana

468 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 12, 1958

Jack Redding, former head of public relations for the National Committee of the Democratic Party, writes on the use of troops in Arkansas in his new book, INSIDE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, Bobbs-Merrill, to be published June 16:

> Attorney General Brownell advised the use of troops in Little Rock. The President acceded. But there was actually no need to use soldiers for this purpose. A relatively small force of deputies could have accomplished the end of protecting the persons of the few Negro students involved---nine. But such an action would not have created so dramatic a situation as the dispatch of troops accomplished. So in 1958 the Negro finds himself still a pawn in the game of politics, with the lives and minds of young people being warped and swayed in cynical fashion. Fortunately the Little Rock incident has proved to be a sort of nine-day wonder, with the failures of the President and his Administration in the fields of national defense and scientific research overshadowing completely the shabby maneuvering in Arkansas.

Telephone: MU 4-6950
Harry Segessman
Publicity

Seiden, Elliot

March 22, 1956

Dear Professor Seiden:

Thank you for your letter of March 11th.

I wish I could be of some assistance to you in your problem and very much regret that I have no helpful suggestions. The fact is, people in my profession are usually experienced newsmen and I frankly do not know how you can make good use of your potentialities unless it were something in the line of research.

May I suggest that you contact Mr. Richard Stanley, our director of personnel. He may be able to offer some helpful advice.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Elliot Seiden,
Assistant Professor
Long Island University
385 Flatbush Avenue Extension
Brooklyn 1, New York

fc

LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY

385 Flatbush Avenue Extension · Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

Speech-Theatre Department

March 11, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

After fourteen months of pondering and deep introspection I have mustered up sufficient courage to send this letter to you. Yes, sir, for fourteen months I have hesitated.

Briefly, this is the dilemma which confronts my every waking hour:

I am in my ninth year as a teacher in this college and for three years have held the rank of Assistant Professor of Speech. I have been told in every quarter that my talents and potential are wasting away under the circumstances. While I do not consent to this observation, I do feel that the American College Teacher is, without a doubt, the most intimidated and exploited professional in our society. These are strong words, written perhaps more out of a sense of desparation than frustration. However that may be, it is shocking to contemplate that after these years of loyal, dedicated and highly productive service, that my income is under $4000.00 per year. This fact alone is hard to take, but it is far more painful to see that the figure of Professor Seiden looks forward to nothing.

I write to you about this matter because in the entire area of professional radio and television there is no one whom I more respect and admire..I think you know about these matters and I would consider it an honor to be able to personally discuss this problem with you.

What can a man of my calibre, training and varied experience offer to your profession? Is there any place for me in any area of radio or television. Would I be useful and could I earn my money?

LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY

385 Flatbush Avenue Extension · Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

I realize that there are hundreds like me, indeed, thousands, who are reaching for the stars, clinging tenaciously to the elusive phantom of hope, but it is so utterly difficult to gather enough courage to put the first foot forward.

I think of Matthew Arnolds Lines:

> "For most men in a brazen prison live,
> Where, in the sun's hot eye...
> They languidly their lives to some unmeaning
> taskwork give
> Clinging to nought but their prison walls...
>
> ...While the rest, a few, escape their prison
> And depart on the wide ocean of life anew..."

Of course, I don't look upon my teaching as a brazen prison, but our society forces the teacher to a remote corner where, even when the salary is "generous", he is ever counting his pennies and awaiting anxiously the next pay check. Thus, he is imprisoned by his own spirit of dedication and noble selflessness. Well, sir, this I too have done for a long time and I seek a way out. I seek a path which will allow me to make good use of my own potential, my experience, my ambition and my philosophy of life--all of which have molded me through metamorphosis to what I am today.

I could go on and on.

May I see you, soon?

Very truly yours,

E. Seiden

Elliot Seiden
Assistant Professor
Speech-Theatre Department

Seiferth, John C. Jr

MINEOLA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10
TOWN OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD

MINEOLA, NEW YORK

BOARD OF EDUCATION

JACOB KATZ
PRESIDENT
JOHN A. JAHN
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ERNEST MICHAELSON, M.D.
MARIE I. DOWLING
JOSEPH L. BESOSA

APPOINTED OFFICERS

GEORGE S. EATON . . . CLERK
HAROLD K. EAST . . TREASURER
FRANCIS X. SPERL . . COUNSEL

RAYMOND H. OSTRANDER
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

May 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
WCBS - TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Enclosed is a request for photo coverage which you may consider an announcement.

I thought you might be interested in one way that the medium-sized, suburban, comprehensive junior and senior high schools in Mineola are better preparing themselves to meet the challenges of the space age.

This is one of three workshop conference days called by the superintendent of schools, Dr. Raymond H. Ostrander, during the school year for in-service education of teachers. The pupils do not attend school on these days.

Very truly yours,

John C Seiferth

John C. Seiferth, Director
School-Community Relations

JCS:lgw
encl.

MINEOLA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
200 Emory Road
Mineola, New York
PIoneer 7-6700

REQUEST FOR PHOTO COVERAGE

Educational Conference Day - Junior and Senior High School Faculties, Mineola, New York

THEME: "A Look At Tomorrow, Today"

-to gain a better perspective of the future, through a consideration of implications of recent research and development in science

WHO: Key Note Address - 9:00 to 10:00 a.m.

DR. R. GORDON HOXIE, Dean, C. W. Post College

Panel Discussion - 10:30 to 12 noon

cancelled due to debate on mutual Security Bill

~~THE HONORABLE STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN, Congressman, Second Congressional District, New York~~

MAJOR JOHN S. BRADT, Personnel Officer, Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell Field, New York

MRS. MARIETTE KUPER, Administrative Officer, Brookhaven National Laboratories, Upton, New York

MR. JACK MARRON, Systems Representative, International Business Machines, Garden City, New York

MR. JOHN N. DYER, Vice President, Airborne Instrument Laboratory, Mineola, New York

MR. ERIC JONES, District Manager, Commercial Department, New York Telephone Company, Hempstead, New York

MR. JOHN C. SEIFERTH - Moderator - Director of School-Community Relations, Mineola Public Schools

DATE: Monday, May 12, 1958

PLACE: Mineola High School Auditorium

Sein, Maung

MAUNG SEIN, M. D.

HUMAN FERTILITY

2300 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

February 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a pleasure making your acquaintance at the Mayflower Hotel when you were last in Washington for the Institute of International Education proceedings. I would appreciate having a copy of the transcript of your recent broadcast, "The Business of Sex" for its sociological and scientific value which I am formally requesting as suggested by you.

Thanking you,

Sincerely,

Maung Sein

MAUNG SEIN, M.D.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Sent

Sellers, Marie E.

February 7, 1958

Dear Mrs.Sellers:

I have your letter of February 1st.

I hope your Parcel Post Booth is successful, and I would like to contribute the album on Winston Churchill, which I hope you will like.

You will find it attached.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Marie E. Sellers, Jr.
252 Preston Avenue
Elgin, Illinois

mcc
Enc.

February 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The 1958 P.T.A. project of Sheridan School in Elgin, Ill. is a carnival to be held February 21. We are planning a Parcel Post Booth, the proceeds of which are to be turned over to the Parents Teachers Association.

We know you have many admirers in this area and that they would be happy to be the recipient of an article contributed by you.

We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours very truly,

SHERIDAN SCHOOL P.T.A.

Marie E Sellers

Mrs. James B. Sellers Jr.
252 Preston Ave.
Elgin, Illinois

Send Churchill Album.

Serleifer, Ida

March 9, 1959

Dear Miss Serleifer:

I have your nice note of February 24th.

Unfortunately, it will be impossible for me to grant you the interview you want, since I will be leaving soon for England. Upon my return to the office, I shall be called away from my office so often due to television and radio commitments.

I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely,

Miss Ida Serleifer
229 West 109 St.
New York 25, N. Y.

239 W. 109 St.
N.Y. 25, N.Y.

February 24, 1959

My dear Edward Murrow:

I am very anxious to meet you, before my leave for Israel. The topic I wish to discuss with you, is of mutual importance. Please answer without delay, since I am limited in time.

Thank you, and

With Best Wishes

Ida Schleifer

Seth, Wm. R.

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.

ADVERTISING

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
235 MONTGOMERY STREET

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
308 NORTH RODEO DRIVE

380 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

February 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a note to thank you for a really great job on the Lorillard sales meeting kine. Everyone here is delighted with it and I'm sure the Lorillard people are going to be equally enthusiastic.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.

William R. Seth
Program Supervisor

WS:em

Seth, Wm.
F

January 27, 1959

Dear Bill:

I had a talk with Jesse and John about your proposal for the Greensboro meeting. Sorry I cannot make it in person.

John or Jesse will be in touch with you, since I am going to be out of town for the next couple of days.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Seth
Lennen & Newell, Inc.
380 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Pete P has
orig letter
from MR. Seth.

Seymour, Maurice

November 26, 1958

Mr. Maurice Seymour
1715 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Seymour:

I am most grateful to you for the two books of ballet photographs. They are beautifully produced works of art, and a handsome addition to my shelves.

I understand that you would like us to have a picture-taking session. I should be very pleased to do so, but would beg your indulgence for a short postponement of the date. My pre-Christmas schedule is extremely heavy but, as soon as I have a day clear, I shall contact you to make a definite appointment.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Shaak, Dewey L.

December 15, 1958

Dear Mr. Shaak:

Thank you for your recent letter telling me of your program idea.

It may perhaps have merit, however, I cannot possibly use it. My PERSON TO PERSON and SMALL WORLD television shows deal with conversations and interviews.

I suggest you write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dewey L. Shaak, D.C.
335 West Main Avenue
Myerstown, Pennsylvania

mcc

DEWEY L. SHAAK, D.C.
335 WEST MAIN AVENUE
MYERSTOWN, PA.
TEL. 301

A TV pgm Idea

November 25, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
C/O C.B.S.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know you are very busy so will keep this as short as possible and still attempt to get the general idea across.

I have an idea for a television series that would be of great EDUCATIONAL value to everyone, would APPEAL to everyone's THIRST FOR THIS TYPE OF KNOWLEDGE, would bring about an AWAKNING TO THE NEEDS AND ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE PROBLEMS of the peoples of the world, and lastly, would bring about a PLAN to correct these needs and problems. This plan would help the economy of the entire world and at the same time be informative... using T.V. as the medium thru which this service would be performed.

Since the thirst for this type of knowledge is present in everyone, I know that the series would gather greater audiences than any program ever ~~presented~~ gathered. It would fill the GREAT NEED OF THE DAY.

I write to you because I do not know what to do with this idea. Should I approach a sponsor or a network first?

DEWEY L. SHAAK, D.C.
335 WEST MAIN AVENUE
MYERSTOWN, PA.
TEL. 301

Perhaps you would be interested after hearing more about this idea? I want to join with anyone or any organization thru which I can make this program available to the public. Since your programs have always followed the vein of entertainment with a purpose, I naturally thought of you first.

I am very anxious to elaborate on the idea and eagerly await your reply. Please, if you are not interested, point me in the proper direction. Thank you, Mr. Murrow. I hope you and your family enjoy a very happy holiday season.

Very truly yours,
Dewey L. Shaak, D.C.
Dewey L. Shaak, D.C.

Shaffi, Laurie

September 19, 1958

My dear Laurie:

I think you are, as usual, a wise man. I have no present plans to come to the coast, but there is no-one out there I would rather see than yourself. Do let me know if you come back, even briefly, to this city of steam, scurry and scamper.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Laurie Shaffi
99 Via Robles
Monterey, California

Laurie Shaffi .....

PERSONAL

99 VIA ROBLES
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
MA 4-1296

My dear Ed,

I THOUGHT YOU WOULD PROBABLY BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT I HAVE RETIRED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE. I HAD COME TO THE REALISATION THAT I COULD NEVER BE COMPLETELY HAPPY LIVING ELSEWHERE THAN IN CALIFORNIA. THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN SO VERY KIND TO ME IN THE NEARLY 15 YEARS I HAVE BEEN HERE, THAT I COULD SCARCELY EVEN CONTEMPLATE THE PROSPECT OF HAVING TO LEAVE THIS LAND, WITH THE MANY FRIENDS FOR WHOM I HAVE SUCH DEEP AFFECTION ... HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS.

I AM, THEREFORE, IN THE PARLANCE OF THE THEATRE "AT LIBERTY", AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, RESIDING FOR THE TIME BEING IN CARMEL. PLEASE BE SURE TO LET ME KNOW IF YOU ARE PASSING THIS WAY AT ANY TIME, FOR I WOULD LOVE TO SEE YOU.

WITH BEST GOOD WISHES,

MOST SINCERELY,

Laurie Shaffi

Shafton, Dan

University of Arizona

Associated Students

TUCSON

F

OFFICE OF THE GRADUATE MANAGER

CR.

February 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your air-mail special arrived in more than enough time for our international forum here at the University of Arizona. As I had mentioned earlier, the script will be an invaluable reference during our panels and round tables.

May I repeat, once more, the compliment on your "Years of Crisis" telecast. Reading it over in script form brings out, once more, the subtle humor and alert analysis.

Your own personal attention, I think, meant even more, and I hope that there is an opportunity to reciprocate should you ever be traveling in the Southwest.

Sincerely,

Dan Shafton

Dan Shafton, Councilman
Associated Students
University of Arizona

rh

Shafton, D

January 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Shafton:

I regret to say that your kind letter of January 1st was, for some inexplicable reason, side-tracked and has come to my desk only today.

We hasten to send you the YEARS OF CRISIS script you requested, in the hope that it will still reach you in time for your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dan Shafton
Associated Students
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

mcc

University of Arizona
Associated Students
TUCSON

OFFICE OF THE GRADUATE MANAGER

January 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Television,
New York City, New York.

Mr. Murrow:

Our Student body is planning a World Affairs Conference which will take place the first of February. After watching your compelling "Years of Crisis --- 1949-1959," I was impressed with both the content and enthusiasm of your own comments and those of your area-specialists. The whole telecast outlined with an alert exactness some of the many economic, military and political science problems confronting the world today.

If we did not know that it would be impossible, we would certainly wish that you could attend our conference as a keynote speaker; but since your commitments undoubtedly rule this out, would it be at all possible for the University to have a transcript of the comments or a dubbed tape of the program?

That script or dubbed tape would allow each conferee to take a simulated "You Were There" approach in drawing his own conclusions in our round table discussions.

Again may I compliment you and your staff not only on such complete coverage but also on such an honest and stimulating appraisal of world conditions. I, myself, am majoring in Polical Science and Economics here at the University. The telecast was to me a further impetus toward increasing my study of world affairs.

In line with one of your comments to Eric Severeid and his "Independent Pessimist Party," may world problems be resolvable by solutions which can spell out Peace as 1959 unwinds itself.

Sincerely,

Dan Shafton

Dan Shafton, Councilman

Associated Students

University of Arizona

Tucson, Arizona

DLS:ss

Shalett, Sidney

January 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Shalett:

I have your very nice letter of January 4th.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your tape recording which I look forward to listen to as soon as I get the opportunity.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sidney Shalett
1617 Tuckerman Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

mcc

SIDNEY SHALETT
1617 TUCKERMAN STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

ANITA SHALETT
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

TELEPHONE
RAndolph 6-2366

Trust on shelf

Jan. 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of sending you with my personal compliments a copy of a recording, titled VEEP, which I have just produced. Our mutual friend, Ted Koop, thought you might enjoy hearing it, and I remember so well your wonderfully worded tribute to Mr. Barkley when he died.

As related in the accompanying transcript, the record is a condensation of more than 40 hours of informal interviews I had with the Veep, which led to our Saturday Evening Post collaboration and later to his book, THAT REMINDS ME--. Some of the sequences--for example, the hog-calling demonstration by the Veep; his singing of an old Negro folk song, and his recital of the classic mint julep story, pinned on Stevenson's reluctance to take the 1952 nomination--are, in my opinion, collector's items.

As a reporter in another medium, I've long admired and respected your work. I do hope that some time in the future I am going to have the pleasure of meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Sid Shalett

SS:as

Shams

September 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Shams:

Enclosed please find the tickets you requested several weeks ago. I regret that we could not send them sooner, but October 4th is the first available date.

We will call you as soon as we know when the Iran program will be on the air.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Ali-Reza Shams-al-Shoara
Consulate General of Iran
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

encl

Shapiro, S O

November 24, 1958

Mr. S.O. Shapiro
Look
Cowles Magazines Inc.
Look Building
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Shap:

Thank you for your letter. It is very pleasant to know that the memory of SEE IT NOW lingers a little.

I am not very good at disinterring either memories or bodies and therefore must decline your gracious invitation to appear on the Garry Moore Show on December 30.

Why don't you ask Frank Stanton if he would like to accept it on behalf of the Company?

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

November 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It's really a pleasure to inform you that the Look TV Awards balloting among newspaper TV critics and editors has just been completed, and that once again "See It Now" has been selected as the Best Public Affairs Series of the year.

Although "See It Now" is, of course, no longer on the air, any show which appeared any time between November 1, 1957, and October 31 of this year was eligible for an award.

Once again, the Look Awards will be presented on a major network show, and, as usual, many of the top names in TV will be on hand. This year the winners will receive their plaques on the Garry Moore Show of Tuesday, December 30th. Needless to say, Ed, we were delighted that you appeared on the Awards Shows of the past several seasons and hope that you again will be able to take time out to accept your award on the Moore Show.

In order that we may advise the Moore producers, I'd appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Congratulations again and all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Shap

SS:vt

P. S. The Awards story will appear in the January 6, 1959 issue of Look, out December 23. Please keep your selection confidential until that time.

Shapiro, S O

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

August 28, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you'd be pleased to see the enclosed advance copy of the new issue of Look (out September 2nd) which contains several references to you, "See It Now," and your upcoming show, "Small World."

You'll find this on page 75 and 76 of our annual TV forecast.

Our best wishes in the coming season.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

SOS:RB
Enclosure

Shapiro, S.O.

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

January 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Well, we sent John Crosby a "Happy New Year" card, and now we're sorry.

Our card crossed his libelous column of January 3, in the mail. Speaking objectively, I think we came off the worse in the exchange.

I suppose we'll have to wait until Halloween and try it again.

There are undoubtedly people who found Crosby's column entertaining, but frankly we found it libelous. More important than our bruised feelings, however, is the fact that Crosby's statement unchallenged would lessen the prestige of these Awards in the industry.

So, we fired off a wire demanding a retraction. And we got one too, of sorts. We do not think Mr. Crosby's retraction entirely satisfactory, but then I suppose he didn't find our wire entirely to his taste, either.

Since you are a more-or-less innocent party to this dispute, we thought you would be interested in seeing a copy of our wire and a copy of Mr. Crosby's return statement.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Shap

S. O. Shapiro
Vice President

The following telegram was sent to John Crosby and officials of the New York Herald Tribune Syndicate by John F. Harding, Vice President and General Counsel of Cowles Magazines, Inc., publishers of Look:

John Crosby seriously libeled LOOK Magazine in his Herald Tribune column Friday, January 3, 1958, when he stated, quote, The LOOK Awards go invariably not to the best in TV but to the most famous, and to those who are most likely to give LOOK a plug on their shows, unquote. Either he is completely ignorant of, or deliberately chose to disregard, the manner in which the winners are selected and the safeguards employed by LOOK to insure the accuracy and integrity of the poll. LOOK has absolutely nothing to do with the selection of the winners. Both the nominations and the final selection of the winners are determined by a nationwide poll -- conducted under the supervision of the accounting firm of Ernst and Ernst -- of all the radio and TV editors and columnists listed in the 1957 editions of the Editor and Publisher Yearbook and the Radio-TV Annual Yearbook. Ballots were mailed to John Crosby and six other Herald Tribune columnists and editors. Completed ballots were returned by participating radio and TV editors directly to the accounting firm of Ernst and Ernst, who collated and tabulated the votes secretly within their own organization, and then made a written report to LOOK of the winners. Mr. Crosby's unwarranted and inaccurate accusations has caused and will continue to cause enormous damage to LOOK's reputation in the television industry and among advertisers, as well as with the general public. We, therefore, insist upon Mr. Crosby's making a complete retraction of his libelous statements immediately, with prominence equal to that given the original publication, in the Herald Tribune and all other papers carrying Mr. Crosby's syndicated column.

JOHN CROSBY

Jack Paar Tries Success for a Change

Jack Paar once—and not so long ago, either—gave an interview to Marie Torre called "Will Failure Spoil Jack Paar?" which was his own suggested title. This was just one of a whole series of interviews in which Paar lamented that his humor was too high or too bitter or, at any rate, too different to sit well with the public. "I had my chance and failed," he exclaimed dramatically in a different interview to my own Operative X-12.

John Crosby

Failure has been the keynote of practically all the Paar publicity for almost ten years and now that he is a big whopping success, it's going to take a tremendous readjustment on Paar's part to be able to talk to interviewers at all. Some years ago, after one of his distinguished failures (they were all distinguished failures), Paar declared savagely that he was going to abandon his subtle mockery forever, that the public wasn't ready for it, that he was tired of winning awards and the acclaim of critics and fellow comics—and then losing his job.

Actually on "Tonight," which is his current conspicuous success (which is even more conspicuous by the absence of any other comparable TV successes this season), the subtle mockery still flickers gently and sometimes brilliantly—but generally Paar is listening to it rather than uttering it. His regular, Dodie Goodman, and his irregulars, Peter Ustinov, Hermione Gingold, Arthur Treacher, Jonathan Winters and others, indulge in a great deal of subtle and sometimes bitter and almost always differen mockery which the "Tonight" audience seem terribly ready for. Actually, even in the darkes days of yore (and nobody but nobody has ha more shows canceled out from under him tha Jack Paar), I don't think Paar ever was as b a failure as he kept boasting he was.

Even on his first "Tonight" show, Pa opened up apologizing for the show being awful flop almost before the show was fi minutes old. But then the program went to betray him and become a big hit and Pa still seems uncomfortable with success. He a strange one, all right.

• • •

There is a good deal of repartee on the Paa "Tonight" show as there was on the old Stev Allen "Tonight" but the best parts of the sho to me are when the raconteurs take over. It been a long time since I have heard suc delicious stories so delightfully told as those b Peter Ustinov on this show. Ustinov's storie are practically three-act plays with character dialects, curtain lines and all the other trick of the stage.

A couple days later, a character named Ace Williams, who shoots movies in Africa, told yarns about the natives which is where I found out that mother-in-law jokes are quite common among the pygmies. Dody Goodman is not a raconteur, exactly. In fact, her bit is difficult to describe. On Jan. 6, for example, she smiled into the camera and said: "A Merry Christmas to all and to all a good 'Tonight.' I know it's too late to say this but I just thought of it." That's fairly typical of Dody, who defies analysis and is a very good performer in a zany way.

• • •

Every Tuesday Elsa Maxwell drops by—sometimes from as far away as Rome—and tramples all over the reputations of the great, the highborn and, once in awhile, me. Over the last months she has belted Hedda Hopper, Walter Winchell, Jean Paul Getty, Elvis Presley, Jayne Mansfield, King Farouk and the Biltmore bar. (I don't know how either I or the Biltmore bar got into such high-flown company but I'm terribly flattered and I bet the Biltmore bar is, too.) Just for a switch, Miss Maxwell rushed to the defense of Maria Callas after that celebrated walkout in Rome—and this I think was a mistake. Defense is not her line.

Paar himself in the middle of all this talent contributes some pretty good offbeat jokes and whimsy and satiric thrusts. From time to time, though—when he talks to Miss Goodman or to one of the guests or sometimes to a member of the studio audience—the old petulance and asperity creep back into his voice and his manner. It's as if all this success were getting on his nerves, and he wishes he were back in the more familiar haunts of failure where a guy could be properly bitter.

The "Look" magazine people were terribly upset by my charge that the "Look" awards "go invariably not to the best in TV but to the most famous, and to those who are most likely to give 'Look' a plug on their shows." John F. Harding, "Look" vice-president and general counsel, declares in an aggrieved telegram that "Look" has nothing to do with the selections; that both nominations and winners are "determined by a nation-wide poll of all the radio and TV editors and columnists." This was conducted by an impartial accounting firm.

"Ballots were mailed to you and six other Herald Tribune columnists and editors," he said. Well, I threw my ballot away, along with the Best Dressed Women ballot and several score other ballots of "best" this and that which drift in here every year. But I expect other columnists conscientiously filled their "Look" ballots out and mailed them in. Apparently I was wrong; but it is still a tiresome circulation stunt. Every one straight on that now?

© 1958, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

★ ★ ★

Announcer Gone, Forgotten

PRETTY CHEAP: It was sad to read that Ted Husing, the famous sportscaster of yesteryear, had been fired by CBS.

Husing, now partially recovered from a serious illness, lost his $150 a week job without explanation from the radio-TV network.

His friends are wondering why a company which earned $22 million in 1957, and which Husing served from 1927 to 1946, didn't come through with a livable pension.

★ ★ ★

Sharpe, Raymond

Raymond A. Sharpe
616 North Ashe Avenue
Newton, N.C.

March 20, 1958

Don't Answer

Columbia Broadcasting Company
Executive Offices
New York, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-Pres. (Personal)

Editorial Comment on
Mr. Ted Husing

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am attaching an extract taken from Editor John S. Knight's " Editor's Note Book " which appeared in the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer and other Knight Publications on Sunday, March 2nd, which I believe will be of interest to you.

The reason that I am tardy in mailing this is that I have been hospitalized, and up until now have not had the opportunity to dictate this letter.

Actually, I hesitated to write, first, because I can appreciate that you are an extremely busy man with your multiple responsibilities and have a mountain of correspondence to handle. However, I sincerely hope that you, personally, have the opportunity to read this letter and give it the consideration necessary to appreciate the thoughts that prompted my writing. Secondly, I am a novice at such letters, but felt compelled to write this one.

If Mr. Knight's information is correct, I agree with the sentiments outlined in the attached extract.

If such be the case, a grave injustice has been done to a man, who has, in the years gone by, thrilled and given many hours of enjoyment and pleasure to countless millions of Americans and many in foreign lands, as you do now.

True, you and your colleagues give the broad picture-- the passing parade of events that will affect, not only our lives, but those that come after us. You have no peer in this respect.

Ted Husing covered only the lighter side, the relaxation so sorely needed by all of us to cope with the more serious problems of living. I am sure you recall, as well as I, the many sporting events made even more exciting and thrilling by his graphic word pictures of the events in his particular sphere. They were electrifying and removed us mentally from the problems of the moment, in the same manner that your " This is London " brought

home to us the serious situation confronting the whole world at that time.

I, frankly, have followed closely your personal programs and those of your colleagues. Your news programs, " This I Believe ", " Hear it Now ", "See it Now ", " You Were There ", etc., have all been informative as well as a source of enjoyment to me, as to millions of others.

In many of these productions, injustice, intolerance, and the lack of compassion have been illustrated as caused by individuals, groups or nations when both sides of the coin were examined. After all, whether it be a group or a nation, both are made up of individuals. If respect, tolerance, and compassion are practiced by individuals, either singularly or by groups, then it follows that the group or nation will travel the right road.

The great individual American pastime is the never ending fight for the underdog and it is an inherent National characteristic of every clear thinking American to resent the treatment of a man which is tantamount to kicking him in the teeth when he is down.

I believe, under the circumstances, it would not only be the right thing but an effective illustration of the American concept to have as the theme of one of your programs, perhaps " See it Now " or maybe " You were There ", a re-cap of the years of Mr. Husing's triumphs, he being the star and the proceeds going to him. There are, I am sure, millions like myself, who for 30 minutes or an hour would enjoy, re-live, and refresh our memories of the many happy hours we sat beside our radio and through his eyes and crystal clear voice, were thrilled by the many events and star performers that made up that fabulous sports era he so ably covered.

I look forward with anticipation to the news of what you are able to work out for one of the great ALL TIME ALL AMERICAN SPORTSCASTERS.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Raymond A. Sharpe

Raymond A. Sharpe

RAS/d

Shayon, Robert F

February 24, 1959

Dear Bob:

Thanks for the kind words. I am off to Florida for a couple of weeks. Let's try to get together when I get back.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Robert Lewis Shayon
12 Meeker Road
Westport, Connecticut

ROBERT LEWIS SHAYON

12 MEEKER ROAD WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

February 17, 1959

Dear Ed:

Late last night I heard the news on radio about your leave of absence.

I don't know what it means but I hasten to say: "Good luck -- whatever it is."

The talks you've been making lately are great.

Last time we lunched together, you said: "Let's do this again." If your busy schedule permits, and you still feel so inclined, please let me know.

All the best.

As ever,

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Sl. Ill, Most Rev. R. J.

The Most Reverend Bernard J. Sheil, D. D.

Titular Archbishop of Selge

expresses his heartfelt appreciation

for the greetings and good wishes extended to him

on the occasion of his

Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee

John Sheehan

August 12, 1959

Mr. John J. Sheehan
American Stock Exchange
86 Trinity Place
New York 6, N.Y.

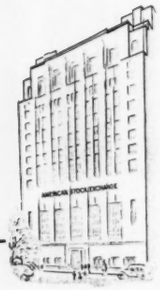
Dear Mr. Sheehan:

As Mr. Murrow is away, I am answering your letter of August 10 to him on his behalf. I regret to tell you that he will not be able to join you on September 1. He is leaving in ten days' time for Scandinavia and does not expect to return to this country until July 1960.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE



DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC RELATIONS

RECTOR 2-0800
86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

August 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We would be delighted if you could join us at the American Stock Exchange members' annual golf tournament and dinner to be held on Tuesday, September 1, 1959 at the Siwanoy Country Club, Bronxville, N. Y.

If you cannot get away for the full day, you might possibly arrange to be with us for cocktails and dinner. If so, we will arrange transportation to and from the Club.

If you have time for a round of golf, tee-off time is ten o'clock as usual. We will break for lunch before the back nine.

Please let us know if you can join us. We shall look forward to an affirmative reply.

Very truly yours,

John

John J. Sheehan
Director, Public Relations

JJS:mr

Sheean, Vincent

June 19, 1959

Dear Jimmy:

Many thanks for your letter of June 7th.

I shall look forward to seeing your interview with Nehru. I'm glad to hear that Arthur Bonner was so helpful. He is a good man and is thoroughly acquainted with his area of operations.

I expect to be here until the end of August, when I hope to leave for Europe. When do you return?

Best of luck.

As ever,

Mr. Vincent Sheean
Ashoka Hotel
New Delhi
India

mc

Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, June 7th (Sunday)

Dear Ed,

I'm making my first television program tonight. Interview with Mr Nehru. Sound unit from Bombay, etc. In his house. I feel a bit foolish at starting in such a way---I should have had some experience. It's like a student pianist who can hardly play a scale busting out with a début in the Tchaikovsky concerto.

Anyhow, what I want to tell you is that I couldn't have done a damned thing without the advice and help of your Delhi correspondent, Arthur Bonner. When the Prime Minister first gave me a time it was only three days off and I had nothing but my bare hands to make a program with. I went straight from his office to Bonner. Bonner jumped into the breach and made all the preliminary arrangements, even advancing some rupees(about $150 worth) for a man to go to Bombay to get the sound unit. It proved impossible to get it done in time for that date(May 28) and the PM then fixed this evening, which gave us time to work and get set up.

Bonner has gone south and I haven't seen him for a week, but if he had not fully coached me, supervised the estimates, told me how to make the program, etc.,etc., I don't suppose I could have done it at all. Remains to be seen how good it is---but I guess Nehru can carry it. We seem to have a very good, experienced crew.

What a strange world!

I hope you and Janet have a pleasant summer on the farm. I heard the other day(pretty good source) that the Chinese Communists are going to be more receptive to applications for visas in the autumn, if such applications are made to attend the tenth anniversary celebrations in Peking. They're going to put on a hell of a show. Just now(this summer) they're unlikely to relax. So my informant said. This might suit you, also John Gunther, although it's too late for my present contract. So far I haven't heard a word from Peking and from all I hear the chances are slim.

All best,

JVS

Los Angeles Times
202 WEST FIRST STREET
LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA

Shellaby, Bob
F.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Jan. 23, 1959

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your kind note. Please pass the enclosed along to Mr. Day.

Please do not take time from your great duties to acknowledge this fan letter, latest because of the Norfolk program of Wednesday night. My school teacher wife was even more "emocionante" than I was about it.

As ever

Bob

Robert V. Shellaby

Shellaby, Robert

September 26, 1958

Dear Bob:

Thanks very much for the dope on the navigation of the Nautilus. I hope to have time to discuss that very point with Commander Anderson and now I can appear to be unusually well-informed. Hope all goes on well in California. I envy you.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Robert K. Shellaby
News Bureau, North American Aviation Inc.
International Airport
Los Angeles 45, California

North American Aviation, Inc. General Offices

• INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, LOS ANGELES 45, CALIFORNIA

September 22, 1958

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Glad to see an unfurrowed Murrow on Sullivan's, last night. I had to move back to California to keep from developing furrows, which in my case would have run all the way back to my collar. As we passed through Washington State, it looked as good to me still as it must have to you.

Sorry I have forgotten the name of your staffer who asked me for help a while back, on dope on Puerto Rico, when I was doing chores for Pan American. Therefore I address you directly with the enclosed material, in case it may be of interest in connection with your visit to Commander Anderson of Nautilus.

As ever, the best, - particularly from my wife.

Cordially,

Bob

Robert K. Shellaby
Manager-News Bureau

RKS:rjc

Enc.

Sherman, John H.

7

Keep on file
Don't answer
If asks for - return it

707 North First Street
Rockford, Illinois
13 May 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

There is no reason at all why you should take your time to read this. As the world views importance, I have none, but you must have found often that Truth, being itself humble and simple, often derives from humble and simple sources.

For some years now I have observed that you are a man more than ordinarily concerned with the quest for Truth, asking for declarations of belief from all sides and presenting to the world recently the beautiful-souled Lady from Philadelphia with her powerful faith and great gifts of voice and of love. And so it is to you that I send my newly found understanding of the basis of all Truth. Iwarn you that it is simple, but please do not dismiss it for this reason.

This, Mr. Murrow, I not only believe -- This I Know. You are already aware that I am not a writer, but if God has seen fit to give to me along with this understanding the words to convey it to others, this may well be, as you have said, not 11:59, but 00:01.....

Yours sincerely,

Marilyn Sherman

(Mrs. John H. Sherman)

TO MRS. JOHN H. SHERMAN
707 NORTH FIRST STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
(FIRST CLASS)

May 22, 1958

Mr. Murrow:

To me, personally, it doesn't matter if you decide to do the decent thing or not. As was shown in previous letter, I have no personal investment in or around Orange Lake, Florida.

I do not own a television set - have no desire to own one, and rarely ever take a look at a show. I did not see your coverage which apparently gave the Orange Lake area such a bad "eye" all over the U. S. and parts of Canada. Or, judging from the many reports coming into the section, and many of them brought here by people who are interested, it did this.

I have no idea how much your coverage gave to the area - in minutes run. I would assume that even three or five minutes run now, perhaps showing some of the spots covered previously and then showing present conditions, would undo some of the damage.

It is very easy to tear down. Building up is just a bit harder.

Personally, judging from the many reports I have heard, and one or two personal talks with folk who saw your prior coverage, I think common decency requires that your TV show try to make some amends.

It is entirely up to you and your staff.

N. G. Sherouse

N. G. SHEROUSE

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

May 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Sherouse:

Thank you for your recent letter with its interesting proposal.

The only program where we could possibly use your material would be on SEE IT NOW, and we are committed for the remainder of the current season.

We will be glad to keep your idea on file.

Sincerely,

Mr. N. G. Sherouse
Reddick, Florida

mcc

Sherouse, N. G.

May 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Sherouse:

Thank you for your recent letter with its interesting proposal.

The only program where we could possibly use your material would be on SEE IT NOW, and we are committed for the remainder of the current season.

We will be glad to keep your idea on file.

Sincerely,

Mr. N. G. Sherouse
Reddick, Florida

mcc

N. G. SHEROUSE
REDDICK
FLORIDA

April 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow: Re: Orange Lake, in Marion County, Florida

Somewhat more than a year ago this splendid fishing lake near me in north Marion County was given a lot of very bad publicity, because of the fact that after some ten years of near drought the western part of this lake, lying at Orange Lake (P. O.) station, was actually practically dry.

The lake itself, i.e. the larger body of the lake, was of course never dry and many fishermen continued to come there and enjoy their sport. However, there seems to have been one individual who apparently had the faculty of getting himself quoted in numerous media, and although he has considerable money invested in a fishing camp on the western side of the lake he always managed to give out views that, when published, simply stopped those fishermen from far away, including Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama, etc. from coming here to fish. I recall one man who was passing thru and, for some reason, decided to see if the stories he had heard were actually true. Well, he wound up with having a good day of fishing, with a nice catch.

Along about a year ago, as I understand it, this lake of ours actually was covered in one of your television shows and that, really, put the button on. A couple of weeks ago I was talking to a man at Orange Lake who, apparently, gets around a lot for his fishing, etc. He told me that last summer he was up in Saskatchewan, Canada, about 800 miles north of the border, and people told him about Orange Lake, in Florida, having gone dry. There have been many similar reports from folk in northern U. S. who seem to have gotten their information from this television coverage of yours.

Let me make it quite clear that I have no financial stake in or around Orange Lake whatever. I do have friends who have their business there, including fishing camps, and those people now could use a little favorable publicity. The rains which we have been having have put the water level back to a good normal and even with the continued cold weather we have had, and cold water, some very good catches are being made in that part of the lake which, a couple of years ago, was pretty well dry.

How about doing a good turn, and send your cameras down for another look at his very popular fishing spot. I think you will then have some pictures which will be enjoyed by any fishing man.

Very truly yours,

N. G. Sherouse

Comparative readings from U. S. Geological Survey gauge at western side of Orange Lake

1/11/57	51.78	1/23/58	56.18
2/20/57	51.30	2/28/58	56.32
3/2/57	51.16	3/4/58	56.30
3/27/57	50.95	3/21/58	57.42
4/4/57	51.00	3/27/58	57.66

P. S. Announcement on radio this morning that a rain which began yesterday at noon has registered 2.23 inches of rainfall at Gainesville. Now, at 10:00 A. M. it is still raining, so - because there is a very large watershed running up to Gainesville for this Orange Lake and Lochloosa Lake area, the current readings should soon be even higher.

WA

Sherrod

March 16, 1959

Dear Bob:

There ain't a chance that I can write before my final show, which will be the beginning of July. After that, as Mr. Luce's publications are wont to say, "knows God".

I am off for London Saturday to shoot film for a couple of days with Field Marshal Montgomery, and then a quick trip to Paris and Berlin. Will make you a signal when I return.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Sherrod
The Saturday Evening Post
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

EEM/hl

EDITORIAL ROOMS

THE SATURDAY
EVENING
POST
FOUNDED BY
Benj. Franklin

ROBERT SHERROD
MANAGING EDITOR

THE CURTIS
PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA 5

February 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Could you now do that piece for us? It would be nice to time its publication with your final show before you start your travels.

Maybe this would be a good time for me to accept your invitation to lunch. When's convenient? Would you prefer to take half a day off, come to Philadelphia and eat with me and Ben Hibbs and Bob Fuoss?

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Bob

RS:vw

Sherrod, Bob
Ugh.

November 3, 1958

Mr. Robert Sherrod
The Saturday Evening Post
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your note. God knows when I will get around to even looking at that speech again, but I will have a try at it some time. Meanwhile, let's don't set any deadlines, or anything like that.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

EDITORIAL ROOMS

THE SATURDAY
EVENING
POST
FOUNDED BY
Benj. Franklin

ROBERT SHERROD
MANAGING EDITOR

THE CURTIS
PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA 5

October 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for calling this afternoon. I'm delighted that you are going ahead with the recasting of the Chicago speech. Frankly, we would have been pleased to run it with very little alteration, but I agree that the newspapers and magazines have taken a bit of the bloom off the rose by quoting long passages. I can understand that you would want to do some revising for a mass audience.

We'll hope that you can find the time soon. Meantime, I'll take you up on that luncheon invitation soon after the elections.

I know that such mundane things as money are never mentioned around broadcasting studios, so I'll say this only in passing: we had in mind paying you $3,000 for the article.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Bob

RS:vw

17 fl

RECEIVED
1958 OCT 17 PM 5:34
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU023 PD
FAX PHILADELPHIA PENN OCT 17 154PME
EDWARD R MURROW

ITS AN EXCELLENT SPEECH AND WE WANT TO DO SOMETHING
WITH IT PLEASE PHONE ME AT YOUR CONVENIENCE IF
YOU ARE TOO BUSY TODAY MONDAY WOULD SUIT REGARDS
BOB SHERROD.
407PME.

October 14, 1958

Dear Bob:

Here is the copy you requested. It is to be done in Chicago on Wednesday of this week at about 9:00 p.m.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Sherrod
The Saturday Evening Post
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

mcc

EDITORIAL ROOMS

THE SATURDAY EVENING
POST
FOUNDED BY
Benj. Franklin

ROBERT SHERROD
MANAGING EDITOR

THE CURTIS
PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA 5

September 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of September 11. We'll look for the copy of your speech and hope that it contains some ideas for us.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Bob Sherrod

RS:vw

upcoming

September 11, 1958

Mr. Robert Sherrod
The Saturday Evening Post
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Dear Bob Sherrod:

Thanks for yours of September 5. Having long ago forgotten how to punctuate a sentence, I am flattered to be asked to write a piece for the Post. The fact of the matter is, I am committed to radio and television seven days a week and I see no chance of unburdening myself on the subject of television.

I have one tentative suggestion. I am now working on a speech for mid-October which I hope will say what I want to say, or rather what I am willing to say, about the news and public affairs end of television. When I get the rough draft finished, I will send it along to you on a personal basis and you can have a look at it and decide whether there is an idea in it worthy of being committed to print. I am afraid my superiors here won't feel that it has much merit. I will send it along in the next couple of weeks.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

EDITORIAL ROOMS

THE SATURDAY EVENING
POST
FOUNDED BY
Benj. Franklin

ROBERT SHERROD
MANAGING EDITOR

THE CURTIS
PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA 5

September 5, 1958

Wednesday
5-6500

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the August 23 Evening Bulletin I read a Hollywood-datelined column by Hal Humphrey which contained this paragraph: "Putting Ed in a chair beside his ashtray and having him talk with personages (some great and some of dubious stature) may sell beer and sundry other items, but it is almost a total waste of his talents as a perceptive, dedicated and honest reporter. Also, those of his producer, Fred Friendly."

This prompts me to ask whether you would be interested in doing an article for us on the subject of television. A great deal has been written about the crossroads at which television now finds itself. I can't think of anyone better qualified to speak his own piece on the subject.

The article wouldn't necessarily be confined to the diminishing number of quality shows. We aren't particularly interested in kicking TV in the teeth because it caters to the taste of the masses (look who's talking!) But I'm simply wondering what you'd like to say on the subject of television. We've got the medium if you have the inclination.

I'd be glad to come to New York and talk to you on this subject if you are interested. I haven't seen you in person since Christmas-time, 1952, in the Tokyo Press Club, but I have, of course, seen you on the screen many times since then.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Bob Sherrod

RS:vw

Shotwell, James

March 19, 1959

Dear Jim:

Thanks for your gracious note.

I'm just off to London, Paris and
Berlin on a quick trip, and will
hope to see you when I get back.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James T. Shotwell
President-Emeritus
Carnegie Endowment for International
Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

ERM:jmi

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX
JAMES T. SHOTWELL
PRESIDENT-EMERITUS

257 West 86th St.
New York, March 14/59

Dear Ed,

I am glad you found use for my little story. I've always liked it. I've an idea the taxi-man did better than Shakspeare!

All best wishes

Jim

Your dramatic discription of the firing of Pioneer IV was breath-taking —

Shriber, Elsie

January 9, 1958

Dear Miss Shriber:

I have your letter of January 1st.

Since I have not seen John Ficher's Easy Chair Editorial in the current issue of Harper's Magazine, I do not know what you are referring to in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Elsie Shriber
Box 482
Boulder City, Nevada

mcc

Box 482,Boulder City,Nevada

January 1,1958

Mr.Edward R. Murrow

CBS Radio

New York,N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow;

Haven't seen article & therefore, don't know what you ~~to~~ referred to.

I read,and I am sure you have too,John Ficher's Easy Chair editorial in the current issue of Harper's Magazine.And I thought what a pity that it will not reach more people.You,who do things like that so well,and who reach so many people in your radio reports,why do you not build one of your reports around it?Do you not think it would be worth while?I hope you will consider it.

Very sincerely,

Elsie Shriber

Shryock, Jean

February 9, 1959

Dear Miss Shryock:

Thank you for your nice letter of January 21st and your kind comments on THE BUSINESS OF SEX.

The program brought forth a considerable volume of mail, most of it favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Jean Shryock
160 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

mcc

160 East 48th street
New York 17
Apt. 9-A

January 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison avenue
New York 22

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please add my name to all the others who would like to hear a rebroadcast of "The Business of Sex."

This must not have had much advance publicity, or I'd have made it a point to listen.

I phoned your office today, and was passed along to the producer's office, so my request is already on the record.

Best regards from a former newspaper woman, now doing my best to tie in with your network somewhere in the news department. I assure you I can do a job.

Sincerely,

Jean Shryock

Jean Shryock

Shulenburg, Frank

April 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Shulenburg:

I have your letter telling me about your very interesting collection. It was nice of you to enclose your pictures.

Unfortunately, they may be misplaced if they are kept in our office. Therefore, I am returning them to you with thanks.

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank C. Shulenburg
1806 17th Street, N. E.
Hickory, North Carolina

mcc

Thanks.

1806-17th St. N.E.
Hickory N.C.
phone No- DA. 45938

Dear Sir:

I am sending a few pictures which I found in Germany during World war two. These are a part of 180 pictures I have which all are different Half of them are large + the others are small pictures.

Was wondering if you would have some use for them, or if you know of some one who might, someone like a Writer or a Collector who would be in business for that sort of pictures.

They are very interesting and I believe they may be a Collector's item. If in no way, you may not have use for them or know of no one who could use them. please return them to address as given, as I am enclosing fifty cents (.50) for their return

yours Truely
Frank C. Shulenburg
1806-17th St. N.E
Hickory, N.C.

Shuman, Howard

December 18, 1958

Mr. Howard E. Shuman
Legislative Assistant to Senator Paul H. Douglas
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Shuman:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to thank you for your courtesy in sending him your article "Senate Rules and the Civil Rights Bill". It will be very useful background material.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

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ROBERT A. WALLACE, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

December 15, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sending you a copy of an article, "Senate Rules and the Civil Rights bill" which I wrote for the American Political Science Review of December, 1957.

Although the article is detailed, and perhaps too complex for general interest, it may be useful to you as background material on the question of the Senate filibuster rule, and any civil rights action by the 86th Congress which is in large part dependent on what happens to Rule 22.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard E. Shuman

Howard E. Shuman
Legislative Assistant to
Senator Paul H. Douglas

HES:bd

enclosure

SENATE RULES AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL:

A CASE STUDY

HOWARD E. SHUMAN
Washington, D. C.

The rules of the Senate of the United States are only 40 in number and comprise only 49 of the 832 pages of the *Senate Manual.* Yet, when literally invoked they can bring Senate business to a standstill. They are most often ignored or circumvented by unanimous consent in order that the Senate may operate conveniently as a deliberative and parliamentary body. To pass legislation when they are invoked is a formidable enterprise.

Just as the law is said to be no better than the procedures by which it is carried out, so the substance of legislation is shaped and modified by the procedures that may be required under the Senate rules, or by the mere threat to invoke those procedures, for they are compelling. The procedures preceding and surrounding the passage of the first civil rights bill in over 80 years illumine and illustrate the effect of the rules on the substance of legislation as have few other legislative controversies in recent years.

The Senate rules are the product of sectionalism. They were designed to prevent action unacceptable to a sectional minority. Among the more important specific rules with this design are: sections 2 and 3 of Rule XXII—the filibuster rule; section 1 of Rule XXII, which makes a tabling motion not debatable and which, therefore, acts as a "negative" form of majority cloture for, if successful, it can stop talk and kill a bill or amendment without a vote on the merits;[1] Rule XXVI, which requires that all reports and motions to discharge a committee of a bill must lie over one legislative day—in practice this can mean several weeks if the Senate recesses from day to day rather than adjourns; Rule XL which requires one (legislative) day's notice to suspend the rules; Rule VII, which requires that a petition to discharge a committee be filed in the so-called morning hour, except by unanimous consent; and the same Rule VII which when literally followed requires the reading of the Journal in full, the presentation of messages from the President and reports and communications from executive departments, and numerous other time-consuming procedures in the morning hour, and so may preclude the opportunity for discharge petitions to be reached, for at the close of that hour the Senate must proceed to the unfinished or pending business; and two unwritten rules, first, of seniority, and second, the rule of recognition under which the chair recognizes either the Majority or Minority Leader as against other Senators who are seeking recognition. This can prevent a Senator from making a timely motion or point of order to which the leadership is opposed and so helps give the leadership command of the parliamentary situation.

[1] The Senate has no similar form of "majority" cloture which could end debate and bring a vote on the substance of a bill or an amendment.

How these rules affected the course of the civil rights debate and the strategy of both sides in the 1956 and 1957 sessions is now to be shown.

I. THE ABORTIVE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1956

With only a few days of the 84th Congress remaining in July, 1956, the House of Representatives, by a margin of 279 to 126, passed H.R. 627, a bill substantially the same as H.R. 6127 of the 85th Congress, part of which is now the law of the land. A small band composed of Senators Hennings, Douglas, and Lehman and finally supported by Senators Langer, Ives, and Bender, attempted to gain Senate action on the bill when it came from the House. This move was made notwithstanding the determined opposition of both Majority and Minority Leaders which, in the end, proved crushing.

Senator Douglas was guarding the Senate floor as the House passed the bill, and left his seat to go to the House chamber to escort H.R. 627 through the long corridor from the Speaker's to the Vice President's desk. As he was walking to the House he was passed, unknowing, by a messenger carrying the bill to the Senate. With Senator Douglas outside the Senate chamber and with Senator Hill of Alabama in the chair, the bill, with jet-age speed, was read a first and second time and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee where its Senate counterparts had languished for two years.

This action took place by unanimous consent and so by-passed the specific provisions of Rule XIV, which require three readings of a bill prior to passage, "Which [readings] shall be on three different days," but state that bills from the House of Representatives ". . . shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference. . . ."

An attempt was then made under Rule XXVI, section 2, to file a petition to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of H.R. 627. Except by unanimous consent the petition must be introduced in the morning hour.

On the same calendar day the bill came from the House a unanimous consent request to file the petition was blocked by a motion of the Majority Leader to recess overnight. At the beginning of the next day's session, in what would ordinarily have been the morning hour, the Senator from Georgia, Mr. George, ruled that the petition could not be filed, except by unanimous consent, for the Senate had recessed the previous evening and, in fact, had not adjourned since the evening of July 13, *i.e.*, 10 days previously. Although the date was then July 24, the legislative day was July 16, and thus technically there was no morning hour for the routine business of filing bills, reports, petitions, etc. Individual Senators then objected to further unanimous consent requests to file the petition. The Senate recessed that day and did not adjourn overnight until July 26, the evening before adjournment *sine die*. In the meantime a motion by Senator Douglas to adjourn for five minutes, in order to bring a new legislative day and a morning hour, was defeated by the crushing vote of 76 to 6.

In the morning hour on the last day of the session, the discharge petition was finally filed. But a discharge petition, under section 2 of Rule XXVI, must lie

over one further "legislative" day. If consideration of the petition is not reached or is not concluded in the morning hour or before 2 o'clock on the next "legislative" day, it goes to the calendar. Then the motion to proceed to its consideration and the motion on passage of the petition are both subject to unlimited debate, unless cloture is applied to each. Such action, even if successful, would only result in placing the bill itself on the calendar, where it in turn must lie for another "legislative" day. The motion to proceed to its consideration and the motion on final passage are also both subject to unlimited debate, unless cloture is applied. Thus the filing of the petition came too late to bring action in the 84th Congress. Even if commenced at the beginning of a session, and even if 64 votes were obtainable for cloture on each of the four occasions when they are potentially necessary, the process of discharging a committee can be drawn out over several weeks, and even months, if the rules of the Senate are literally invoked.

Although this attempt was abortive the experience was useful to the civil rights proponents in 1957. It brought a familiarity with the rules of the Senate which can only be gained from step-by-step proceedings under them; from it they concluded that action must begin very early in the session if it were to be successful; they saw that the route of discharging a committee meant meeting countless roadblocks, which could only be stormed and surmounted by determined efforts and with overwhelming bi-partisan support; and they concluded that a fight to change Rule XXII was essential because the inadequacy of cloture had either killed previous civil rights bills or brought their death by the mere threat of a filibuster.[2]

II. THE FIGHT TO CHANGE RULE XXII

The effort to change Rule XXII was made at the opening of the 85th Congress in January 1957. In the past Rule XXII has been the gravedigger in the Senate graveyard for civil rights bills. Section 2 of Rule XXII requires 64 affirmative votes to limit debate and section 3 provides that on a motion to proceed to the consideration of a change in the rules there can be no limit on debate of any kind. The rules of the Senate have carried over from Congress to Congress and changes in them have been made only after a unanimous consent agreement has been reached narrowly limiting the language and amendments which could come before the Senate.

Because of section 3, the only chance of success seemed to lie in a move at the beginning of a Congress that the Senate proceed to adopt new rules, relying on Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution which provides that ". . . each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." Such a motion was made in 1953 and was defeated by a vote of 70 to 21. Its opponents argued then that a civil rights bill would be passed, and that the rules should be changed only by ordinary processes of piecemeal amendment.

[2] Since 1917, or for 40 years, cloture has been successful on only four of twenty-two attempts and never on a civil rights bill. Sixty-four votes have been forthcoming only three times, all in the period 1917 to 1927. Thus, no cloture motion has successfully prevailed in the last 30 years.

In 1957 the vote to table the motion to proceed to the consideration of new rules was carried, 55 to 38. Three absentees, Senators Neely and Wiley, and Javits, who had not yet taken his seat, opposed tabling and so brought to 41 the total who favored adopting new rules. Thus a shift of seven votes, plus a Vice President's favorable vote or ruling, was all that was now required to change Rule XXII. This was a major gain over 1953, for these 41 votes were obtained over the concerted objections of the leadership of both parties.

The size of the vote and its near success caught Southern Senators on the horns of a dilemma. They knew that any actual and organized use of the filibuster would ultimately bring an end to Rule XXII, and they also knew that if they did not use the filibuster Congress would most likely pass a civil rights bill. The fight to change Rule XXII thereby produced a climate in which not only a meaningful bill could pass but, it can be persuasively argued, a bill much stronger than that which was actually passed. The arguments and the parliamentary strategy involved in the Rule XXII fight were therefore crucial.

The opponents of the change relied basically on a single argument, namely, that the Senate was a continuing body, and as two-thirds of its members carry over from Congress to Congress, its rules should therefore also carry over from Congress to Congress as they have in the past.

The proponents argued that whatever the Senate had done in the past it had explicit constitutional power to adopt its rules at the beginning of a new Congress. Unlike their course in 1953, when the attempt to adopt new rules was hastily devised, the proponents did not meet the continuing body argument head on, but argued instead that it was immaterial whether the Senate was a continuing body or not. Acceptance of the continuing body argument did not deny to a majority of the Senate the right to adopt its own rules. Proponents also argued that proceedings on all bills and resolutions, as well as on treaties, begin again in a new Congress; that the Senate is newly organized and new committees are appointed; and that the newly elected one-third, even though only one-third, could alter the party alignment and thus provide a new majority and a new mandate which it had the right to carry out.

A second argument by the opponents, less used but probably more telling than the first, was that until the adoption of new rules the Senate would be in a parliamentary "jungle." Senator Russell combined with this argument a threat to proceed to rewrite each of the 40 rules of the Senate.

In rejoinder the proponents argued that the House of Representatives entered and left the parliamentary "jungle" in a very few minutes at each new Congress. They proposed that until the rules were adopted the Senate should proceed under general parliamentary rules including the motion for the previous question under which debate could be shut off by a simple majority. The proponents also relied on the precedents of the Senate to support the contention that majority cloture could be applied, for it was shown that the previous question rule was a part of the Senate rules from 1789 to 1806 and was used to bring debate to a close on several occasions.

The potential parliamentary moves were extremely involved, but basically the proponents sought to gain a ruling from the Vice President that their mo-

tion to proceed to the immediate consideration of the adoption of new rules was in order. This was their strongest position but, in the end, it was not gained.

It was their strongest position for a variety of reasons. To succeed, strong bipartisan support was needed. The Democratic Party, by its nature, was split on the issue and could not provide a majority of votes. This was true even though the Democrats have traditionally supplied more votes on procedural issues in support of civil rights, and occasionally more on substantive civil rights issues, then the Republicans. In 1953, of the 21 votes for the adoption of new rules, 15 were Democratic. Only 5 Republicans and Wayne Morse, then an independent, voted for the change. That year Vice President Barkley let it be known that he would rule such a motion in order. But he had no opportunity to do so for Senator Taft gained the floor and gave immediate and prearranged notice that he would move to table the motion and thus shut off argument after a short debate. In 1957 with a Republican Vice President and with Republican votes needed to win, it was obvious that the strongest position would follow from a favorable ruling by the Vice President, and on the vote to uphold or overturn his ruling. The Democrats could provide no more than half of their numbers in support of such a favorable ruling. But the Republicans could provide, potentially, almost all of their votes if the issue were one of supporting their own Vice President.

In 1953 it mattered little whether the motion to proceed to the adoption of new rules were tabled, or whether a point of order were made and a ruling sought, for there would still have been a limit to the number of potential Democratic votes on this issue in support of a Democratic Vice President. The Republicans were obviously under no political pressure to support the ruling of a Democratic Vice President who was to leave office in a very few days.

In 1957 it was a different matter. Whether the vote came on a motion to table or on an appeal from the ruling of the Chair was critically important. If a Republican Vice President now ruled favorably, he would no doubt be supported by more than a majority of his own party which, combined with the Democratic support, could provide the winning margin. The proponent group knew that they would make gains over 1953 however the Vice President ruled, but if he ruled for them there was an opportunity for spectacular gains and perhaps a victory.

The strategy was therefore devised that the mover of the motion to proceed to the consideration of new rules for the Senate should also couple with his motion a parliamentary request for a ruling from the Chair that the motion was in order. If this were not done a motion to table would no doubt be made, thereby cutting off debate and bringing an immediate vote. The proponents of a change in Rule XXII not only had more to gain from a ruling from the Chair but also felt that time for debate, which could educate and arouse public opinion, was necessary to the success of the effort. A steering committee representing those who favored adoption of the new rules therefore met with the Vice President to advise him of their proposed course of action. They did not seek nor did they receive the Vice President's opinion as to the merits of their proposal.

They were advised, however, that the Majority Leader had informed the Vice

President that immediately following the motion to proceed to the consideration of new rules he would seek recognition for the purpose of tabling that motion. The Vice President then gave his opinion that under the precedents of the Senate a point of order could not be coupled with the substantive motion, and that under the unwritten rule of recognition he must recognize the Majority Leader as against some other Senator seeking the floor. This meant, of course, that once the motion was made the Majority Leader would be recognized to move to table that motion and thereby shut off debate before any other Senator, including the mover of the motion, could raise a point of order.

The unwritten rule of recognition thus brought the vote on the issue of Rule XXII on the least advantageous grounds for the proponents of new rules and an end to the filibuster. It was, however, very ironic that the proponents of unlimited debate should immediately move to shut off debate on the question of changing Senate Rule XXII which, in effect, provides for unlimited debate. Recognition of this anomaly led to a unanimous consent agreement which fixed a limited time for debate on the tabling motion. When the motion to proceed to the consideration of new rules was made, consequently, and was sent to the desk and read by the clerk, the Majority Leader sought and gained recognition. He proposed to table the motion which, but for the unanimous consent agreement, would have cut off debate immediately; as it was, debate was limited and the issue came to a vote as had been planned.

In the course of these events the Vice President gave it as his informal opinion, though not as a formal ruling, (1) that a majority of the Senate could adopt new rules at the beginning of a new Congress if it wished; (2) that Section 3 of Rule XXII was unconstitutional for it allowed a previous Senate to bind a majority of a future Senate;[3] and (3) that until such time as the Senate either adopted new rules or by some action, such as the tabling motion, acquiesced in the old rules, the Senate would proceed under its previous rules except for those which could deny a majority of the Senate the right or opportunity to adopt new ones, or, in short, sections 2 and 3 of Rule XXII.

Thus, the unwritten rule of recognition and the use of the tabling motion as a negative form of majority cloture, not available to the proponents of a motion, bill, or amendment, were decisive parliamentary weapons in the fight over Rule XXII and the filibuster.

Although the fight was lost it nevertheless brought several clear gains to the proponents of the civil rights bill and of majority rule, apart from the dilemma of the Southern Senators over their future use of the filibuster. First, rhetorically, it foreshadowed the end of the effectiveness of the argument that the Senate is a continuing body with necessarily continuing rules. The debate

[3] It has been asked why, if the Vice President believed section 3 was unconstitutional, Senators did not press the issue later in the session. The answer is that the Vice President's position was that it was unconstitutional to the extent that it bound one Senate by the actions of a previous Senate. However, if the new Senate agreed to be bound, *i.e.*, acquiesced in the old rules as it did when the tabling motion was successful, section 3 would remain in effect throughout the 85th Congress.

showed it to be irrelevant as well as circuitous to argue that the rules carry over because the Senate is a continuing body, and that the Senate is a continuing body because the rules carry over. Second, substantively, the episode brought clear bi-partisan gains over 1953; the Democratic vote increased from 15 to 21, and the Republican from 5 to 17. While the press was predicting an overwhelming defeat for the 1957 effort those close to the scene estimated quite accurately that approximately 40 would support the motion to proceed to the adoption of new rules. Third, tactically, this fight gave a political urgency to civil rights legislation which it might not otherwise have had, and improved immeasurably the chances for a meaningful bill.

III. FILIBUSTER BY COMMITTEE

H.R. 6127 passed the House on June 18, 1957. In the Senate its companion bill, as well as some 15 other civil rights bills, still had not been acted on by the Judiciary Committee.

This inaction followed precedent. In the 83d Congress four civil rights bills were reported from the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to the full Judiciary Committee, where they died. In the 84th Congress, the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee reported three bills on February 23, 1956 and a fourth bill on March 4, 1956, to the full Judiciary Committee; but they too died following 10 days of hearings by the full committee spread over the 11-week period from April 24 to July 13. In the 85th Congress, after every legitimate attempt by Senator Hennings and his colleagues to gain action on the bills, not one was reported to the Senate during the entire session. A chronology of the efforts to report a bill to the Senate will show how filibuster by committee takes place.

A number of civil rights bills were introduced during the first days of the session. On January 22, Senator Hennings moved in committee that February 18 be set as the deadline for ending hearings on them and that a vote on the legislation and the reporting of a bill to the Senate should not be delayed beyond one further week. This motion was not acted on.

Four days later, on January 26, the 14 bills by then in committee were referred to the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

On January 30 Senator Hennings, the chairman, presented an omnibus bill to the subcommittee and moved that it be reported to the full committee. The motion was defeated.

The subcommittee then agreed to hold hearings and Senator Hennings moved that these should begin on February 12 and be limited to two weeks, after which the subcommittee should act on the bills immediately. This motion was defeated.

Hearings by the subcommittee did begin on February 14 and ended after three weeks on March 5. On March 19, the subcommittee approved S. 83 and reported it, along with majority and minority views, to the full committee.

On March 21, Senator Hennings introduced S. 1658; its language was identical with that of H.R. 6127.

On April 1, in the full committee, Senator Hennings moved that the Judiciary Committee dispose of civil rights legislation by April 15. He was unable to obtain a vote on this motion.

On April 8, Senator Hennings intended to renew his motion, but there was no meeting of the committee owing to the absence of a quorum.

On April 15, Senator Hennings moved that S. 83 be voted on by May 6. The committee took no action.

On May 13, at the next meeting, Senator Hennings desired to move that the committee meet every morning and all day, when the rules of the Senate permitted, and in the evenings if necessary, so that a vote on the bill could be taken by May 16. He was unable to obtain recognition to make this motion.

On June 3, the committee added the sweeping "jury trial" amendment to the bill.

On June 10 and June 17, Senator Hennings was unable to gain recognition during committee meetings.

On June 18 the House passed H.R. 6127 and it was sent to the Senate.

How was it possible for the Judiciary Committee, which contained only a minority of Southern Senators, to delay action on civil rights for such a lengthy period of time? Under Section 134 (c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, "No standing committee of the Senate . . . shall sit, without special leave, while the Senate . . . is in session." Under Section 133 (a) of the same Act, each standing committee is required to fix a regular day on which to meet. The regular meeting day of the Senate Judiciary Committee is Monday. While the Senate is often in recess on other days of the week, it is invariably in session on Monday, because that day is set for the call of the calendar of unobjected-to bills, and because the Constitution provides that neither House may adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. Consequently, when the hour of 12 noon arrives or when, as in the latter stages of the session the Senate meets at an earlier hour, any member of the Judiciary Committee may make a point of order that the Committee may no longer sit. This was done, and was one means of postponing action.

In addition, by the chairman's power to recognize an opponent first, and by his power to hold off a vote on a motion until such a member has concluded his remarks on it, it was easy for the chairman either to prevent a motion from being offered or to prevent action on a specific bill during the Committee's normal two-hour meeting. Further, the unwritten rule of seniority has generally placed a Southern Senator in the chair when the Democratic Party controls Congress. While Rule XXIV reads that ". . . the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee. . .", this rule was not enforced either when Senator Eastland was first appointed chairman, on the death of Senator Kilgore, or at the beginning of the 85th Congress when he was reappointed. There was neither a ballot nor a motion to "order otherwise." Finally, on several Mondays it was impossible to muster a quorum.

IV. PLACING H.R. 6127 ON THE SENATE CALENDAR

Faced with this situation, a small group of pro-civil-rights Democratic Senators met a few days prior to the passage of H.R. 6127 by the House of Representatives, to determine on a course of action when that bill arrived in the Senate.

Several possibilities were canvassed. These included: (1) moving to send H.R. 6127 to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it to the Senate on a specific date; (2) allowing H.R. 6127 to go to Committee but moving to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration either of that bill or of one of several of the Senate bills; (3) moving to suspend the rules under Rule XL in order to place H.R. 6127 on the calendar; and (4) moving to place the bill on the calendar under Rule XIV.

After consultation with the Senate Parliamentarian the group ruled out the first possibility, of sending the bill to committee with instructions to report it to the Senate on a day certain. Such instructions may be added to a motion to refer or to commit only when the bill itself has been motioned up and is actually before the Senate. Before the bill could come before the Senate it had first to be placed on the calendar, and then to be motioned up. Such a motion is subject to unlimited debate unless cloture is applied. This procedure was therefore evidently impossible, notwithstanding later statements by Senator Morse who, in justifying his opposition to placing the bill directly on the calendar, asserted that instructions to report the bill on a day certain could have been added after the second reading.

Similarly, as we have already seen, the method of discharging a committee is lengthy, and was probably impossible for legislation as controversial as a civil rights bill. More specifically, the steps involved in this procedure include:

1. Filing a discharge petition during the morning hour.
2. A successful motion to adjourn so that a new legislative day may arrive.
3. Reaching the petition during the morning hour, in which case it would go to the foot of the calendar if debate were not concluded in two hours; or, if it was not reached in the morning hour, motioning it up at a later stage.
4. Moving to proceed to consideration of the petition, after it has reached the calendar, and after one legislative day has elapsed (which requires an intervening adjournment), when such a motion becomes in order.
5. Securing a vote on this motion, which is debatable and requires either unanimous consent or cloture and 64 affirmative votes to bring the debate to an end. Passage of this procedural motion requires only a simple majority.
6. Securing a vote on the next motion, to agree to the petition to discharge the committee. This motion too is debatable and requires cloture.
7. Placing the bill, now discharged from committee, at the foot of the Rule VIII calendar, which follows automatically if the previous steps are successful. It must remain there for another legislative day, which re-

quires another successful motion to adjourn in order to reach a new legislative day.

8. Moving to proceed to consideration of the bill and securing a vote on this motion, which is by now in order, is debatable, requires cloture to end debate, and a simple majority for passage.
9. Moving to agree to the bill and securing a vote on it, after all amendments have been dealt with; this again is debatable and requires cloture.

In the face of determined opposition, and without the help of the party leadership, the procedures outlined here would take a minimum of five to eight weeks even if there were 64 votes in support of action at every stage, which was by no means certain. The group therefore determined that the route of discharging the Judiciary Committee was impractical; indeed, that the votes and physical endurance necessary to break four successive potential filibusters made it impossible.

Suspending the rules of the Senate in order to place the House-passed bill on the calendar was also considered. This procedure is no near cousin of the method of moving to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which is a short-cut frequently used in the House of Representatives and common in state legislatures, where with the backing of the party leadership and a disciplined two-thirds vote at hand an opposition minority can be steam-rollered. In the Senate version it has the advantage merely of reducing from four to three the number of potential filibusters and cloture motions to be met.[4] On the other hand, in comparison with the discharge procedure, it has two immediate drawbacks. First, because the tradition that all matters, unless by unanimous consent, should go to a committee before floor action is rightly very strong, suspension of the rules is open to the charge of by-passing the committee; the discharge procedure at least makes a gesture of giving the committee a chance to act. Second, because the suspension procedure has been so rarely used, it is open also to the charge of novelty in procedure—an unorthodox means of gaining an unorthodox end. The steering group of civil rights senators therefore discarded this alternative, and

[4] The steps involved in suspending the rules in order to place the bill on the calendar run as follows: (1) When the bill arrives from the House, either a motion that it be laid before the Senate, or a wait until the presiding officer laid it before the Senate in order to object to the second reading of the bill on the same day. (2) Simultaneously giving notice of an intention to move to suspend the rules, and reading or placing in the *Record* the terms of the motion. (3) Gaining an adjournment to bring a new legislative day. (4) On the new legislative day and after the reading of the Journal, either calling up the motion to suspend the rules, or waiting until the presiding officer laid the bill before the Senate for a second reading. At this time, and prior to the customary referral to committee, gaining recognition to prevent such a reference by calling up the motion to suspend the rules. Since no motion to proceed to the consideration of that motion would be necessary, one potential filibuster is avoided at this point. (5) Securing a vote on the motion to suspend the rules, which is debatable and would require cloture to stop a filibuster. An affirmative two-thirds vote of those present and voting on this motion would send the bill to the calendar. (6) From this stage on the procedure is the same as with the discharge method—an adjournment to bring a new legislative day, when a motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill would be in order; a vote on this motion, which is debatable and would require cloture; disposition of amendments and a vote on final passage, which again is debatable and would require cloture.

in fact concluded that if a choice had to be made between the two, the discharge route was preferable.

Finally, the possibility of placing the House-passed bill on the calendar under Rule XIV was canvassed. The relevant parts of Rule XIV read as follows:

> No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it *may* be referred to a committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference, but shall not be considered on that day nor debated, except for reference, unless by unanimous consent. (Section 3, emphasis added.)

> Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, *and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.* (Section 4, emphasis added.)

Although infrequently used, this seemed to be a relatively simple and direct method of placing the House-passed bill on the calendar. If it could be attacked for by-passing the committee, it was nevertheless a well settled part of the rules of the Senate; and, compared with many rules, its meaning appeared to be crystal clear. On that count it was therefore preferable to suspending the rules. And although perhaps less orthodox than discharging the committee, it reduced the potential number of filibusters in finally passing the bill from four to two. It was decided, therefore, that this method had the best, and perhaps the only, chance of success.

On June 14, following press reports that a group of Republican senators, including their leadership, were also considering using Rule XIV to place the bill on the calendar, a group of 15 Democratic liberals issued a statement in which they (1) urged the Judiciary Committee to report out a bill promptly, (2) stated that, while they preferred to act on a Senate bill, if a Senate bill were not reported they would join and cooperate with any other senator or groups of senators on either side of the aisle who wished to place the House bill on the calendar under Rule XIV, (3) gave formal notice of their intention to do so to the leadership and whips on both sides of the aisle, to the Parliamentarian, and to all other Senators, and (4) gave notice that they would not give unanimous consent to any motion to refer the House-passed bill to committee and formally requested that they be notified before the bill was laid before the Senate or referred, so that they might be in their places to ask certain parliamentary questions or to make certain motions. This last request grew out of the experience in 1956, when the House-passed bill was referred to committee while interested Senators were not on the floor. A further important reason for giving notice was that bills from the House as well as bills introduced in the Senate are ordinarily, for the convenience of all, read perfunctorily, not actually laid down by the presiding officer, and automatically referred to committee. Even when a bill is actually laid before the Senate, this can be done at any time and while the floor is unguarded, for under section 7 of Rule VII,

The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate, any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

Thus with a senator who opposed civil rights in the chair, another senator could move to, or the chair without a motion could, lay the House bill before the Senate and have it referred before another senator could gain recognition to object.

Certain precautionary steps were therefore taken. The first was to try to make certain that a senator in sympathy with the move to place the bill on the calendar, or the Vice President, would be in the chair when the bill arrived at the desk. Teams of senators were organized to guard the floor at all times. Arrangements were made with House members to notify key senators of the step-by-step actions on the bill in the House. Further, it was publicly pointed out that when the bill arrived the Senate would be in executive session considering the Atomic Energy Treaty, and hence that the bill would remain in limbo at the desk until the Senate moved back into legislative session. As the Senate can move back and forth from legislative to executive session by a simple unanimous consent request, attention was called to this fact so that senators would not lower their guard and stay off the floor during executive sessions under the mistaken impression that no action on the bill could be taken. Sheets of instructions were issued to the Democratic senators in sympathy with the move, in which parliamentary details were outlined; these instructed them to object to any attempt to read the bill a second time or to refer it, and to call for a quorum when in doubt. As a result, the rights of individual senators were protected as they had not been in 1956. Agreements were entered into at almost every stage for a specific time when action would take place and motions would be made, so that the rights of each senator could be asserted.

H.R. 6127 was laid before the Senate on June 19. It was read a first time, after which Senator Russell asked unanimous consent that it be read a second time on that day. Objections were heard from Senators Knowland and Douglas.

At this time Senator Russell argued that Rule XXV took precedence over Rule XIV. He claimed that following the procedures under Rule XIV would ". . . throw out the window the laws, the rules, and the Constitution in order to get at 'these infernal southerners' in a hurry." His major argument rested on the premise that the changes made in the rules by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 superseded other rules with which they were inconsistent. In his view the language of Rule XXV, which enumerates the subject matter over which specific committees have jurisdiction, was in conflict with Rule XIV and therefore took precedence over that rule. He quoted Section 101 (a) of the Reorganization Act which reads, in part, ". . . such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith," and Section (k) of Rule XXV which reads:

Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of fifteen Senators, to which *shall be referred* all

proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects. (Emphasis added.)

A list of subjects then follows, including "civil liberties." Senator Russell urged specifically that the phrase "shall be referred" is mandatory and superseded sections 3 and 4 of Rule XIV.

The proponents of the move argued that nothing could be clearer than the language of Rule XIV; that Rule XXV was not mandatory concerning referral but merely a specification of the subject matter over which each committee had jurisdiction; that the history of the Legislative Reorganization Act showed this to be true; that there were numerous examples of House bills going directly to the calendar both by precedent and under Rule XIV; and that the phrase "shall be referred," should not now be construed as mandatory when it had not been so on hundreds of other occasions.[5]

Development of the argument brought out examples of House-passed bills which were automatically placed on the Senate calendar when a Senate companion bill was already on the Senate calendar, and examples of a House-passed bill placed on the calendar prior to the Senate bill being placed there, when it was known that a Senate bill would soon be reported. Further, although this point was not made on the floor, it is well known that, especially on the last day of a session, numerous House-passed bills are motioned up on the floor of the Senate when there are no Senate companion bills. There have even been examples of the bill clerk officially referring a bill to a committee and entering that referral in the Journal, only to find that the House bill is motioned up and passed in the last few hours before adjournment. In such cases the Journal has been corrected after the fact to show that the bill was sent to the calendar, in order to be there legitimately when motioned up. These examples added considerable weight to the argument that the phrase "shall be referred" in Rule XXV was by no means mandatory. Since these bills were sent to the calendar by a private decision of the Vice President or his agent, it was argued that what one man could do *in camera* under the precedents a majority of the Senate could do openly under the provisions of a specific rule.

[5] There were only a few examples of a bill going to the calendar under Rule XIV prior to 1946. Since then procedures under this rule were followed once on May 3, 1948 when Senator Downey of California objected after second reading to further proceedings on the Tidelands Oil bill, which then went directly to the calendar. Immediately following that action and on the same day Senator Fulbright attempted to do the same thing to the oleomargarine tax repeal bill. However, the chair (then the President pro-tempore, Mr. Vandenberg) had first recognized Senator Wherry, who raised the issue of committee jurisdiction before Senator Fulbright made his objection. In a series of parliamentary questions and votes the bill eventually went to committee, but it is quite clear from a thorough reading of that incident that it did not conflict with Senator Downey's action. Senator Vandenberg stated not only that it did not conflict but that the issue turned finally " . . . upon the pure question as to who is first recognized by the Chair to assert his rights under these conflicting rules." He said specifically:

There is no collision whatever between the precedent of yesterday and the precedent of today. . . . It is the view of the Chair that the question of precedence in a case of this character depends entirely on who raises the point first. Since the question of jurisdiction has been raised first it is the view of the Chair that the question of jurisdiction takes priority.

On June 20, Senator Knowland objected to the "further proceeding thereon" immediately after H.R. 6127 was read a second time. Senator Russell raised the point of order that Rule XXV took precedence; and debate on this point, which is not debatable except at the pleasure of the Chair, took place for several hours. One problem concerning the use of Rule XIV bothered some Senators, namely, that a "single" Senator, by objection, could prevent a bill going to committee. The proponents of the move argued that while such a case might theoretically arise, there would no doubt, on an issue of such importance as a civil rights bill, be a point of order, such as Senator Russell raised; and that a majority of the Senate would, in fact, decide whether the bill should go to the calendar or to the committee.

Senator Case of New Jersey was particularly concerned about a single Senator's objection sending the bill to the calendar, and felt that greater support for the move could be obtained if some method were found to decide the issue more directly by majority vote. He proposed that, after the second reading, a motion rather than an objection should be made, to send the bill to the calendar. He had numerous discussions with the Vice President on this point and prepared a detailed memorandum outlining his views. The Vice President's opinion on the Russell point of order reflects, to a considerable extent, these original views of Senator Case.

The leaders of the liberal Democratic group, while sympathizing with Senator Case's position, believed that if a specific motion were made to place the bill on the calendar following the second reading, rather than an objection by a single Senator under Rule XIV, such a motion would be debatable and hence would require 64 affirmative votes and cloture to end debate. If this were true then the attempt to place the bill on the calendar could not succeed.

This point was overcome by the opinion of the Vice President, who stated (1) that Rule XXV did not require a mandatory referral to committee; (2) that if objection were made under Rule XIV and no point of order were raised the bill would go directly to the calendar; but (3) that if a point of order were raised the effect of it would be to put the substantive question, "Shall the bill be referred," in which case the issue would be decided by a majority vote. A filibuster at this stage was precluded when the Vice President went on to state that a motion to table could lie against the point of order. A simple majority, therefore, could end debate by moving to table the point of order. No such tabling motion was made, but the fact that it could be made allowed the Senate to vote on the substantive issue, "Shall the bill be referred?" The vote was 35 to sustain Senator Russell's point of order and 45 who opposed; and the bill went to the calendar.

Major Results of the Maneuver. There were at least three major, and perhaps historic, results of this action. In the first place it was probably the only method by which a civil rights bill could have been placed in a position to come before the Senate. Without it the civil rights bill would no doubt have languished again in the Senate Judiciary Committee until the end of the Congress. This procedural move was a major and essential step towards the final passage of the bill.

Secondly, for the first important occasion since 1938, the coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans was shattered. The *quid pro quo* of that coalition has long been that Southern Democrats would provide enough votes to defeat liberal social and economic legislation while the conservative Republicans provided the votes to defeat civil rights moves. Now, for the first time, a coalition of Northern Republicans and liberal Northern Democrats had acted together on a procedural issue to further the progress of a civil rights bill. This was all the more significant for, in the past, the conservative Republicans had furnished their votes in support of the South mainly on procedural rather than substantive issues, such as the 1949 appeal from the decision of the chair and amendment to Rule XXII which made it even more difficult than before, to shut off debate. They provided just enough votes or absentees so that cloture could not be applied to previous civil rights bills. They opposed and defeated the 1953 and 1957 attempts to adopt new rules of the Senate at the beginning of a new Congress. In that way the Republicans hoped to avoid the charge of opposing civil rights, for they professed their willingness to support, at least in part, the bills themselves on which, in almost every case, they prevented action. This was playing both sides of an issue and, because procedural niceties are little understood by the public and even more difficult to explain, they avoided condemnation for opposing civil rights which was the real effect of their actions.

In place of this coalition two new coalitions emerged. One was the Knowland-Douglas Axis, as Senator Russell referred to it, on the civil rights issue. This coalition is probably limited to civil rights and was more the result of public opinion, of the Republican gains in the Negro districts in 1956, possibly of the personal Presidential ambitions of individual Senators, and of the effective filibuster by committee, than the basis for any agreement or tacit arrangement for mutual support on other issues.

The other coalition was a revival of cooperation between the Southern and Western Democrats together with the remaining hard core of the Republican right wing. In many respects this coalition was not new for it has operated for years on such economic issues common to both areas as legislation on sugar cane and sugar beets, rivers and harbors and reclamation projects, the wool tariff, the silver subsidy, aid to the Western mining industry, and similar matters. As the course of the civil rights debate continued, this combination became dominant and civil rights, apparently, was added as a part of the bargain.

A third and most important effect of the vote was that for the first time in many years the Senate asserted a disciplinary jurisdiction over one of its committees. In theory, at least, committees of the Senate should be the servants of the Senate as a whole. Notoriously, in practice this has not been so. Examples include the unwillingness of the Senate to deal with the excesses of investigating committees; the tacit arrangement whereby the leadership, committee chairmen, and those Senators who are within or who are seeking admittance to the "inner circle" join to provide 52 to 55 votes to defeat motions and amendments on the floor when offered by individual Senators who are not members of the

committee; and the unwritten rule of the Senate leadership that it supports the substance of committee action without regard to opposition by what may be even a majority of the party. In this respect, placing the civil rights bill on the calendar was unique and precedent setting. Although committees will no doubt continue to operate substantially as they have in the past, the possibility or threat of similar action may well serve to allow action by the full Senate on controversial bills of great importance for which there is overwhelming support and which otherwise would die in a committee stacked against them.

V. THE DEBATE ON H.R. 6127

Although the vote to take up the bill was 71 to 18, the new Southern-Western coalition proved powerful enough to effect major changes in the bill itself. They forced the deletion of Section III of the bill and they added a jury trial amendment to the voting section which, as it passed the Senate, would have made the bill least effective in those areas of the Deep South where it was most needed.

Apart from the coalition, two other major factors operated towards weakening the bill. The first was the press conference statement of the President on Section III, saying that it was not his intention that the Attorney General should have the power to initiate civil rights suits under that Section and the 14th Amendment. The second was the fact that the press centered its coverage almost wholly on the contest—the strategy and maneuverings in connection with the bill—and avoided, almost completely, the moral and substantive grounds for supporting it in the first place. For example, Senator Douglas placed in the Record a detailed legal brief on the jury trial amendment and contempt proceedings, showing that no "right" to trial by jury was being denied by the provisions of the bill. This was ignored by the press. County-by-county figures on Negro registration in the South were also detailed, as were the various subtle methods by which Negroes are denied the franchise; and these too were largely, although not entirely, ignored. Further, Senator Javits and others made lengthy and even brilliant rebuttals of the attack on Section III of the bill which were little reported and went almost unnoticed even by such papers as the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times*.

On three further occasions after the bill was taken up the rules of the Senate, together with other internal and external factors, affected the substance of the bill materially. These include the abortive attempt on the part of the Knowland-Douglas forces to modify Section III when it was clear, following the President's press conference, that it would otherwise be stricken; the various revisions of the jury-trial amendment; and the successful use of the unanimous consent device to bring a third reading and deny the possibility of further amendments at the late stages in the debate.

Striking Out Section III. Once the bill was before the Senate, Senators Anderson and Aiken moved to strike out Section III. This section would have permitted the Attorney General to seek injunctive remedies under the equal rights provisions of the 14th Amendment in cases affecting the use of schools, busses, public parks, etc., either on his own initiative, or at the request of an

aggrieved party, or at the request of local public authorities which, in practice, would generally have meant school boards. Despite repeated claims to the contrary during the course of debate, the bill gave him no power to issue court orders or to decide how fast school integration must proceed. The remedies sought were milder in form, though easier, it was hoped, to obtain, than the criminal penalties now available against those who deny rights guaranteed under the Constitution; they were to supplement, not supplant, these penalties. The Little Rock, Arkansas case has since shown something of the potential effectiveness of the injunctive remedies. But the Attorney General was able to act in that case only because the original court order was sought by the Little Rock School Board, and because the court then invited him to intervene. Section III would have given the Attorney General the right to take the initiative.

When it was clear, after the President's press conference, that Section III would be deleted, the Knowland-Douglas forces sought to reach agreement on some substitute which could gain majority support. The Knowland position was that such an amendment should allow the Attorney General to intervene only when he was requested to do so by the local school boards or officials. The Douglas group's position was that the amendment should enable the Attorney General to intervene in these cases and also when an aggrieved party sought his intervention. Both versions abandoned the provision for the Attorney General to initiate action on his own and without specific request.

The parliamentary situation was that the amendment to strike out Section III could only be decided after perfecting amendments to the section in its original form had been offered and voted on. Under the rules even though the motion to strike out was offered first its priority for purposes of voting was last. The Knowland forces were unable to agree to the Douglas amendment, largely because they felt they could not push beyond the President's position; but the two groups tried to work out a strategy whereby they would fall back step by step, attempting to pick up strength as they did so. They decided that Senator Knowland should first offer his amendment, and that Senator Douglas would then move to substitute his own amendment for it. In this way they hoped that the liberal Democrats and other supporters of the stronger position could vote for the Douglas motion and when defeated, as they no doubt would have been, they could join the Knowland position as the next defensive move.

Because of the rules and precedents of the Senate this strategy had eventually to be abandoned. The supporters of the Douglas position were willing to fall back a step at a time, but could not agree to support a weaker provision when it was presented against a stronger position. They could vote for the Douglas motion as against the Knowland motion. They could vote for the Douglas or the Knowland motion as against the Anderson-Aiken motion to strike out Section III. They could not vote for the Douglas or the Knowland motion if either were to lie against Section III.

The parliamentary situation made it impossible to carry out their strategy. Once the Douglas motion was defeated there was no way in which the Knowland motion could be made to lie against the Anderson motion to strike Section

III. The issue would have been between the Knowland motion and Section III, in which case the liberal Democrats and some Republicans would have felt compelled to vote against the Knowland motion. This was true because of the precedent that a motion to strike is only voted on after the perfecting amendments to the basic provisions of a section have been disposed of. Efforts to substitute a weaker provision for the existing Section III were therefore abandoned at this stage. It was decided to let the vote come on the Anderson motion to strike, and to offer a revised Section III at a later stage, preferably following a victory on some substantive issue.

The Moving Target. Yet another example of the effect of the rules of the Senate on the substance of legislation may be seen in the successive revisions of the jury trial amendment. It is a cardinal principle of most parliamentary procedures that once a motion is offered it belongs to the full body and not to the mover. The parliamentary body determines what action should be taken, *i.e.*, to amend, commit, refer, etc. This is not true of the Senate of the United States. An amendment, even after it is offered, belongs to the mover of the amendment and until such time as the yeas and nays have been ordered, he may amend it, revise it, or change it as he sees fit. In this fashion the jury trial amendment was changed almost from day to day, not by any vote of the Senate but by the offering or acceptance of revisions on the part of its mover, Senator O'Mahoney. As Senator Douglas said on the floor, the opponents of the jury trial amendment were "shooting at a moving target." The initial point at issue was the definition of the criminal contempts to which a jury trial would be made applicable—an exceedingly intricate technical question.

The first version met strenuous objection. The distinction it drew between civil and criminal contempt was whether or not questions of fact were at issue. As any good defense lawyer could raise a question of fact, the effect of this version was to allow a jury trial in all contempt cases.

The second version attempted to distinguish between civil and criminal contempt on the basis of whether or not the act committed was a crime. The traditional distinction between the two types of contempt, often hard to draw in practice, turns on whether the action of the court is for the purpose of compelling compliance with a previous court order, or for the purpose of punishment for failure to carry out the order. Thus in a voting case, a local registrar could be held in contempt for failing to carry out the court's order, but so long as he could remove that contempt by compliance with the order it would be civil contempt. Once the day for election had arrived and passed, and the defendant was no longer able to remove his contempt by compliance, then the contempt would be criminal, for the court could send him to jail or impose a fine only for the purpose of punishment. Since almost all obstructive actions connected with voting in federal elections are criminal, the effect of the second version was to grant a jury trial in contempt cases arising from interferences with voting.

In the third version of the O'Mahoney amendment the orthodox distinction

was finally drawn between civil and criminal contempt. In an attempt to gain more widespread support for it, however, the amendment was broadened to apply not only to voting cases but to all contempt actions under federal law. At least 40 other statutes were affected, but primarily this revision was aimed at gaining labor support, particularly from the Railroad Brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers who were sensitive about past abuses of labor injunctions and who, in turn, influenced a number of key votes in the Senate. This provision was a most radical departure from existing procedures. Like the second version, it was merely accepted on the floor by Senator O'Mahoney, and no vote was taken on the question of substituting it for the previous version.

At this stage the question of passage of a jury trial amendment was touch and go. Those opposed to it still appeared to be in the majority. Finally, a fourth version was offered to meet the complaints over the absence of Negroes from Southern juries, and so to pick up a few more votes. Federal law sets certain standards for service on Federal juries, but also provides that no one may serve on a federal jury who is incompetent to serve on the grand or petit jury under the laws of his state. As one must be a voter or qualified elector in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and the Parish of New Orleans in order to be eligible to serve on a local grand or petit jury, and as Negroes are largely excluded from voting in these states, this means that by law Negroes are also excluded from federal jury service there. The fourth version, offered by Senator Church, repealed the provisions of the United States Code which excluded those from federal jury service who could not meet state qualifications. The effect of this final version was to provide the margin of strength to pass the jury trial amendment. However, as Negroes are excluded from jury service in other Southern states, in practice and by other means, it is doubtful that this change will have much practical effect.

The right to revise and modify an amendment at the will of its sponsor played a large part in attaching a jury trial amendment to the bill, for had the vote come on the first, second, or possibly the third version, it appears fairly certain that the amendment would have been defeated; and that, once defeated, the forces favoring it could not have recovered enough strength to pass even a greatly modified new amendment.

Unanimous Consent. The final instance in which parliamentary practice affected the substance of the bill occurred following the jury trial amendment vote and prior to the vote on the remaining amendments. Senator Russell referred to it in a speech on August 30, after the bill had passed, in which he justified and explained the failure of Southern Senators to filibuster the bill and took great credit for watering it down. He had this to say on the floor:

> When we had arrived at this particular stage of the proceedings in the Senate I happened to learn that a determined effort would be made to revive some of the provisions of Part III that had been stricken from the bill. The new amendment appeared harmless on its face, but if it had been adopted it would have placed the stamp of congressional approval on the erroneous, if not infamous, decision of the Supreme Court requiring the mixing of the children in the public schools without regard to the wishes of the parents of either

race. We, therefore, quickly closed the bill to amendments in order to assure that none of the victories that we had gained would be snatched from us.[6]

What happened was that a bi-partisan group determined to try to revive a part of the Section III previously stricken. Before they could offer their amendment a unanimous consent agreement was reached, at a time when there was general commotion on the floor, limiting further proceedings to those amendments which had already been offered and printed and confining the time for debate to 30 minutes on each amendment. Senator Douglas was within minutes of offering the revised Section III amendment and was prevented from doing so by Senator Johnson's unanimous consent request which was made and agreed to at a time of confusion when his request could not be heard in the chamber. Apparently a gentlemen's agreement had also been reached that all further amendments would be voted down by voice vote and without a roll call.

VI. THE FILIBUSTER: A PAPER TIGER?

One final point should be made concerning the effect of the rules of the Senate on the substance of the civil rights bill. A number of highly competent journalists who were not close to the debate, or who have since been misled by the interpretations placed on it by some, have asserted that the absence of a filibuster at any stage in the proceedings on the floor represented a willingness on the part of the Southern opponents to accommodate themselves at least to the voting rights provisions of the bill. A closer view leads to the opposite conclusion, that the passage of the bill represents no compromise or accommodation on the part of the Deep South Senators at all. Rather, the failure to filibuster may be regarded as a carefully calculated decision to avoid consequences which would have been worse, from the Southern point of view, than those of the bill as it passed the Senate.

Throughout the debate, and preceding the votes on Section III and the jury trial amendment, the threat of a filibuster was used to gain support for both these amendments. Senator Russell has since frankly admitted what many on the inside felt sure of at the time, namely, that the South would not filibuster and that the threat of doing so was more effective than the reality would have been. Notwithstanding the arguments made earlier in the year, that no meaningful civil rights bill could be passed unless Rule XXII was changed, the filibuster, after the Rule XXII fight and after the bill was placed on the calendar, became a paper tiger. In retrospect it seems clear that the Southerners did not dare to use it because they feared the results would be the loss of Rule XXII and the passage of a much stronger bill than was passed. They were sufficiently convinced that a filibuster would so outrage the country and the Senate that they had more to lose than to gain by its use. This accounts for the severe condemnation of Senator Thurmond by his Southern colleagues following his 24-hour "talkathon."

The Southern group decided, instead, to attempt to filibuster the bill to death

[6] *Congressional Record*, August 30, 1957, p. 15171 (daily ed.).

in committee. In this they were successful; they could have kept it throttled there indefinitely. However, as a result of the great increase in votes for a change in Rule XXII and the vote to place the bill on the calendar, they knew they could not successfully transfer that filibuster to the floor. In Senator Russell's words:

> In years gone by, it has been a great source of pride to me that our group was able to defeat bills of this nature when they were forced to the consideration of the Senate. In the case of H.R. 6127 we were from the outset faced with greater odds than ever before . . .[7]

> There was not a man among us who was not willing to speak against this iniquitous bill until he dropped in his tracks. We would have done so, but for the conviction, growing out of our knowledge of the Senate and the experience of many years in this body, that a filibuster was certain to make a bad bill infinitely worse . . .[8]

> Our group held numerous meetings and the wisdom of launching a filibuster was often discussed. All members of the group were living with the problem from day to day, defending the things dearest to our heart while under heavy fire. At no time did any member of our group declare in any of our meetings that it was his belief that a filibuster was advisable, much less that one could be successfully waged. The contrary view was expressed on innumerable occasions . . .[9]

They therefore decided to avoid a filibuster while using the threat of it to gain their points. They decided also to keep debate relevant, and with one or two very glaring exceptions this was done. With the wholehearted support of Senator Johnson, the Democratic leader, they then pressed for the two basic amendments which, from their point of view, would gain the least offensive result. In this, too, they were successful. They took this course not from any desire for accommodation or willingness to compromise but because a different course would, from the Southern position, "make a bad bill infinitely worse."

Although the filibuster was not used, the existence of Rule XXII made it still possible for Senator Russell to claim that:

> . . . the fact that we were able to confine the Federal activities to the field of voting and keep the withering hand of the Federal Government out of our schools and social order is to me, as I look back over the years , the sweetest victory of my 25 years as a Senator from the State of Georgia.[10]

Because of the filibuster rule, the unwillingness of some professed supporters of civil rights to see that the South dared not filibuster at this time, the consequent surrender to the mere threat of its use, and the skillful tactics of Senators Russell and Johnson, the bill as passed by the Senate was largely a victory for the forces of segregation. As civil rights proponents saw it, all their sweat and struggle to overcome the parliamentary obstacles had led to a bill which, except for a few minor gains, was almost form without substance. They took what consolation they could in watching the House revise it enough to make it a modest forward step.

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 15172.
[8] *Ibid.*, p. 15171.
[9] *Ibid.*, p. 15171–2.
[10] *Ibid.*, p. 15172.

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Siegal, Sheppard

American Committee for the International Anne Frank Youth Center
of the Anne Frank Foundation, Inc.

12 EAST 94th STREET, NEW YORK 28 ENright 9-1543

December 5, 1958

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

Attached is a copy of the letter of solicitation which I just mentioned to you over the telephone that will be going out on stationery containing the names of our Sponsors. This appeal letter will be signed by a Vice President of the Foundation.

I shall phone you again about this on Monday.

Sincerely,

Vivian W. Siegal

Mrs. Sheppard Siegal

SS:LF

Enc.

Dear

I am making a direct appeal to you about this internationally significant project because I believe you especially will want to know about it.

Anne Frank's hideout in Amsterdam is being converted into an active International Youth Center in her name. Enclosed is a brief description of the progress abroad to date and of the dynamic program in the making for the Center and for an American Anne Frank Foundation now in formation.

Our Committee is undertaking to raise as the American contribution the $300,000 still needed to establish the Center. We hope to get this with dispatch from a limited number of persons who will appreciate the significance of this project and are able to make a substantial donation.

Can we count on you for a generous contribution? We would appreciate your immediate check. If more convenient for you, however, a pledge, payable early in the New Year, will also be welcome.

It is contemplated that after this first fund raising no further appeals for large funds will be needed. We anticipate that the Center's annual operating costs will be met by small contributions from school children in many countries and from a few private sources, including Anne's father, Otto Frank.

Our first concern, however, is to be able to open the Center at the earliest possible time so that young people the world over may meet there in the spirit of Anne Frank. For this we need your help.

Sincerely yours,

Enc.

P. S. The Netherland-America Foundation - a New York non-profit organization - is taking an active interest in these plans and is accepting all contributions here to be made available for the establishment of the Center. Checks should be made payable to the Netherland-America Foundation. Contributions are tax-deductible.

Silberman, Lionel H.

March 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Silberman:

Thank you for your letter of February 16th.

Your kind thought in sending me the Herlong-Judd bill is appreciated. Thanks too, for enclosing the editorial from Life Magazine.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lionel H. Silberman
The A. and A. Stowe
25 W. Church Street
Orlando, Florida

BEN ARSTEIN LIONEL SILBERMAN

THE A. & A. STORE

"For The Man of Today and The Man of Tomorrow"

25 W. CHURCH ST. ✦ PHONE GA 2-7451

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

February 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am certain that you will be anxious to learn of the Herlong-Judd bill currently before the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives. Enclosed you will find the Bill itself, Mr. Herlong's floor speech, plus an editorial from the current issue of Life magazine. I most earnestly solicit your assistance in bringing this urgently needed legislation to the attention of the American people.

Cordially,

Lionel H. Silberman

Lionel H. Silberman

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The Freedom Commission Act

The Western Predicament

SPEECH

OF

HON. A. S. HERLONG, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1959

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, the cold war is going badly for our side. Nation after nation in the Near East and the Far East is slipping from pro-Western to neutral, to pro-Communist neutral, and this same pattern is now taking shape in Africa. Even in Western Europe, where many thought the tide had turned, we see some nations like Greece beginning to slip back. In Latin America the Communist Party is gaining rapidly in size and influence in key nations like Venezuela and Argentina.

This is happening despite Hungary and Khrushchev's confessions about Stalin and despite our generous aid programs.

The Communists are winning because they have developed a new form of power struggle, a new dimension of political warfare, which makes it possible for them to get to the people in each target nation and to control or manipulate them in ever increasing numbers in the interest of the Soviets. As long as the Communists can do this and we cannot counteract it, our own diplomacy and aid programs will be largely undercut, while those of the Soviet Union and Red China will achieve success all out of proportion for the money spent.

This new dimension of political warfare is being fought by the Communists in labor unions, universities, cultural groups, newspapers, villages, and in every type of economic, racial or religious grouping.

In this war, the Communists have three advantages which give them a decided edge over their opponents:

First, the Communists have trained the most skilled, dedicated and cohesive leadership groups and cadres the world has known. They simply fight harder and with more know-how than their opponents. The intensity with which the Communists train their cadres is still imperfectly understood.

Second, the Communists have developed their conspiratorial version of political warfare into an operational science. They have become masters of the art of conflict management.

Third, they have a superior organization which is skillfully deployed throughout the fabric of each nation to obtain maximum power and influence for the numbers involved. This organization, manned by trained political activists, permits the Communists to take full advantage of the infinite variety of organizational possibilities inherent in a total political war, whether setting up a front to organize and manipulate a previously unorganized sector of a given society, infiltrating an existing institution, or recruiting student leaders for a guided tour of the "New China." It is significant that an advanced textbook on Bolshevik strategy and tactics is called "The Organizational Weapon"—Selznick, McGraw-Hill, 1952.

We continue to take a licking because we have failed to develop these three indispensable keys to a total political war.

Instead, we have relied on the conventional means of diplomacy, military and economic aid and intelligence. These conventional means, regardless of the skill with which they are employed, fail to engage the Communists on much of the battleground. There has been a stubborn almost suicidal refusal on our part to face up to what a total political war means in terms of cadres, organization and operational know-how, if the Communists are to be fought organization for organization, argument for argument and person to person within the free world.

We had hoped that the newly independent nations in the Near and Far East and Africa would somehow develop their own vigorous anti-Communist leadership groups if we would only bolster their economies and contain the Red army. With some exceptions, this has not happened and today there is a desperate need in these areas for native leaders who can fight the Communists in all segments of their societies with an equal degree of devotion and operational-organizational know-how. This means university professors, labor leaders, business men, student leaders, writers, and professional people as well as government leaders.

Moreover, the need is just as great within the United States. In all levels of our society, there is a glaring lack of understanding of the total nature of the Soviet political warfare offensive and what it has accomplished and what lies ahead. But most important, people from the community level up lack leadership which can show them how they can make their weight felt in the cold war. By and large our great civic organizations are uncommitted. Their members continue to think little league baseball while the free world comes unstuck under the relentless pressure of the Communist organizational weapon. With trained leadership showing the way many of our people could join in this struggle. Without such leadership tremendous energies are wasted and opportunities missed as we leave everything to Uncle Sam.

Within the Federal Government there are few who are well grounded in communism, political warfare and the interrelated economic-military fields. Each Federal agency or department dealing with the cold war produces within itself a multitude of competing plans and ideas. Some are based on a realistic estimate of the political warfare situation and some are not. Ultimately the agency head must pick and choose between these plans. If he lacks extended experience or training in communism, political warfare and the interrelated economic-military fields, and many have since the end of World War II, he may be more likely to pick the plan which corresponds with his level of understanding. Thus expert knowledge, even where it exists at the "desk level," is often frustrated.

Only a small percentage of the thousands of Federal employees who serve overseas have substantial knowledge of communism and political warfare, or special knowledge or even interest in the foreign areas where they serve. If these people learned the language, were articulate about the United States, and knowledgeable about the cold war, they could cultivate newspaper people, labor leaders, and rank and file citizens and do a great deal to combat Communist influence. Instead, most stay within their own narrow circle of American friends and are political warfare neuters or outright liabilities. The same applies to many private citizens working overseas.

Today, the Soviet political warfare offensive is hitting its stride as years of

patient cadre training and organizing begin to pay off. Most alarming, the Soviets are now in position to add a huge economic, scientific-technical assistance program and cultural program to their existing organizational weapon. Already Soviet aid to certain countries exceeds our own, and Russian and Chinese cultural groups touring the Near and Far East are so numerous and diversified they amount to a cultural cold war. The Soviet Union is turning out scientists, engineers and technicians at a rate beyond their internal needs. Recent visitors report these people are receiving language training in many languages and dialects. The newly independent nations, eager for quick industrial expansion, are turning increasingly to Russia, which has become a symbol of what a backward country can do using Communist methods. All of this opens fascinating possibilities to Soviet planners who can now give their existing organizational weapon a tremendous added punch. It creates the gravest sort of problems for the West.

The western predicament is that we have been unable to develop effective countermeasures to the Communist organizational weapon. We know the conventional means alone will not do the job. Unless we come up with the answer, we face the day when the United States and a handful of shaky allies will be substantially isolated in a world that has become Communist or pro-Communist neutral.

To fight the Communist organizational weapon, we need trained, dedicated people who understand Communist strategy and tactics and the realities of a total power struggle, and we need these people deployed throughout each free world nation where they can organize strength against Communist imperialism and lay the groundwork for a broad-based coalition of freemen. The West must develop a new synthesis of the operational art to make this possible.

Today the whole area of countermeasures or counteraction, outside the conventional fields, is relatively unexplored. Counteraction can and should be raised to the level of an operational science, and its practitioners should be trained with the care and thoroughness of a surgeon. It can and should offer fascinating opportunities at the community, State, and National levels.

Believing so completely that this should be done, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] and I have today introduced legislation that we believe will accomplish this objective.

Before going on to specific proposals of the legislation, certain points should be clarified.

First of all, since the Communist organizational weapon is working within a multitude of political, religious, economic and racial groups, counteraction must be carried out by leaders of these same groups. This means that counteraction will be led by people whose views and backgrounds are widely divergent and who are united chiefly by their desire to stem the Communist tide. Counteraction then means a broad coalition in which coordinated action would be achieved by focusing on the supreme danger of Communist domination and by giving that business its due priority. The strength and virtue of free men rest on the integrity of their convictions. To achieve unity of action we must never belittle differences existing between convictions, but rather search for common purposes on which men and groups can agree without betraying or minimizing their individual differences.

Second, there is no desire or need to emulate Communist conspiratorial techniques in carrying out the proposal set out in our bill. The method and techniques proposed can and should be in full accord with democratic ethics and morality.

Third, this legislation seeks to fill a vacuum. It does not encroach upon any existing department or agency of the Federal Government. Hereafter, when the expression "counteraction" is used, it is intended to mean primarily counteraction outside of the conventional means already employed by the Government, and especially counteraction that may be conducted by private citizens and organizations.

Fourth, the Communists have built up so much lead time in political warfare we must proceed on a crash program basis.

THE FREEDOM COMMISSION ACT

Under the legislation an independent commission tentatively called the Freedom Commission would be established and given the responsibility and powers to develop counteraction, to train selected persons in counteraction, and to act as an information center serving all persons working against the Communist conspiracy.

In order to do this, the Commission would establish an advanced training center tentatively called the Freedom Academy. The best available experts in all relevant fields of knowledge would be brought together at the Academy where they could devote their full time to (a) developing counteraction into a science, and (b) training and turning out highly skilled, dedicated men and women, selected from throughout the free world to organize and lead counteraction.

The Commission: The Commission would be composed of seven members, one of whom would be chairman. The members would be appointed by the President with the advice and approval of the Senate and would serve for staggered terms of 6 years, except the chairman who would serve at the pleasure of the President. The Commission would have broad powers to achieve its purpose and could employ such advisers and establish such committees as it needs from time to time to operate the Academy, select the faculty, prepare a curriculum, select a student body, and so forth.

The Commissioners should be broadly representative, dedicated in their desire to fight communism and bipartisan in their approach. Above all the Commissioners must themselves demonstrate that a broad-based coalition of free men can recognize the primacy of the Communist threat and undertake sustained action of a high order without unseemingly bickering over individual political differences.

Joint congressional committee: The vital nature of the Commission's work, the need to proceed on a crash basis into a relatively unexplored field loaded with delicate policy questions, the necessarily generalized statutory authority—much of the area of the program being still unexplored—and above all the need for public confidence, requires that Congress as well as the executive branch be fully and currently informed of the Commission's activities and problems. The proposed legislation, therefore, provides for a joint congressional watchdog committee with a permanent staff empowered to investigate, advise, and report. This committee would be analogous to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and like it, dedicated to the promotion of the public and legislative will in a sensitive agency imperative to our country's international survival.

Academy students: The student body would be selected from throughout the free world and would be representative of the diverse groups within which the cold war is being fought. They must be men and women of character and intelligence ready to dedicate more than their spare evenings to the cause of freedom. On graduation they would return to their own communities and institutions where, using their special skills and techniques developed at the Academy, they would be leaders in counteraction.

ACADEMY CURRICULUM

(a) The common fund of knowledge: Anti-Communists of widely divergent political beliefs can cooperate on a surprisingly broad front if they possess a common understanding of communism and the realities of the total power struggle. Without this common fund of knowledge, a coalition is exasperatingly difficult whether among private citizens or free world governments. Therefore, the first function of the curriculum is to build this fund so that Academy graduates can talk shop and plan together on the basis of the mutual respect and confidence which flows from their common understanding. As part of this fund, the students will acquire a thorough understanding of the Communist conspiracy, including the history and development of Communist theory and doctrine; knowledge of Soviet Russia, Red China, and the satellite countries; the organization, strategy, and tactics of the Communist Party; and the heritage and the prospects of the free world. In order to provide perspective, related subjects will include an analysis of the world military situation, the political and economic situation in the principal nations, and other problems of international affairs as they relate to the Communist conspiracy. Also included—for foreign students at least—would be American history with special emphasis on American foreign and military policy after World War II, since it is of first importance that the leader of the free world be understood and trusted.

(b) Organizing skills: Academy students will be trained in the technique and procedures they should use in com-

bating Communist influence and the Communist organizational weapon. This includes a study of organizing methods and operational techniques suitable for different classes, groups, and environments, keeping in mind these methods should be in accord with the ethics and morality of free men. Because Communists try to divide non-Communists in order to decrease their effectiveness as an opposition force, students will also be taught the techniques of meditation and coalition necessary to get non- and anti-Communists working together.

(c) Schools and teaching skills: The academy is only one school serving a world community and can train no more than a small fraction of the needed leaders. The success of counteraction will depend above all on the ability of graduates to recruit and train large numbers of activists. This means a series of training schools or training programs at community, regional or national level. The graduates should have concrete ideas on how to set up and finance these schools under varying conditions, and they, like the academy faculty, must give inspired instructions. This means the curriculum must stress teaching and speaking skills and a great deal of thought will have to be given to matters such as textbooks, teaching aids including films, minimum libraries, and so forth, to be used by the graduates in their own training programs.

(d) Special skills: Each student may acquire special knowledge and skills in his particular field. For instance, peasants make up a great majority of the population in most of the underdeveloped areas. No group suffers more under communism and the peasantry represents a huge potential source of anti-Communist strength. Under present circumstances, however, most villagers are submerged under the staggering problems of eking out a living and may have no interest in anti-communism per se. False promises of land and the simple fact that the Communists have become the "other party" to which the villagers give their protest vote is making them increasingly susceptible to Communist manipulation. The academy graduate who has a good technical understanding of the peasant's agricultural and public health problems and becomes a devoted village worker is in the best position to carry out counteraction, and special training in these technical subjects would appear to be part of the training for a well-rounded leader of counteraction from these areas.

Again, the Communists have captured labor organizations in many countries on bread and butter issues and because of greater skills in strike leadership, collective bargaining and grievance machinery. Once in, of course, the union treasury is milked for party purposes, the membership is manipulated and the comrades use their labor power to control political parties. This kind of thing can best be fought by trained anti-Communist labor organizers who have superior labor union skills and can beat the Communists on the bread and butter level as well as on ideological issues. Selected foreign students might be trained in these trade union subjects at AFL–CIO schools.

Some of the most promising potential leaders of counteraction may be hesitant at first to attend a school that deals primarily with political subjects. However, many can be induced to come, if they are promised additional training in their profession or business by way of on-the-job training in industry or business or additional study at a university of their choice either before or after completing their Academy program. The Commission should give careful study to subsidized training outside the Academy, particularly in the technical and administrative skills and knowledge so badly needed in the underdeveloped areas. We could perform no greater service to the free world and the underdeveloped countries than to train a leader in these critically needed technical or administrative skills while also turning him into a knowledgeable leader of counteraction. Our great failing with foreign students in the past is that we have made no effort to develop them into articulate anti-Communists or to make them feel that the free world is counting on them and backing them. They have returned home as individuals without a sense of mission and have often been recruited into the Communist party which has appeared to them to be the only group that had a dynamic program and knew where it was going and how to get there. Academy graduates in this country can play an important part in setting up these on-the-job training programs, and seeing to it that these students get to meet our business, labor, and cultural leaders and are made to feel they are important to us and the free world, and that we intend to back them in every way we can.

To develop a high-level leader of counteraction, depending on his previous experience, will take one to several years of instruction, preferably interspersed with practical work. Many key people cannot or will not give this much time. Therefore, shorter courses or a series of courses ranging from a few weeks to several months in length should be set up, in addition to the longer programs. An oil company transferring employees to South America might be willing to send them to the Academy for 1 month. Or an exchange student from a key Asian country who has finished his regular studies might be willing to stay on an extra 3 to 6 months or longer to attend the Academy. However, the major function of the Academy is to turn out high-level leaders of counteraction so the principal emphasis should probably be on the longer programs.

Academy faculty: The great and important task of developing counteraction into a science—outside the conventional fields—will be the job of the faculty under the supervision of the Commission. This will require special knowledge from a number of areas. Included in the faculty should be experts on all aspects of the Communist conspiracy along with historians, sociologists, military experts, political scientists, linguists, and experts on the area and groups within which the graduates will work. Never before has such a group been brought together within a single institution where they could devote their full energies to developing and teaching counteraction. Half formed ideas, discarded as unworkable without trained leadership and organization, could grow into bold dynamic programs under the stimulus of shop talk among these diversified experts and the realization that here at last is the organization that can put these ideas across. In the beginning the faculty will have to teach each other as well as the student body. The instructions must be of a high order, for the students must be instilled with esprit de corps and a sense of mission.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Academy graduates will have no strings attached when they return to their native lands or home communities, but as highly trained anti-Communists with a sense of mission and thorough understanding of what has to be done to fight the Communist organizational weapon, it is expected that the graduates from each country will cooperate closely in organizing counteraction, and in fact should be a working nucleus before leaving the Academy. They will be trained to furnish the three indispensable keys to counteraction: skilled leadership, organization and operational know-how. Being representative of the diverse groups and classes of their native land, they will have immediate access to those they will seek to organize.

The principal task of graduates in the United States will be to develop a sense of urgency in our people and a willingness to fight the cold war with the same intensity as a hot war; and then to provide the leadership and organization by which private citizens can make their weight felt in this total power struggle. This means building within each city and town a trained corps of persons well informed on communism and the military-economic-political warfare realities. This can only be done through intensive study programs and training schools at the community and State level.

Once we have these trained people in numbers, a vast array of long- and short-term programs become possible. Without them, very little of lasting importance can be done.

One example may illustrate this central point.

Several years ago the American Bar Association adopted a resolution to the effect our high school students should be taught the facts about the Communist conspiracy and the mortal danger facing their country. It was then discovered there were no teachers qualified in this subject and no textbooks or any center the teachers could turn to for help. The lawyers themselves could give little assistance and a worthy project launched with much fanfare fell flat on its face. Such a project would be a natural for academy graduates and their trainees.

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The idea of private citizens participating in the cold war on a large scale requires a few brief illustrations.

The Soviets can commit the most brutal crimes against humanity and suffer only minor, short-term propaganda reverses. Yet, if we so much as stub our toe, the roof falls in. Following the crushing of the Hungarian revolution, a number of intellectual, student, and worker leaders were imprisoned and the arrests are still continuing. With calloused brutality the Soviets from time to time announce the execution of certain of these captives. Those familiar with sadistic AVO techniques can imagine the fate of the others. These freedom fighters are the most heroic, selfless allies freedom has ever had. There is reason to believe the Soviets might release many, if we made them pay a high enough price for their continued imprisonment and torture. Yet there has been no concerted effort along these lines to our everlasting shame. Every execution should be an occasion for cold fury among our citizens and free people everywhere. The continued retention of these free-world martyrs should result in massive demonstrations and pressures of every type against the Soviets. Academy graduates and their trainees working in civic organizations, labor unions, churches, and universities, could organize this protest not only in the United States but throughout the free world.

Russia and Red China are flooding India and other Asian nations with books and magazines promoting the Communist line. Sold at less than cost and tailored to every group and nationality—even including illustrated nursery books showing the friendly Russian bear saving little Red Ridinghood from the United States wolf—these books are making a considerable impression. Sometimes this is about the only reading material available to book hungry intellectuals. The Communist organizational weapon works overtime distributing this material, obtaining favorable reviews for Soviet books, plastering billboards with ads and pressuring bookshops and newsstands into favored displays.

Our great civic organizations through the leadership and prodding of academy graduates can directly involve themselves in a meaningful way in this crucial battle for Asian minds and loyalties. For example, hundred volume sets of the western classics interspersed with such notable anti-Communist books as "The New Class," "Darkness at Noon," "The Bridge at Andau," "A Century of Conflict," or "Dr. Zhivago" could be obtained in paperbound editions for as little as $15 or $20 per set. Our civic organizations could raise the money for printing and shipping thousands of sets to eastern nations where local academy graduates would insure proper distribution.

A trained leader of counteraction can be expected to take the long view of developing situations and to initiate the sustained corrective action now that will decisively influence events many years in the future. With the Soviets going all out to train scientists and engineers to insure their space supremacy and the development of a superior weapons technology, we must respond or concede world dominion to our enemies. The educational challenge of this across-the-board power struggle is perhaps the most important of all. Academy graduates trained to face the unpleasant realities will know what our educational system must produce to insure survival, and can be effective counterweights to those urging a softer education in our secondary schools and universities. Again, acting within a multitude of civic organizations, they can focus the attention and energies of these groups on this vital educational challenge and away from the business or pleasure as usual activities which often dominate present civic thinking. This is anti-communism or counteraction at its best.

Counteraction has drifted so long without trained leaders or adequate organizational forms, it is difficult for some to grasp the very great potential which will gradually come into being as successive classes are graduated from the academy. Slowly at first but surely a broad-based coalition of freemen ranging from anti-Communist Socialists to conservatives will emerge in many key parts of the free world. Led by dedicated, knowledgeable native leaders using new and imaginative techniques they will in time turn the organizational weapon against the Communists.

Today anti-Communist morale throughout the free world is at rock bottom. The Commission and the academy will be shot in the arm. They will become a symbol that at long last Uncle Sam is going to fight the cold war with both hands.

CONCLUSION

At this time, no one can be definitive or dogmatic as to precise details of the academy program. We are dealing with a new area where we of the free world have just begun to explore the outer fringes. We are seeking to develop an awareness of the problems facing the free world in meeting the Communists on a broad front, where they have been operating virtually unchallenged for half a century. It will not be easy to overcome so great a timelag, but as freemen we can never admit that it cannot be overcome.

We must not continue to stand by in hopeless confusion, in awe of a monster which in 50 years has devoured half the world. It is still not too late to meet the challenge. But time is running out faster than we dare think.

We can no longer afford the luxury of attempting at our leisure to perfect our program. We must proceed at once to gather what experts we can to set into immediate operation the two great phases of this legislation, development of counteraction, and intensive training. Our available experts must work as an emergency team, teaching each other their skills and knowledge so that each may become as quickly as possible the type of expert necessary to work out the many complexities of the program. All efforts must be made to set this phase of the legislation into operation as soon as possible. The training program will aid in the development of the science of counteraction. The development of counteraction will aid the training program. Neither phase can wait for the perfection of the other.

We are not dealing with a static situation, but with a constantly growing and changing problem. The program must be kept flexible, constantly expanding, constantly changing to meet new challenges in the world situation.

We cannot expect perfection in our program. We can expect the maximum effort by all concerned. This program promises no miracles, no easy and secure path to freedom. It offers a lifetime of sacrifice and toil to many who embrace it; for many, great danger, and for some, death.

For communism, with the lead time of half a century, it is already high noon. For us, it is the choice between continued darkness or early dawn. Let us choose the dawn and choose it now. The choice may not be ours again.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 2, 1959

Mr. HERLONG introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Un-American Activities

A BILL

To create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Freedom Commission Act".

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress of the United States makes the following findings:

(1) The Soviet Union and Communist China are wag-

1 ing a total political war against the United States and
2 against the peoples and governments of all other nations of
3 the free world.

4 (2) Unlike the free world, the Soviet Union has sys-
5 tematically prepared for this total political war over several
6 decades. Drawing on the experience of previous conquerors
7 and upon their own elaborate studies and extensive pragmatic
8 tests, the Soviet leaders have developed their conspiratorial
9 version of political warfare into a highly effective operational
10 science. Recognizing that political warfare is a difficult
11 science making unusual demands on its practitioners, the
12 Soviet Union and Communist China have established an
13 elaborate network of training schools, within and without the
14 free world, in which have been trained large numbers of
15 highly skilled activists. These activists continue to receive
16 intensive continuous training throughout their party careers.

17 (3) In this total political war the Soviets permit no
18 neutrals. Every citizen, every economic, cultural, religious,
19 or ethnic group is a target and is under some form of direct
20 or indirect Communist attack. The battleground is every-
21 where, and every citizen, knowingly or unknowingly,
22 through action or inaction, is involved in this continuous
23 struggle.

24 (4) Since the end of World War II, the Soviets, tak-
25 ing full advantage of their better preparation and often supe-

1 rior organizational and operational know-how, have inflicted
2 a series of political warfare defeats on the free world. The
3 total sum of these defeats is nothing less than a disaster
4 for the United States and the free world and the continua-
5 tion of this political war by the Soviets confronts the United
6 States with a grave, present, and continuing danger to its
7 national survival.

8 (5) In order to defeat the Soviet political warfare
9 offensive and to preserve the integrity and independence of
10 the nations of the free world, it is imperative—

11 (A) that the knowledge and understanding of all
12 the peoples of the free world concerning the true nature
13 of the international Communist conspiracy be increased
14 as rapidly as is practicable;

15 (B) that private citizens not only understand the
16 true nature of the international Communist conspiracy,
17 but that they also know how they can participate, and
18 do participate, in this continuous struggle in an effective,
19 sustained, and systematic manner;

20 (C) that Government personnel engaged in the cold
21 war increase their knowledge of the international Com-
22 munist conspiracy, develop a high espirit de corps and
23 sense of mission and a high degree of operational know-
24 how in counteracting the international Communist
25 conspiracy.

1 (b) It is the intent and purpose of the Congress that
2 the authority and powers granted in this Act be fully utilized
3 by the hereinafter created Commission to achieve the objec-
4 tives set forth in the preceding subsection (a) (5) of this
5 section. It is the further intent and purpose of the Congress
6 that the authority, powers, and functions of the Commission
7 and the Academy as hereinafter set forth are to be broadly
8 construed.

9 DEFINITIONS

10 SEC. 3. When used in this chapter—
11 (1) The term "Commission" means the Freedom Com-
12 mission;
13 (2) The term "Academy" means the Freedom Acad-
14 emy; and
15 (3) The term "joint committee" means the Joint Con-
16 gressional Freedom Committee.

17 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM COMMISSION; COMPOSI-
18 TION; CHAIRMAN AND ACTING CHAIRMAN; QUORUM;
19 OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN; SEAL

20 SEC. 4. There is established in the executive branch
21 of the Government an independent agency to be known as
22 the Freedom Commission which shall be composed of six
23 members and a Chairman, each of whom shall be a citizen
24 of the United States. The Chairman may from time to
25 time designate any other member of the Commission as

1 Acting Chairman to act in the place and stead of the Chair-
2 man during his absence. The Chairman (or the Acting
3 Chairman in the absence of the Chairman) shall preside at
4 all meetings of the Commission and a quorum for the trans-
5 action of business shall consist of at least four members
6 present. Each member of the Commission, including the
7 Chairman, shall have equal responsibility and authority in
8 all decisions and actions of the Commission, shall have full
9 access to all information relating to the performance of his
10 duties or responsibilities, and shall have one vote. Action
11 of the Commission shall be determined by a majority vote
12 of the members present. The Chairman (or Acting Chair-
13 man in the absence of the Chairman) shall be the official
14 spokesman of the Commission in its relations with the Con-
15 gress, Government agencies, persons, or the public, and,
16 on behalf of the Commission, shall see to the faithful execu-
17 tion of the policies and decisions of the Commission, and
18 shall report thereon to the Commission from time to time
19 or as the Commission may direct. The Commission shall
20 have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

21 MEMBERS; APPOINTMENTS; TERMS; COMPENSATION;
22 EXTRANEOUS BUSINESS

23 SEC. 5. (a) Members of the Commission and the Chair-
24 man shall be appointed by the President, by and with the
25 advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than four

1 members, including the Chairman, may be members of any
2 one political party. In submitting any nomination to the
3 Senate, the President shall set forth the experience and quali-
4 fications of the nominee. The term of each member of the
5 Commission, other than the Chairman, shall be six years,
6 except that (1) the terms of office of the members first tak-
7 ing office shall expire as designated by the President at the
8 time of the appointment, two at the end of two years, two at
9 the end of four years, and two at the end of six years; and
10 (2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior
11 to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was
12 appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such
13 term. The Chairman shall serve during the pleasure of the
14 President. Any member of the Commission may be removed
15 by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or mal-
16 feasance in office. Each member, except the Chairman,
17 shall receive compensation at the rate of $20,000 per annum;
18 and the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of
19 $20,500 per annum.
20 (b) No member of the Commission shall engage in any
21 business, vocation, or employment other than that of serving
22 as a member of the Commission.

1 AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH THE FREEDOM ACADEMY;
2 FUNCTIONS

3 SEC. 6. The Commission is authorized and empowered
4 to establish under its supervision and control an advanced
5 training and development center to be known as the Freedom
6 Academy. The Academy shall be located at such place or
7 places within the United States as the Commission shall
8 determine. The principal functions of the Academy shall
9 be—

10 (1) the development of systematic knowledge
11 about the international Communist conspiracy;

12 (2) the development of counteraction to the inter-
13 national Communist conspiracy into an operational
14 science that befits and bespeaks the methods and values
15 of freemen, and to achieve this purpose the entire area
16 of counteraction is to be thoroughly explored and studied
17 with emphasis on the methods and means that may best
18 be employed by private citizens and nongovernmental
19 organizations and the methods and means available to
20 Government agencies other than the methods and means
21 already being used;

22 (3) the education and training of private citizens

1 concerning all aspects of the international Communist
2 conspiracy and in the science of counteraction to that
3 conspiracy;
4 (4) the education and training of persons in Gov-
5 ernment service concerning all aspects of the interna-
6 tional Communist conspiracy and in the science of
7 counteraction to that conspiracy to the end that they can
8 be more useful to their Government in defeating the
9 international Communist conspiracy.

10 ACADEMY STUDENTS; SELECTION; GRANTS AND EXPENSES;
11 ADMISSION AS NONIMMIGRANT VISITORS; DEPORTA-
12 TION

13 SEC. 7. (a) Academy students shall be selected, insofar
14 as is practicable and in the public interest, from a cross
15 section of the diverse groups, within and without the United
16 States, in which the total political war is being fought.
17 Before accepting any student for training who is an officer
18 or employee of a Government agency, the Commission shall
19 first obtain the concurrence of that agency. Persons in
20 Government service coming within the provisions of the
21 Government Employees Training Act may be trained at the
22 Academy pursuant to the provisions of said Act. All other
23 agencies and departments of Government are authorized to
24 aid and assist the Commission in the selection of students.

1 (b) The Commission is authorized to make grants to
2 students and to pay expenses incident to training and study
3 under this chapter. This authorization shall include au-
4 thority to pay travel expenses to and from the Academy
5 or other authorized place of training under this chapter, and
6 authority to give financial assistance to the dependents of
7 students during the time they are undergoing training au-
8 thorized under this Act. Foreign students selected for train-
9 ing under this Act shall be admitted as nonimmigrants under
10 section 1101(a)(15) of title 8, United States Code, for
11 such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed
12 by regulations promulgated by the Commission, the Sec-
13 retary of State, and the Attorney General. A person ad-
14 mitted under this section who fails to maintain the status
15 under which he was admitted, or who fails to depart from
16 the United States at the expiration of the time for which
17 he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political
18 nature detrimental to the interest of the United States, or
19 in activities in conflict with the security of the United States,
20 shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken
21 into custody and promptly deported pursuant to sections
22 1251–1253 of title 8, United States Code. Deportation
23 proceedings under this section shall be summary and findings

1 of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be con-
2 clusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of
3 deportation under section 1254 of such title 8.

4 NON-ACADEMY TRAINING OF ACADEMY STUDENTS

5 SEC. 8. The Commission is authorized to provide stu-
6 dents selected for training at the Academy (either before,
7 after, or during Academy training) with such additional edu-
8 cation and training at colleges, universities, or technical
9 schools other than the Academy, or with such on-the-job
10 training in industry and business as the Commission shall
11 determine to be in the public interest.

12 AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION CENTER

13 SEC. 9. The Commission is authorized to establish an
14 information center at such place or places within the United
15 States as the Commission may determine. The principal
16 function of the information center shall be to disseminate
17 with or without charge information and materials which will
18 assist persons and organizations to increase their under-
19 standing of the true nature of the international Communist
20 conspiracy and the ways and means of defeating that con-
21 spiracy. In carrying out this function, the Commission is
22 authorized to prepare, make, and publish textbooks and other
23 materials, including training films, suitable for high school,
24 college, and community level instruction. The Commission
25 is authorized to disseminate such information and materials

1 to such persons and organizations as may be in the public
2 interest on such terms and conditions as the Commission
3 shall determine.

4 RESTRICTIONS ON DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

5 SEC. 10. Nothing in this chapter shall authorize the dis-
6 closure of any information or knowledge in any case in which
7 such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the
8 United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the
9 United States.

10 SECURITY CHECK OF PERSONNEL

11 SEC. 11. (a) Except as authorized by the Commission
12 upon a determination by the Commission that such action is
13 clearly consistent with the national interest, no individual
14 shall be employed by the Commission until such individual
15 has been investigated by the Civil Service Commission to
16 determine whether the said individual is a good security risk
17 and a report thereof has been made to the Freedom
18 Commission.

19 (b) In addition to the foregoing provisions, the Com-
20 mission may request that any individual employed by the
21 Commission, or under consideration for employment by the
22 Commission, be investigated by the Federal Bureau of In-
23 vestigation to determine whether the said individual is a good
24 security risk.

1 GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

2 SEC. 12. In addition to the authority already granted,
3 the Commission is authorized and empowered—

4 (1) to establish such temporary or permanent
5 boards and committees as the Commission may from
6 time to time deem necessary for the purposes of this
7 Act;

8 (2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such
9 personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions
10 of the Commission. Such personnel shall be appointed
11 in accordance with the civil service laws and their com-
12 pensation fixed in accordance with the Classification
13 Act of 1949, as amended, except that, to the extent the
14 Commission deems such action necessary to the dis-
15 charge of its responsibilities, personnel may be employed
16 and their compensation fixed without regard to such
17 laws: *Provided, however,* That no personnel (except
18 such personnel whose compensation is fixed by law, and
19 specially qualified professional personnel up to a limit
20 of $19,000) whose position would be subject to the
21 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, if such Act were
22 applicable to such position, shall be paid a salary at a
23 rate in excess of the rate payable under such Act for
24 positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility. The
25 Commission shall make adequate provision for admin-

1 istrative review of any determination to dismiss any
2 employee;
3 (3) to conduct such research, studies and surveys as
4 necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;
5 (4) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend
6 such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry
7 out the purposes of this Act;
8 (5) to make such expenditures as may be necessary
9 for administering and carrying out the provisions of this
10 Act;
11 (6) to utilize, with the approval of the President,
12 the services, facilities, and personnel of other Govern-
13 ment agencies. Whenever the Commission shall use the
14 services, facilities, or personnel of any Government
15 agency for activities under the authority of this Act, the
16 Commission shall pay for such performance out of funds
17 available to the Commission under this Act, either in
18 advance, by reimbursement, or by direct transfer;
19 (7) to utilize or employ on a full- or part-time basis,
20 with the consent of the organization or governmental
21 body concerned, the services of personnel of any State
22 or local government or private organization to perform
23 such functions on its behalf as may appear desirable to
24 carry out the purposes of this Act, without said person-
25 nel severing their connection with the furnishing organ-

1 ization or governmental body; and further to utilize per-
2 sonnel of a foreign government in the same manner and
3 under the same circumstances with the approval of the
4 Secretary of State;

5 (8) to acquire by purchase, lease, loan, or gift, and
6 to hold and dispose of by sale, lease, or loan, real and
7 personal property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting
8 from, the exercise of authority granted by this Act;

9 (9) to receive and use funds donated by others, if
10 such funds are donated without restrictions other than
11 that they be used in furtherance of one or more of the
12 purposes of this Act;

13 (10) to accept and utilize the services of vol-
14 untary and uncompensated personnel and to provide
15 transportation and subsistence as authorized by section
16 73b–2 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving
17 without compensation;

18 (11) to utilize the services of persons on a tempo-
19 rary basis and to pay their actual and necessary travel
20 expenses and subsistence and in addition compensation
21 at a rate not to exceed $50 per day for each day spent
22 in the work of the Commission.

23 GENERAL MANAGER; APPOINTMENT; COMPENSATION

24 SEC. 13. The Commission is authorized to establish
25 within the Commission a General Manager, who shall dis-

1 charge such of the administrative and executive functions of
2 the Commission as the Commission may direct. The Gen-
3 eral Manager shall be appointed by the Commission, shall
4 serve at the pleasure of the Commission, shall be removable
5 by the Commission, and shall receive compensation at a rate
6 determined by the Commission, but not in excess of $18,000
7 per annum.

8 ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL FREEDOM
9 COMMITTEE; MEMBERSHIP

10 SEC. 14. There is established the Joint Congressional
11 Freedom Committee hereinafter referred to as the "joint com-
12 mittee" to be composed of seven Members of the Senate to
13 be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Mem-
14 bers of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the
15 Speaker of the House of Representatives. In each instance
16 not more than four Members shall be the members of the
17 same political party.

18 AUTHORITY AND DUTY OF JOINT COMMITTEE

19 SEC. 15. The joint committee shall make continued
20 studies of the activities of the Commission and of problems
21 relating to the development of counteraction to the inter-
22 national Communist conspiracy. During the first sixty days
23 of each session of the Congress the joint committee shall
24 conduct hearings in either open or executive session for the
25 purposes of receiving information concerning the develop-

1 ment and state of counteraction. The Commission shall keep
2 the joint committee fully and currently informed with re-
3 spect to all of the Commission's activities. All bills, reso-
4 lutions, and other matters in the Senate or House of
5 Representatives relating primarily to the Commission shall
6 be referred to the joint committee. The members of the
7 joint committee who are Members of the Senate shall from
8 time to time report to the Senate and the members of the
9 joint committee who are Members of the House of Repre-
10 sentatives shall from time to time report to the House, by
11 bill or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to mat-
12 ters within the jurisdiction of their respective Houses which
13 are referred to the joint committee, or otherwise within the
14 jurisdiction of the joint committee.

15 CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF JOINT COMMITTEE;
16 VACANCIES IN MEMBERSHIP

17 SEC. 16. Vacancies in the membership of the joint com-
18 mittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members
19 to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be
20 filled in the same manner as in the case of the original se-
21 lection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a
22 vice chairman from among its members at the beginning of
23 each Congress. The vice chairman shall act in the place
24 and stead of the chairman in the absence of the chairman.
25 The chairmanship shall alternate between the Senate and the

1 House of Representatives with each Congress, and the chair-
2 man shall be selected by the members from that House
3 entitled to the chairmanship. The vice chairman shall be
4 chosen from the House other than that of the chairman by
5 the members from that House.

6 POWERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE

7 SEC. 17. In carrying out its duties under this chapter,
8 the joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee
9 thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings or investigations,
10 to sit and act at such places and times, to require by sub-
11 pena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the
12 production of such books, papers, and documents, to admin-
13 ister such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such
14 printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it
15 deems advisable. The joint committee may make such rules
16 respecting its organization and procedures as it deems neces-
17 sary: *Provided, however,* That no measure or recommenda-
18 tion shall be reported from the joint committee or by any
19 member designated by him or by the joint committee, and
20 may be served by such person or persons as may be desig-
21 nated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the
22 joint committee or any member thereof may administer oaths
23 to witnesses. The joint committee may use a committee
24 seal. The provisions of sections 192–194 of title 2, United
25 States Code, shall apply in case of any failure of any wit-

1 ness to comply with a subpena or to testify when summoned
2 under authority of this section. The expenses of the joint
3 committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
4 Senate from funds appropriated for the joint committee upon
5 vouchers approved by the chairman. The cost of steno-
6 graphic services to report public hearings shall not be in
7 excess of the amounts prescribed by law for reporting the
8 hearings of standing committees of the Senate. The cost of
9 stenographic services to report executive hearings shall be
10 fixed at an equitable rate by the joint committee. Mem-
11 bers of the joint commitee, and its employees and consult-
12 ants, while traveling on official business for the joint com-
13 mittee, may receive either the per diem allowance authorized
14 to be paid to Members of Congress or its employees, or their
15 actual and necessary expenses provided an itemized state-
16 ment of such expenses is attached to the voucher.

17 STAFF AND ASSISTANCE; UTILIZATION OF FEDERAL
18 DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES; ARMED PROTECTION

19 SEC. 18. The joint committee is empowered to appoint
20 and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and
21 staff employees as it deems necessary and advisable. The
22 joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, informa-
23 tion, facilities, and personnel of the departments and
24 establishments of the Government.

1 CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION BY JOINT COMMITTEE

2 SEC. 19. The joint committee may classify information
3 originating within the committee in accordance with stand-
4 ards used generally by the executive branch for classifying
5 restricted data or defense information.

6 RECORDS OF JOINT COMMITTEE

7 SEC. 20. The joint committee shall keep a complete
8 record of all committee actions, including a record of the
9 votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.
10 All committee records, data, charts, and files shall be the
11 property of the joint committee and shall be kept in the
12 offices of the joint committee or other places as the joint
13 committee may direct under such security safeguards as the
14 joint committee shall determine in the interest of the com-
15 mon defense and security.

16 APPROPRIATIONS

17 SEC. 21. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of
18 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so
19 much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of
20 this Act.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

A BILL

To create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war.

By Mr. HERLONG

FEBRUARY 2, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Un-American Activities

FOR A POLITICAL WEST POINT

Dorothy the Librarian

Dr. Dorothy Dodd, state librarian, has urged all public libraries in Florida to withdraw from circulation the following books: Uncle Wiggly, Tom Swift, Tarzan, the Bobbsey Twins, the Wizard of Oz, Horatio Alger, the Campfire Girls, the Hardy Boys, and others of the ilk. Dr. Dodd says these books are "poorly written, untrue to life, sensational, foolishly sentimental and consequently unwholesome for the children in your community."

Most Florida librarians, we are sorry to hear, seem ready to follow Dr. Dodd's recommendation. But children, nostalgic parents, editors and the vocal public have been having a field day of protest. Even Governor LeRoy Collins, who does not take a stand on every issue of the day, came out four-square in favor of freedom of choice for young readers, especially Alger readers. A grocery clerk as a boy, the governor declared, "I kind of grew up on Horatio Alger, and I hate to see him put out of business."

We have no wish to defend the literary quality of these attic classics; but Dr. Dodd's reasons for removing them are so tiresome and spurious that we must line up with the governor. They stem from that recurrent fad for teaching kids to "adapt to reality" by shunning fantasy. The same fad produced that wave of "here and now" children's books in which nothing happens except what happens every day, from alarm clock to applesauce (so why read?). The fad reached some kind of climax when Dr. Brock Chisholm, the eminent Canadian psychiatrist, declared that in the atomic age it is wrong to teach children to believe in Santa Claus on the ground that they will refuse to "think realistically" when they grow up.

As W. H. Auden put it, "I find such people . . . so unsympathetic and peculiar that I do not know how to argue with them." But let's state one argument just for the record. "Untrue to life" is the worst possible excuse for withholding a book from children. They know a lot more about what's true and untrue than parents do. Myth is truth, sentiment is truth, sensationalism is truth, giants, witches, magic carpets, cowardly lions, and the inventions of Tom Swift are all true and necessary parts of a healthy imaginative life. Adults who have lost touch with these truths are poorer for it. Let them not impose their prudish poverty on the next generation.

There slipped quietly into the congressional hopper last week a bill which deserves long, loud and public debate. We hope it survives this debate and in some form becomes law. Its sponsors, Representatives Herlong of Florida and Judd of Minnesota, are trying to close a gap—larger than any missile gap—in the range of weapons with which we are fighting the cold war.

The gap lies between our military preparedness at one end and our conventional diplomacy at the other. On this wide and surging central front we presently deploy a few smidgens of propaganda, economic aid and covert intelligence activities. To the Communists, on the other hand, this is the most important front of all. Throughout it, and in depth, they deploy all those techniques of political warfare, both overt and covert, which are the day-and-night work of the world's Communist parties and which were known to Lenin, their inventor, as "the organizational weapon."

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This weapon, with and without the help of military threats, is chiefly responsible for all the gains the Communists have made since World War II. It becomes more potent with their rising capacity for economic, technical and cultural exports. Neither the Red army nor straight Marxist propaganda, with all their power, could alone have created student riots in Venezuela, frustrated the parliamentary system of Italy, won an election in the most literate state in India (Kerala), retained key footholds in the British and American labor movements, ridden the street whirlwinds of Baghdad to the edge of power, dazzled the opening mind of Africa, or poisoned strategic corners of press and university opinion from Paris to Tokyo. These are *organizational* successes, the fruit of long and rigorous training of dedicated individuals in a conspiratorial technique.

Lies and terror, as well as bribery and argument, are parts of this technique. But that is not the reason the free world has failed to counter it. Apathy and ignorance are the reasons. Given the will, the Communist political war can be countered by open and ethical methods which will uphold the values as well as the institutions of freedom.

The Herlong-Judd bill attempts to focus and organize this potential counteraction. It sets up what is tentatively called a Freedom Academy but what is really a West Point of political war. To selected candidates from the U.S. and all free countries, it would offer intensive courses in Communist political techniques and how to reverse or resist them. A graduate—whether American oil man, Indian peasant leader, African nationalist, Mexican labor boss, Japanese mayor or Indonesian bookseller—would be thus better equipped to meet the Communists, technique for technique and argument for argument, on his home ground. It sounds like a tall order. It is. The Soviets have scores of academies for training Communists in this operational science. They are way ahead of us. But the makings of a counter-science exist.

Among the first on our academy's faculty, for example, could be some U.S. and British labor leaders, who, since Marx and Lenin made unions a prime Communist target area, are veterans of many years of front-line Communist-fighting. In a recent *New Leader*, John Herling describes Mikoyan's recent lunch with Walter Reuther, James Carey and other U.S. unioneers and quotes the irritated Soviet deputy as saying: "The American trade union leaders are more antagonistic toward the Soviet Union than were the American capitalists whom I have met." To which Reuther replied that they understand the Communists better.

A similar sophistication is not beyond our grasp in other target institutions which need defending. A national academy would at least be cheaper and quicker than the very dear school kept by experience.

The Herlong-Judd proposals were not just dreamed up overnight. The gap in our armor has been long evident. The chief spark plugs behind the present bill, four dedicated young citizens of Florida, have been working at their plan since 1952. Besides an academy they propose a commission to act as a source of public intelligence on the political war, and to develop other forms of counteraction, both public and private, which are now neglected.

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It will be objected that "counteraction" is too negative and static a concept for the cause of freedom. But it is surely not a negative act to collect and disseminate what knowledge we have about political infighting. Moreover, while diversity of belief is a hallmark of free man, a closer knowledge of their common enemy is bound to result in wider areas of free agreement and more constructive policies to promote freedom.

The Communist challenge does not confine itself to conventional arenas. As one good textbook puts it (Philip Selznick's *Organizational Weapon*), it tries to make *all* our institutions political and fights not only at the top but "everywhere in the social structure, wherever an increment of power can be squeezed from control of an institution or a portion of it." The big problem in meeting this total challenge is to avoid innocence on the one hand and hysteria on the other. An official academy would be the best guardian of a cool perspective. Thus the debate on the Herlong-Judd bill should certainly not divide the country along partisan or liberal-conservative lines; men of every political color except one can unite behind this proposal. It should be supported by all who take the Communist threat as seriously as the Communists intend it.

FLOATING PERIL, an iceberg more than 300 feet long above the surface, is sighted from plane looking for the *Hedtoft*. This area off Greenland is known to seamen as the place "where the bergs are born."

FIGHTING THE STORM, U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Campbell* lunges into a sea. Waves were running

Justice Silbert

June 19, 1959

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

Thank you for your letter of June 17th and for your thoughtful suggestion of Thomas L. Fawick as a guest on PERSON TO PERSON.

There is only one program scheduled before the end of the season, and we are already committed to guests for that one. Arthur Godfrey will be doing the program next season, and I am, therefore, passing your letter along to him.

Sincerely yours,

Chief Justice Samuel H. Silbert
Court of Common Pleas
County of Cuyahoga
Cleveland 13, Ohio

mc

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA

CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

SAMUEL H. SILBERT
CHIEF JUSTICE

June 17th, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very well acquainted with you and your exceedingly interesting program which I see and hear every Friday on the Person to Person program.

Knowing your program and feeling that I understand the matters that might be of interest to you and your audiences, I thought you'd not mind my offering a nomination (wholly without authority) of a person who should interest you highly.

A friend of Mine, Thomas L. Fawick, of The Fawick Manufacturing Company would, in my opinion, be a terrific personality for one of your programs. He is one of the leading industrialists of our community and has innumerable patents to his credit.

He has risen from the ranks and has worked up to the top in true Horatio Alger fashion. These are great achievements per se, but that is not the big point about him. My big point is this:

Mr. Fawick has an artistic streak in him and is interested in musical instruments. He is particularly interested in the Stradivarius violin and has produced a violin which in beauty and in tone is in my opinion and that of experts of such a character that with sufficient aging it could well rank as a close rival of the great Stradivarius.

In addition thereto Mr. Fawick does not put these violins on the market, but goes about the country seeking young people of ability who are worthy and ambitious and after he's found them he generally either gives them a violin or loans them one so they can continue their careers wholly without cost to themselves

#2

I think a wonderful project and such help to further the arts is well worthy of being called to the public attention.

And now Mr. Fawick has discovered a new gadget which, in the opinion of experts who have examined it - a sound post - if inserted into the Stradivarius actually increases its tone and brings out and accentuates its mellowness and sweetness.

I mention this matter to you because I feel that you might be interested.

Yours most cordially,
Samuel H. Gilbert

SHS/wh.

Silbert Feted on Twin 50th Anniversaries

Chief Justice Samuel H. Silbert of Common Pleas Court is a veteran of 50 years as a lawyer and judge.

He is also a veteran of 50 years of married life, and his friends decided the occasion was too important to let pass unnoticed.

The jurist and his bride of a half-century, Anna, were given a surprise party at the home of a friend, Hyman Weinstein, 2654 Ramsay Road, Beachwood, yesterday afternoon.

The gathering included all 19 judges of Common Pleas Court.

Actually the Silberts' anniversary date is June 29, so the party amounted to a pre-golden wedding celebration. A trifle abashed by the unexpected attention but happy none the less, Judge Silbert declared:

"It's been one continuous honeymoon."

One of the country's outstanding judges in divorce proceedings, Silbert has untied the marital knots of perhaps 50,000 to 60,000 people during his years on the bench.

That's probably more, in his own words, than anyone else in the nation.

But the jurist said he believes he has also reconciled more people bent on divorce than any other man in the United States.

Judge Silbert and his wife, who were married in Steubenville, have no children.

Judge Samuel Silbert Mrs. Anna Silbert

Fifty years an attorney and judge, 50 years a married man. Plain Dealer Staff Photo

Silver, Charles

PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
110 LIVINGSTON STREET
BROOKLYN 1, N.Y.

CHARLES H. SILVER
PRESIDENT

April 24, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to thank you for joining the Sponsors' Committee for the luncheon honoring Dr. Benjamin Fine on Tuesday, May 20th at the Waldorf-Astoria, and to tell you how sorry I am that you were unable to attend the recent cocktail meeting of the Committee. More than 200 reservations were pledged. The enthusiasm shown by those who were there can't help but result in a very successful affair on May 20th.

I am sure I can depend on you and the other Committee members to help us attain a capacity attendance at the luncheon honoring Ben. The enclosed reservation form is for your convenience in making your own reservation early. Please persuade your friends to do likewise. If you can get together a full table of friends, so much the better. I will be delighted to send you additional reservation forms if you need them.

Again many thanks for your cooperation. I will be keeping in close touch with you and all members of the Sponsors' Committee.

Sincerely,

Charles H Silver

Chairman
Sponsors' Committee

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

April 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Silver:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of March 18th. I was absent from the city for about three weeks.

I would be happy to join the Committee to sponsor the luncheon for Dr. Benjamin Fine, at the Waldorf Astoria on the 20th. Unfortunately, it will not be possible for me to attend the luncheon since I will be out of the country at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles H. Silver
President
Board of Education of the
City of New York
110 Livingston Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

mcc

PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
110 LIVINGSTON STREET
BROOKLYN 1, N.Y.

CHARLES H. SILVER
PRESIDENT

March 18, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Benjamin Fine, former Education Editor of the New York Times, and recently appointed Dean of Education at Yeshiva University will be honored at a luncheon on Tuesday, May 20th at The Waldorf-Astoria by many of his New York friends, under the auspices of the Urban League of Greater New York.

This honor is being planned for Ben for the courage and zeal with which he has searched out and reported the facts during his 21 years with the Times. Specifically, the League will bestow an award upon him "for his outstanding reporting of the efforts of the New York school system to cope with the problems of de facto segregation and for the objectivity and honesty of his coverage of the Little Rock and Clinton, Tennessee incidents."

I am asking a representative selection of distinguished citizens to join me on the Sponsors Committee. If you will accept, I am asking the Committee to attend an only meeting on Wednesday, March 26th, at 4:30 P.M. in the Crane Suite (4th floor) of The Waldorf-Astoria; cocktails will be served.

In the interest of time, an immediate reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Silver

Chairman
Sponsors Committee

P.S. There will be no fund raising at the luncheon.

ELSIE SIMMONS
46 GRACE AVENUE, GREAT NECK, NEW YORK

Dear Miss Hoag,

My name won't mean anything to you -- but Mr. Murrow knows me as Mr. Paley's former secretary.

I'm very anxious for the enclosed note to reach him, but I'm afraid that if I address it to him and put it in the mail, it might be lost in the avalanche of letters that must be descending upon him right now.

So would you be good enough to take it into "protective custody" and see that it does reach your wonderful boss? Thank you!

Gratefully,

Elsie Simmons

February 18, 1959

Simons, Dr. Hans -

May 19, 1959

Dr. Hans Simons
The New School for Social Research
66 West 12th Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Hans:

Thanks for your gracious letter of May 8. I really don't know what I shall be doing at the end of the so-called sabbatical, and I think it would be unfair to both of us and, more importantly, to the New School, were I to accept your kind invitation. Please let us wait until the year is over.

Both Janet and I were much refreshed and enlightened by the pleasant evening we had together.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

May 8, 1959

Dear Ed:

Whether Felix Frankfurter said what he thinks he did to President Eisenhower at Columbia University he certainly is pleased with what he remembers. I, on the contrary, am displeased with what I remember to have said to you in connection with the New School.

I wonder whether I succeeded in convincing you that we -- in contradistinction to others pursuing you -- are not after your name and do not want to exploit you while you want to have your year of rest and reconsideration. What we are asking you is to permit us now to elect you to the Board of Trustees without making any public use of it. Your membership would go on public record only when you are ready to become active and agree to such an announcement.

The idea behind this serious and solemn proposal is to make sure that we shall be able to get you after your return to whatever may be in store for you come July 1, 1960. We know only too well that once you reappear in New York in whatever capacity you will be pursued even worse than is now the case.

I am very confident that your tentative acceptance now of a possible future commitment -- which you can cancel any time without the slightest embarrassment to you or anybody else -- will help you later to become active in connection with the New School. Even more will it help us to look forward to the future with additional confidence and anticipation.

Last but not least, I would love to leave this arrangement as my bequest to the New School. I could not think of a better one.

With many thanks for a charming and inspiring evening, and best regards,

Cordially,

Hans

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Simons, Hans

July 9, 1958

Dr. Hans Simons
The New School for Social Research
66 West Twelfth Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Simons:

Thank you very much for your letter to Mr. Murrow of July 8, which I am acknowledging because, as you know, he is away on vacation at present.

I will put your kind letter before him as soon as he returns.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

July 8, 1958

Dear Ed:

I am glad to think that you are not now slaving in this muggy town but away for a rest and visits with relatives. After this long winter you certainly need such a break. Knowing your killing schedule I was especially grateful that you accepted our invitation at the end of the season and that you gave us such a helpful hand at a very crucial moment.

You did extremely well not only in terms of what you told the audience but also regarding the lasting impression which you left with them, and which in many instances resulted in sizeable contributions to our ever needy fund. That in addition you generously refused to accept the honorarium though it was available adds to the credit entry that you are already enjoying on the books of the New School and I am sure on the books of Heaven. It must long hence have reached the point where it not only guarantees you your own bliss in eternity but allows others to draw on the accumulated surplus. It must have flown from your "opera supererogationis" into the "thesaurus ecclesiae" -- whatever the church may be.

In the name of all those who stand to benefit from your good deeds here or elsewhere, and for myself as one of them I thank you again most warmly.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Simon, Chas.

CHARLES SIMON
3D FLOOR
60 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

DECEMBER 7, 1959

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR MR. MURROW:

THIS BOOK IS SENT WITH THE SINCERE HOPE THAT YOU WILL HAVE TIME TO GIVE IT THE CONSIDERATION I BELIEVE IT DESERVES.

SINCERELY,

Charles Simon

CS:JT
ATTACH.

Simon, Charles

January 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Simon:

Thank you for your letter of January 6th enclosing a copy of Dr. Livingston's Address and the copy of the Rockefeller Report.

I have not yet had an opportunity to study Dr. Livingston's Address, but hope to do so shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Simon
60 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

mcc

CHARLES SIMON

JANUARY 6, 1959

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR SIR:

THE ENCLOSED DISTURBING SPEECH WAS DELIVERED IN OCTOBER BEFORE THE TRUST DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK STATE BANKERS ASSOCIATION IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. SINCE I HAVE NOT THE SOURCE MATERIAL TO SUBSTANTIATE DR. LIVINGSTON'S ADDRESS, I CAN ONLY FORWARD IT WITH THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT FOR YOUR PERUSAL.

I TRUST YOU WILL GIVE IT GRAVE CONSIDERATION.

SINCERELY,

Charles Simon

CHARLES SIMON
60 WALL STREET - 3D FLOOR
NEW YORK 5, NEW YORK

CS:JT
ENCLOSURES

By J. Sterling Livingston
Professor of Business Administration
Harvard University

THE SHOWDOWN WITH COMMUNISM--
WHEN AND HOW WILL IT TAKE PLACE?

The showdown with Communism is not inevitable. It is possible that the world will roll from the brink of one war to another without ever rolling over the brink. It is possible that this arms race--unlike any other in history--will not end in war, and that we will continue to develop more and more fantastic weapons but will never use them. It is possible that we are engaged in a perpetual struggle for survival that will continue without a showdown until both we and the Communists have exhausted our resources. In this unpredictable world, all <u>these</u> things are possible--but they are not probable. An eventual showdown with Communism is likely to occur. The critical question, therefore, is "when and how will it take place?"

Last fall Nikita Khrushchev stated that the Communists didn't need a war because they expected to win the struggle with capitalism by peaceful competition. "The threat to the United States," he said, "is not the ICBM, but in the field of peaceful production," and he added, "We declare war on the United States in the peaceful field of trade." Our State Department subsequently released a study in which it concluded that the Soviet economic offensive was indeed the "greatest challenge of all"--greater even than the threat of war. For that reason we should take a closer look at this aspect of the Communist challenge.

The Communist <u>economic</u> offensive has grown in intensity and has typically used three major tactical techniques. First, the Soviets have granted large credits to underdeveloped countries at low interest rates, which are to be paid in the surplus goods of the borrowing countries. Second, they have engaged in the pre-emptive purchase of commodities to obtain the cooperation of an underdeveloped country or to prevent it from obtaining the dollars or pounds needed to trade with the West; and third, they have dumped commodities on the world market at deeply cut prices for the purpose either of capturing those markets or of disrupting trade with the free world. All three of these tactics were used by the Soviets in their campaign to maneuver the Egyptian economy away from its ties with the West and to make it dependent on the

COMMUNIST BLOC. AFTER GRANTING EGYPT SUBSTANTIAL CREDITS, THE SOVIET BLOC BEGAN LATE IN 1955 TO BUY EGYPTIAN COTTON, AND EVENTUALLY BID THE PRICE SO HIGH THAT EGYPTIAN COTTON WAS PRICED OUT OF WESTERN MARKETS. THE SOVIETS CONTINUED TO BID THE PRICE UP WHENEVER IT SHOWED SIGNS OF WEAKNESS. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY RESOLD SOME OF THEIR HIGH PRICED COTTON IN WESTERN MARKETS AT DEEPLY CUT PRICES. THE SOVIETS THUS WERE ABLE TO PREVENT EGYPT FROM OBTAINING WESTERN DOLLAR OR STERLING CREDITS WITH WHICH TO TRADE WITH THE WEST, AND SO MADE EGYPT INCREASINGLY DEPENDENT ON THE SOVIET BLOC. SIMILAR TACTICS WERE EMPLOYED IN THE CASE OF BURMA AND ITS RICE.

LAST YEAR, RUSSIA UPSET THE WORLD ALUMINUM MARKET BY SELLING ALUMINUM IN GREAT BRITAIN AT TWO CENTS UNDER THE PREVAILING WORLD PRICE. THE RUSSIANS WERE THUS ABLE TO CAPTURE A PORTION OF THE BRITISH MARKET FROM THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA AND TO CAUSE THE TEMPORARY DISRUPTION OF THE WORLD ALUMINUM MARKET. LARGE SOVIET EXPORTS OF TIN SIMILARLY HAVE DISRUPTED THE INTERNATIONAL TIN MARKET, BANKRUPTED THE TIN STABILIZATION AGENCY IN LONDON, AND UPSET THE ECONOMIES OF SUCH TIN-PRODUCING COUNTRIES AS BOLIVIA, MALAY, INDONESIA, AND THAILAND. "ECONOMIC AGGRESSION BY RUSSIA," AS CHARGED BY THE BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WAS "DESIGNED TO BRING ABOUT THE COLLAPSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TIN MARKET" AND HAS RESULTED IN WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT FOLLOWING THE CLOSING OF MINES IN SOME OF THE TIN-PRODUCING COUNTRIES. THESE SOVIET MOVES SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN DESIGNED BOTH TO CAPTURE A PORTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TIN MARKET AND TO CREATE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY, WHICH THE COMMUNISTS HOPE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IN ORDER TO GAIN CONTROL OF THESE COUNTRIES.

SIMILAR TACTICS HAVE BEEN USED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO CAPTURE ASIAN TEXTILE MARKETS. IT IS REPORTED THAT AS A RESULT OF DEEP PRICE CUTS AND BARTER ARRANGEMENTS, THE CHINESE HAVE CAPTURED ALMOST FIFTY PER CENT OF INDIA'S TEXTILE MARKETS DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS, THUS SERIOUSLY IMPAIRING INDIA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE MOUNTING COMMUNIST ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE PRESENTS A SERIOUS CHALLENGE TO THE FREE WORLD. THERE IS, HOWEVER, LITTLE REASON TO

CONCLUDE THAT IT WILL BE A DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN COMMUNISM AND CAPITALISM, PROVIDED WE TAKE AGGRESSIVE ACTION TO COUNTER THE COMMUNIST MOVES. MUCH OF THE SUCCESS OF THE COMMUNIST ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BECAUSE THE WESTERN NATIONS HAVE FAILED TO ORGANIZE TO MEET THIS OFFENSIVE. THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS DID NOT HAVE EFFECTIVE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT THE DUMPING OF COMMODITIES BY THE COMMUNISTS, AND FOR THAT REASON THE MARKETS OF THE FREE WORLD WERE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO SOVIET AND CHINESE EXPORTS. BUT WHEN THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, WHICH SUPPLIES EIGHTY PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S ALUMINUM NEEDS, ASKED THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE TO IMPOSE ANTIDUMPING DUTIES AGAINST SOVIET ALUMINUM, THE RUSSIANS QUICKLY AGREED TO RESTRICT THEIR EXPORTS OF ALUMINUM TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS, OR ABOUT FIVE PER CENT OF BRITISH IMPORTS, RATHER THAN RISK COMPLETE CURTAILMENT BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. THE RUSSIANS CLEARLY DID NOT WISH TO FORCE A SHOWDOWN, BECAUSE THEY REALIZED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COULD COMPLETELY FORCE THEM OUT OF THAT COUNTRY'S MARKETS. ALTHOUGH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS BY THE BRITISH HAVE NOT STABILIZED THE INTERNATIONAL TIN MARKET, CONCERTED IMPORT CONTROLS BY ALL WESTERN NATIONS COULD EFFECTIVELY BLOCK THE FURTHER DUMPING OF TIN BY THE CHINESE AND THE RUSSIANS. INDEED, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT THE SOVIETS WILL VOLUNTARILY AGREE TO RESTRICT TIN EXPORTS IN ORDER TO AVOID CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL RESTRICTION OF SOVIET TRADE.

THE COMMUNIST ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE NEED NOT AND WILL NOT BE DECISIVE IF THE UNITED STATES AND THE WESTERN NATIONS ORGANIZE TO MEET IT. WE SUCCESSFULLY WAGED ECONOMIC WARFARE DURING WORLD WAR II AND WE CAN DO IT AGAIN BY RE-ESTABLISHING AN OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE AND GIVING IT THE FUNDS AND AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH THE COMMUNIST TACTICS. THE COMMUNIST ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE ACTUALLY PROVIDES US WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH CLOSER TIES WITH THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES WHOSE ECONOMIES THE COMMUNISTS SEEK TO CONTROL. THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, FOR EXAMPLE, HAS ANNOUNCED A DISCOUNT POLICY WHICH IN EFFECT WILL ENABLE THE WEST TO PURCHASE COTTON AT TWENTY-ONE PER CENT BELOW THE PRICES TO WHICH IT HAS BEEN BID BY THE SOVIET BLOC. THE GOVERNMENTS OF MALAYA, INDONESIA, THAILAND, AND BOLIVIA HAVE SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE

SOVIET TIN-DUMPING TACTICS AND HAVE BECOME ACUTELY AWARE OF THE DANGER OF BECOMING DEPENDENT ON THE COMMUNISTS. IF WE FORCE A SHOWDOWN WITH THE COMMUNISTS ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT, WE WILL FIND THAT WE HAVE EAGER ALLIES AMONG THE UNDERDEVELOPED AND UNCOMMITTED NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

THE COMMUNIST ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE NEED NOT BE A GRAVE THREAT TO THE FREE WORLD. ON THE CONTRARY, IT PRESENTS US WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO LAUNCH A COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS WHERE THEY ARE MOST VULNERABLE. A SHOWDOWN ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT COULD BRING COMMUNIST ADVANCES IN THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO A HALT, AND MIGHT EVEN CONTRIBUTE TO A CUTBACK IN ARMAMENT PRODUCTION.

LET ME EXPLAIN WHY I BELIEVE THIS TO BE THE CASE. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE THAT WE HAVE OVERESTIMATED THE STRENGTH OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRY, AND THAT THE HUGE SOVIET MILITARY PROGRAM IS CAUSING SERIOUS STRAIN AND IMBALANCE WITHIN THEIR ECONOMY. AS THE EDITORS OF FORTUNE REPORTED IN THE JULY 1958 ISSUE OF THAT MAGAZINE:

> . . .MANY AMERICANS HAVE ALLOWED THEMSELVES TO BE BAMBOOZLED INTO BELIEVING ALL SORTS OF LEGENDS ABOUT A PRODIGIOUS SOVIET ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT WILL ENABLE THE RUSSIANS TO SURPASS US SOON, AT LEAST IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION . . . . ALLEN DULLES, THE DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, CONTRIBUTED TO THE LEGEND WITH A SPEECH DELIVERED IN APRIL, IN WHICH HE CITED, WITHOUT CHALLENGING, THE RUSSIANS' CLAIM THAT THEIR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WAS UP 11 PER CENT IN THE PAST YEAR . . . . SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IS NOT GROWING BY 11 PER CENT OR ANY SUCH AWESOME FIGURE, AND SOVIET G.N.P. IS SCARCELY GROWING AT ALL . . . . THERE ARE SERIOUS DISTORTIONS AND IMBALANCES IN THE SOVIET ECONOMY.[1]

THE RATE OF GROWTH OF SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN DECLINING SINCE ITS EARLY RECOVERY FROM THE WARTIME DISLOCATION. THE EDITORS OF FORTUNE ESTIMATE THAT WHEREAS SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GAINED NINE PER CENT A YEAR IN THE EARLY 1950s, IT GAINED ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT IN 1956, AND ONLY SIX PER CENT LAST YEAR. IN ORDER TO EXPAND THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS MODESTLY, RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO SOVIET HEAVY INDUSTRY HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN CUT BACK. THE SOVIET MILITARY PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN AFFECTED APPRECIABLY, HOWEVER, AND CONTINUES TO TAKE TWENTY-SIX PER CENT OF SOVIET

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1 - FORTUNE, JULY 1958, P. 81.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

THE SOVIETS CANNOT ENGAGE IN A SUBSTANTIALLY LARGER SCALE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE WITHOUT CUTTING BACK ON EITHER THEIR MILITARY PROGRAM OR THE EXPANSION OF THEIR HEAVY INDUSTRY. IN FACT, IF THE SOVIETS DO NOT SOON REDUCE THEIR MILITARY EXPENDITURES SIGNIFICANTLY, MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE, KHRUSHCHEV WILL BE UNABLE TO DELIVER THE CONSUMER GOODS HE HAS PROMISED. THE STRAIN ON THE SOVIET RESOURCES WILL BECOME SEVERE BY THE EARLY 1960S BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS FACE A SERIOUS MANPOWER SHORTAGE EXACTLY AT THE TIME OUR OWN GENERATION OF WAR BABIES WILL REACH MATURITY AND BEGIN TO SWELL OUR RESERVOIR OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MANPOWER. THE SHORTAGE OF RUSSIAN MANPOWER--THE RESULT OF THE GERMAN INVASION IN WORLD WAR II--WILL SHARPLY INCREASE THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE DEMANDS FOR CONSUMER GOODS, HEAVY INDUSTRY, AND THE TRADE-AND-AID WAR. THUS, IF WE ENGAGE THE SOVIETS IN A LARGE-SCALE ECONOMIC WAR, WE MAY BE ABLE TO FORCE THEM TO REDUCE THEIR MILITARY EXPENDITURES. IF WE PROTECT THE MARKETS OF THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, THE RUSSIANS MAY BE FORCED TO GRANT INCREASED CREDITS TO THOSE COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO KEEP THEM UNCOMMITTED. A SHOWDOWN WITH COMMUNISM ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT MIGHT, THEREFORE, SIGNIFICANTLY SLOW THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AND BRING ABOUT A REDUCTION IN ARMAMENT EXPENDITURES THAT COULD LESSEN THE DANGER OF WAR.

THIS, OF COURSE, IS AN ATTRACTIVE CONCEPT, BUT IT ASSUMES THAT NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV REALLY EXPECTS TO WIN THE STRUGGLE WITH CAPITALISM BY PEACEFUL COMPETITION AND DOES NOT EXPECT TO WIN BY USING THE INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE. BUT HOW REALISTIC IS THIS ASSUMPTION IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE SOVIETS CONTINUE TO GIVE WEAPONS PRODUCTION OVER-RIDING PRIORITY AMONG THE CLAIMS ON SOVIET RESOURCES, AND CONTINUE TO POUR MORE THAN A FOURTH OF ALL RUSSIAN PRODUCTION INTO THEIR MILITARY PROGRAM? IF THE ALLOCATION OF SOVIET RESOURCES MEANS ANYTHING, IT MEANS THAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE BETTING ON WINNING BY MILITARY FORCE RATHER THAN BY PEACEFUL TRADE. IT MEANS THAT THE ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE IS MERELY A LARGE-SCALE DIVERSION AND THAT THE ULTIMATE SHOWDOWN WILL BE DETERMINED NOT BY THE TACTICS OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, BUT BY

THE RELATIVE PROGRESS OF SOVIET AND UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES AND THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS.

THE SHIELD OF TIME AND DISTANCE THAT HAS PROTECTED THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES FROM ATTACK IN TWO WORLD WARS, HAS BEEN SHATTERED BY THE INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE. ARMED WITH THERMONUCLEAR WARHEADS, THESE MISSILES MAY WELL GIVE THE SOVIETS A CAPABILITY NEVER BEFORE POSSESSED BY AN AGGRESSOR IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND--AND THAT IS THE CAPABILITY TO DESTROY ITS ENEMIES IN A SINGLE SURPRISE ATTACK. AND THAT IS THE CAPABILITY THE RUSSIANS ARE STRIVING TO ACHIEVE BY THE EARLY 1960s.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO APPRECIATE THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF EITHER THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION WHICH IS TAKING PLACE IN MILITARY WEAPONS, OR THE LEAD THE SOVIETS HAVE ACHIEVED IN BALLISTIC MISSILE PRODUCTION. WE HAVE TAKEN THE SPECTACULAR PERFORMANCE OF THE "PIONEER" IN OUR RECENT MOONSHOT AS EVIDENCE OF OUR PROGRESS IN MISSILE DEVELOPMENT, BUT THE "PIONEER" ACTUALLY UNDERSCORES SOVIET LEADERSHIP IN THIS FIELD BECAUSE ALMOST A YEAR AGO THE RUSSIANS SUCCESSFULLY FIRED A ROCKET WITH THREE TIMES THE THRUST OF THE "PIONEER."

THE ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION POWER WHICH THE SOVIETS WILL SOON COMMAND CAN BE DEMONSTRATED BY COMPARING MODERN THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS WITH THE FAMOUS BLOCKBUSTERS OF WORLD WAR II, WHICH HAD AN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE OF TWENTY TONS OF TNT. THE HIROSHIMA ATOMIC BOMB HAD AN EXPLOSIVE POWER EQUIVALENT TO TWENTY THOUSAND TONS OF TNT, OR A THOUSAND BLOCKBUSTERS. THERMONUCLEAR BOMBS HAVE ALREADY BEEN TESTED THAT HAVE AN EXPLOSIVE POWER EQUIVALENT TO TWENTY MILLION TONS OF TNT, OR A MILLION BLOCKBUSTERS. A GROUP OF THE PRESIDENT'S SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE ESTIMATED THAT WITHIN TWO YEARS THE RUSSIANS WILL BE ABLE TO FIRE A SALVO OF BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES AT THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BASES OF OUR STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND. IF THESE MISSILES HAVE WARHEADS IN THE TWENTY-MEGATON RANGE--AN ASSUMPTION THAT IS REASONABLE IN VIEW OF THE ONE-AND-ONE-HALF-TON SPUTNIK III--THIS MISSILE SALVO WOULD HAVE AN EXPLOSIVE POWER EQUIVALENT TO

ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION BLOCKBUSTERS. THE SOVIETS ALSO HAVE A FLEET OF ABOUT FIFTY MISSILE-LAUNCHING SUBMARINES THAT COULD LAUNCH A MISSILE ATTACK SIMULTANEOUSLY AGAINST OUR MAJOR COASTAL CITIES AND OUR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, ADDING THE POWER OF PERHAPS ANOTHER FIFTY MILLION BLOCKBUSTERS TO A SURPRISE ATTACK.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MCELROY HAS STATED THAT THE SOVIETS ARE AHEAD IN THE PRODUCTION OF INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES, AND SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE DOUGLAS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY FIRED "DURING THE PAST YEAR" SEVERAL INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES OVER THEIR FULL RANGE OF FOUR TO FIVE THOUSAND MILES. HE ADDED THAT THE RUSSIANS WILL HAVE A SMALL NUMBER OF INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES COMBAT-READY NEXT YEAR AND THAT A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF THESE WEAPONS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THE SOVIETS BY 1960. WE, ON THE OTHER HAND, WON'T HAVE A WORKABLE ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM BEFORE 1962 AT THE EARLIEST. WE WON'T BE ABLE, THEREFORE, TO STOP A SINGLE INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE FIRED AT US BETWEEN 1960 AND 1962. IN THE EVENT OF WAR, THEY ALL WOULD GET THROUGH. EVEN AFTER 1962, OUR MOST ENTHUSIASTIC ANTIMISSILE ENGINEERS DON'T BELIEVE WE COULD INTERCEPT MORE THAN HALF THE MISSILES FIRED AT US. SINCE THE RUSSIANS ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE TWO THOUSAND ICBM'S BY 1964, THAT MEANS ONE THOUSAND COULD GET THROUGH, WITH AN EXPLOSIVE FORCE OF ONE BILLION BLOCKBUSTERS. IT IS APPARENT THAT OUR ABILITY TO PREVENT A MILITARY SHOWDOWN WITH THE COMMUNISTS DEPENDS INCREASINGLY ON OUR ABILITY TO RETALIATE, AND THUS TO DETER WAR.

AT PRECISELY THE SAME TIME THAT SOVIET NUCLEAR STRIKING POWER IS GROWING SO ALARMINGLY, HOWEVER, OUR OWN RETALIATORY CAPABILITY WILL BE DETERIORATING DANGEROUSLY. THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND'S BASES, FROM WHICH A RETALIATORY ATTACK MUST BE MOUNTED, ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY VULNERABLE TO SURPRISE ATTACK. ALMOST ALL AMERICAN AIR BASES IN EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA ARE NOW WITHIN RANGE OF SOVIET OPERATIONAL AND ON-SITE INTERMEDIATE-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILES. AS MAJOR ALEXANDER P. DE SEVERSKY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SENATE PREPAREDNESS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE, "EVERY BASE AND

EVERY STRATEGIC POINT IN THE NATO ANATOMY IS ALREADY XEROED BY THESE MISSILES AND COULD BE WIPED OUT INSTANTANEOUSLY AND SIMULTANEOUSLY." OUR BASES IN JAPAN, FORMOSA, AND THE PHILIPPINES ARE SIMILARLY VULNERABLE TO ATTACH BY OPERATIONAL MID-RANGE MISSILES NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE CHINESE, AND THESE MISSILES MAY SOON BE EQUIPPED WITH THERMONUCLEAR WARHEADS. (THIS, OF COURSE, IS WHAT MAKES THE SITUATION IN THE FORMOSA STRAITS SO DANGEROUS AND UNDOUBTEDLY EXPLAINS WHY SECRETARY DULLES HAS FOUND THE CHINESE REDS UNWILLING TO NEGOTIATE OVER QUEMOY.) THE CHINESE ALSO ARE EXPECTED TO BE EQUIPPED EVENTUALLY WITH SOVIET INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES THAT WILL BE ABLE TO REACH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. THIS PREDICTION IS SUPPORTED BY THE CHINESE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THEY ARE MAKING PLANS TO LAUNCH THEIR OWN EARTH SATELLITE.

DURING THE EARLY 1960S, WHEN THE SOVIETS HAVE SUFFICIENT INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES, THEY WILL, THEREFORE, HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO NEUTRALIZE OUR AIR BASES THROUGH THE WORLD.

MOST OF OUR MILITARY LEADERS BELIEVE THAT AT THE PRESENT TIME A SOVIET SURPRISE ATTACK COULD NOT DESTROY ENOUGH OF OUR RETALIATORY FORCES TO PREVENT DEVASTATION OF THE SOVIET UNION. BUT EVEN NOW SOME MILITARY EXPERTS ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE RUSSIANS POSSESS THE CAPABILITY TO DESTROY CLOSE TO ONE HUNDRED PER CENT OF OUR STRATEGIC FORCES THROUGH A SURPRISE COMBINATION ATTACK BY SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED MISSILES, LONG-RANGE AIRCRAFT, AND NUCLEAR SABOTAGE. DR. ELLIS A. JOHNSON, HEAD OF THE OPERATIONS ANALYSIS OFFICE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY - WHICH HAS BEEN CONDUCTING TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC STUDIES FOR THE ARMY FOR TEN YEARS - BELIEVES, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT A RUSSIAN ATTACK WOULD BE MORE THAN ADEQUATE RIGHT NOW TO DESTROY OUR ABILITY TO RETALIATE EFFECTIVELY, AND SOME MILITARY MEN IN THE NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND ARE REPORTED TO SHARE THIS OPINION. AS LARGE NUMBERS OF SOVIET INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES WITH THERMONUCLEAR WARHEADS BECOME OPERATIONAL, THE SOVIETS CLEARLY WILL HAVE A SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER CAPABILITY TO DESTROY OUR AIR AND MISSILE BASES AND OUR ABILITY TO RETALIATE EFFECTIVELY.

THIS SITUATION WILL INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF A MILITARY SHOWDOWN, BECAUSE THE SOVIETS MAY WELL BELIEVE THAT THEY CAN PREVENT THOSE OF OUR BOMBERS THAT ARE AIRBORNE AFTER A SURPRISE ATTACK FROM GETTING THROUGH TO RUSSIAN TARGETS. THE UNITED NATIONS DEBATE EARLY THIS YEAR ON THE FLIGHT OF AMERICAN BOMBERS OVER THE NORTH POLE REVEALED THAT UNDER OUR "FAIL SAFE" SYSTEM, OUR BOMBERS MUST RETURN TO THEIR BASES UNLESS THEY RECEIVE ORDERS ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROCEED TO THEIR TARGETS. IT CAN BE ASSUMED, THEREFORE, THAT ANY SOVIET SURPRISE ATTACK WILL BE INITIATED BY NUCLEAR OR OTHER SABOTAGE DIRECTED AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO PREVENT THE PRESIDENT FROM ISSUING SUCH ORDERS. EVEN IF SABOTAGE DID NOT PREVENT THE NECESSARY ORDERS FROM BEING ISSUED, THE SOVIETS MIGHT BE ABLE TO PREVENT OUR RELATIVELY SLOW B-47S AND B-52S FROM PENETRATING SOVIET ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES. THE PRESENT RUSSIAN AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM IS CONCEDED TO BE BETTER THAN OUR OWN, AND THE SOVIETS ARE NOW BUILDING AROUND THEIR MAJOR CITIES AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS A NEW AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM EMPLOYING A COMBINATION OF GREATLY IMPROVED RADAR AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILES WITH THERMONUCLEAR WARHEADS. SOME MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVE THAT WHEN THIS AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM IS COMPLETED (SOMETIME BETWEEN 1960 AND 1962), NEITHER THE B-52S NOR THE B-58S WILL BE ABLE TO PENETRATE IT. WEHRKUNDE, A GERMAN MILITARY JOURNAL, FOR EXAMPLE, CARRIED AN ARTICLE IN ITS APRIL 1957 ISSUE WHICH CONCLUDED THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILES WITH THERMONUCLEAR WARHEADS WILL ENVELOP AN AIRPLANE WITH A FIREBALL LONG BEFORE IT REACHES ITS TARGET AREA, PERHAPS AS FAR AS NINE HUNDRED MILES FROM THE BOUNDARY OF THE NATION BEING ATTACKED. THE ARTICLE STATED:

> THE EXPLOSION OF A NUCLEAR WARHEAD WITH A MEDIUM CHARGE (ONE MEGATON, FOR INSTANCE) WILL MELT THE STRONGEST SKIN OF A BOMBER AT A DISTANCE OF 2 OR 3 MILES. A CHARGE OF 20 MEGATONS WOULD INCREASE THE EFFECTIVE DISTANCE TO 12 MILES AND FOR THIN SHEET METAL UP TO MORE THAN 18 MILES . . . . A THERMONUCLEAR EXPLOSION CANNOT BE COUNTERED BY DOUBLING ALTITUDE AND SPEED. NEITHER THE B-58 HUSTLER, THE F-104 STARFIGHTER, NOR THE WHOLE ROW OF OTHER PLANES IN PREPARATION TO FOLLOW THESE TWO INTO PRODUCTION, WILL BE ABLE TO SURVIVE.[1]

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1 CAMILLE ROUGERON, WEHRKUNDE (GERMANY), APRIL 1957. (TRANSLATED AND DIGESTED BY THE MILITARY REVIEW, JANUARY 1958, PP. 108-109).

It is significant, however, that Major Alexander P. de Seversky testified to the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee that:

> In view of the rapid increase in the electronic defense capability of the U.S.S.R., with the corresponding increase in the rate of attrition of our offensive forces, the size of our Strategic Air Command should be quadrupled.[1]

The Russians expect, of course, to take some punishment in the event of a nuclear war. But it is entirely possible that they will conclude, after this new anti-aircraft defense system is installed, that they can keep their losses to an acceptable minimum.

The Soviets must, of course, take into account our intermediate-range "Thor" liquid-fueled ballistic missiles, which are being activated in the British Isles and other NATO countries. These missiles have "soft" bases with launching sites on the surface, however, and are as vulnerable to destruction as are existing air bases. Since these missiles require from two hours to two days to prepare for firing, it may not be possible to get them off the ground in the ten to fifteen minutes' warning time available in a surprise attack. Mr. Duncan Sandys, the British Minister of Defense, has assured the House of Commons, moreover, that the nuclear warheads for the missiles will be under American control and that the missiles will not be fired without a "positive decision" by both the British and American governments. Under these circumstances, our initial ballistic missile squadrons constitute a questionable deterrent.

However, time will start to run against the Soviets in 1960 when our first Atlas operational intercontinental ballistic missiles are expected to be placed on launching pads at the Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The equalizing

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[1] Hearings before the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 85th Congreee, First and Second Session, Part 1, p. 1307.

SWEEP OF TIME WILL GAIN MOMENTUM LATE IN 1960 WHEN THE FIRST OF THE NAVY'S SOLID-FUELED, SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED POLARIS MISSILES IS SCHEDULED TO BECOME OPERATIONAL. SINCE THE POLARIS SUBMARINES CAN HIDE UNDER THE POLAR ICE CAP, THEY CANNOT BE DESTROYED BY A SURPRISE ATTACK. OUR RETALIATORY CAPABILITY WILL FURTHER INCREASE WHEN THE ARMY'S SOLID-FUELED, PERSHING INTERMEDIATE-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILES ARE READY FOR LAUNCHING FROM MOBILE PLATFORMS THAT CAN BE MOVED BY TRUCK FROM SITE TO SITE, THUS AVOIDING EASY DETECTION AND DESTRUCTION IN A SURPRISE ATTACK. BY 1963 OR 1964 THE AIR FORCE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE THE MINUTEMAN, A SOLID-FUELED ICBM, WHICH CAN BE LAUNCHED FROM "HARD" UNDERGROUND SITES THAT WILL BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO DESTROY IN A SURPRISE ATTACK, AND A SOLID-FUELED IRBM, WHICH CAN BE LAUNCHED FROM B-52 BOMBERS ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILES FROM THEIR TARGETS. IF OUR BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM IS CARRIED OUT ON SCHEDULE, THEREFORE, AFTER 1964 IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE SOVIETS TO DESTROY OUR ABILITY TO RETALIATE FROM A SURPRISE ATTACK. CLEARLY, THEN, IF THE SOVIETS DO NOT USE THEIR NUCLEAR STRIKING FORCES BEFORE 1964, THEY WILL FORFEIT ANY OPPORTUNITY THEY MAY HAVE TO ATTACK AND ESCAPE ANNIHILATION BY OUR RETALIATORY MISSILES.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A NUCLEAR WAR MAY BE TOO HORRIBLE FOR US TO CONTEMPLATE, BUT AGGRESSORS HAVE NEVER BEEN DETERRED BY CONCERN OVER THE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR. NEITHER NAPOLEON NOR HITLER COULD HAVE ACCURATELY APPRAISED THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR ATTACK ON RUSSIA, NOR COULD THE JAPANESE HAVE APPRAISED THE OUTCOME OF THEIR ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR. THE SOVIETS DID NOT PROPERLY CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE KOREAN WAR, NOR THE BRITISH OF THEIR ATTACK ON SUEZ, NOR THE FRENCH OF THEIR BOMBING OF TUNISIA. THERE IS NO PRECEDENT, THEREFORE, FOR THINKING THAT MODERN AGGRESSORS WILL BE DETERRED BY THE AWFUL CONSEQUENCES OF A NUCLEAR WAR. THIS CONCLUSION IS UNDERSCORED BY THE PEKING ANNOUNCEMENT THAT EVEN IF A NEW WORLD WAR OCCURS, CHINA, WITH ITS POPULATION OF SIX HUNDRED MILLION " WOULD STILL HAVE THREE HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE LEFT."

ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO WAY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE SOVIETS ACTUALLY INTEND TO LAUNCH A NUCLEAR ATTACK DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1960 TO 1964, SUCH AN ATTACH WOULD BE ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH CURRENT SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE. THE SOVIET GENERAL

STAFF RECOGNIZED IN 1955 THAT NO NATION COULD WIN A NUCLEAR WAR IF IT FIRST SUFFERED A FULL-SCALE ATTACK AND CONCLUDED, THEREFORE, THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD TO BE ABLE TO DESTROY ITS ENEMIES WITH A SURPRISE PRE-EMPTIVE OR FORESTALLING BLOW. ACCORDINGLY, IT ADOPTED THE DOCTRINE OF PRE-EMPTIVE WAR - OFTEN REFERRED TO AS THE KHRUSHCHEV DOCTRINE. THIS DOCTRINE WAS OUTLINED AS FOLLOWS BY MARSHAL P. ROTMISTROV IN AN ARTICLE, "ON THE ROLE OF SURPRISE IN CONTEMPORARY WAR," PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1955 BY MILITARY THOUGHT, THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOVIET GENERAL STAFF:

> . . . ONE CAN SAY DIRECTLY THAT, UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN WEAPONS ARE UTILIZED, SURPRISE IS ONE OF THE DECIDING FACTORS IN ATTAINING SUCCESS, NOT ONLY IN A BATTLE OR AN OPERATION, BUT ALSO IN THE WAR AS A WHOLE. IN SOME CASES, A SURPRISE ATTACK WITH MASSIVE UTILIZATION OF NEW WEAPONS CAN BRING ABOUT THE RAPID COLLAPSE OF A STATE . . .
>
> . . . SINCE AGGRESSORS HAVE TOO OFTEN UTILIZED SURPRISE ATTACK AGAINST OTHER STATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE PAST, WE CANNOT IGNORE THESE LESSONS OF HISTORY AND MUST ALWAYS BE READY FOR PRE-EMPTIVE ACTIONS AGAINST THE CRAFTINESS OF THE AGGRESSORS.
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> . . . OUR BLOWS MUST BE A COMPLETE SURPRISE WITH RESPECT TO SPEED . . . POWER . . . (AND) TIMING . . . FOR THE ENEMIES TRYING TO COMMIT AN ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.[1]

THE DOCTRINE OF PRE-EMPTIVE WAR EXPLAINS THE INCREASINGLY VICIOUS COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN TO CREATE AN IMAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AS AN AGGRESSIVE, IMPERIALISTIC NATION, POISED AND READY FOR WAR. THIS CAMPAIGN CONSTITUTES THE MOST INTENSE PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION FOR WAR THAT THE WORLD HAS EVER BEFORE WITNESSED. INSTEAD OF TRYING TO TRANQUILIZE RUSSIAN AND WORLD FEAR OF NUCLEAR WAR, AS HAS BEEN OUR POLICY, SOVIET PROPAGANDA HAS SOUGHT TO PLAY UPON THIS FEAR. DR. RAYMOND BAUER, A HARVARD PSYCHOLOGIST WHO VISITED RUSSIA LAST YEAR, REPORTED THAT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FEAR A NUCLEAR WAR MORE THAN WE. THIS FEAR IS UNDERSTANDABLE SINCE PRAVDA HAS REPEATEDLY ATTEMPTED TO PROVE TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS PLANNING TO ATTACK THE SOVIET UNION WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

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[1] U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, FEBRUARY 7, 1958, P. 64.

FEAR THAT WE PLAN TO ATTACK CAN BE USED BY THE COMMUNISTS TO JUSTIFY A PRE-EMPTIVE WAR AS AN ACT OF SELF-DEFENSE. THUS, WHILE WE RELY ON A "SHIELD OF FEAR" TO PROTECT US FROM A NUCLEAR ATTACK, THE SOVIETS APPEAR TO BE MANIPULATING FEAR TO CREATE THE EMOTIONAL JUSTIFICATION FOR SUCH AN ATTACK.

DR. PHILIP E. MOSLEY, DIRECTOR OF STUDIES FOR THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FORMER HEAD OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, IS OF THE OPINION THAT A PREVENTIVE OR PRE-EMPTIVE WAR BY THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NOT REQUIRE "EVEN TWO DAYS" OF PROPAGANDA PREPARATION. "THERE IS," HE SAYS, "NO MORAL RESTRAINT INVOLVED IN THE SOVIET SYSTEM TO PREVENT ITS RULERS FROM USING THIS DEVICE IF THEY FELT IT WAS GOING TO WORK. THEY WOULD ASSUME THAT AFTER A SURPRISE VICTORY THERE WOULD BE COMMUNIST PARTIES, COMMUNIST-LED BLOCS GOVERNING EVERYWHERE, AND ALL OF HISTORY EVERYWHERE WOULD BE REWRITTEN TO SUIT THEIR DOCTRINES, SO THEY'RE NOT WORRIED ABOUT THE ATTITUDE OF PUBLIC OPINION TOWARD A PREVENTIVE WAR." IT IS DR. MOSLEY'S PREDICTION THAT, "IF THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP SHOULD DECIDE, CORRECTLY OR INCORRECTLY, THAT IT HAS A DECISIVE LEAD IN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY SUCH THAT IT COULD WIPE OUT THE RETALIATORY POWER OF THE UNITED STATES SUCCESSFULLY WITHOUT TOO MUCH DAMAGE TO ITS OWN SYSTEM, THIS WOULD BE PRECEDED BY MANY CONCILIATORY WORDS AND SPEECHES, BY A PERIOD OF CALM AND PERHAPS OF INACTION." IN THIS CONNECTION, DR. MOSLEY'S PREDICTION IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF LENIN, WHOSE CONCEPTS NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV INSISTS HE WILL FOLLOW FAITHFULLY. LENIN PROPHESIED:

> WE SHALL MAKE SENSATIONAL OFFERS AND UNPRECEDENTED CONCESSIONS. THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, STUPEFIED AND DECADENT, WILL COOPERATE JOYFULLY IN THEIR OWN DESTRUCTION AND WILL HASTEN TO WELCOME EVERY POSSIBILITY FOR RAPPROCHEMENT. ONCE THEIR VIGILENCE IS RELAXED WE SHALL DESTROY THEM WITH ONE BLOW.

A PRE-EMPTIVE SURPRISE ATTACK BY THE SOVIETS IS NOT, OF COURSE, THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH A MILITARY SHOWDOWN COULD TAKE PLACE. WHILE MOST STUDENTS OF SOVIET STRATEGY DO NOT BELIEVE THE SOVIETS WOULD FORCE A MILITARY SHOWDOWN OVER THE MIDDLE EAST WHERE A WAR MIGHT QUICKLY SPREAD TO SOVIET TERRITORY, THEY DO BELIEVE THAT AN ATOMIC WAR COULD BEGIN IN ASIS IF THE SOVIETS WERE ABLE TO MANEUVER THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS INTO A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES. ADLAI STEVENSON, FOLLOWING HIS VISIT TO

Moscow, reported that "the pace of China's industrialization is viewed with awe" in Russia. China already appears to be playing a major role in Communist policy and as its industrialization proceeds, China, with its tremendous population, may well constitute a formidable threat to Soviet leadership of the Communist movement. It is perhaps well to keep in mind that since the Korean War, China's population has increased by fifty million people and that within forty years its population is expected to reach one billion, overshadowing the combined population of Russian and all of Europe. Unless Nikita Khrushchev has forgotten the lessons of Soviet history, he undoubtedly is concerned about future relations with Red China. He undoubtedly remembers that the Soviets, after World War I, aided Kemal Pasha in Turkey and made favorable arrangements with Iran. These two nations are now aligned with the West. In a showdown with the West, Khrushchev can be expected to try to maneuver the Chinese Communists into hostilities before committing Soviet forces. It is unlikely that Khrushchev will restrain the Chinese Communists in the Formosa straits, as President Eisenhower has asked him to, but rather will do whatever he can to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Quemoy and Formosa issues.

I have emphasized the possibility of a military showdown with the Communists because, as the Rockefeller Report concluded: "the most difficult thing for us to accept is the reality of our own peril."[1] Until we recognize that a trade war is not now the greatest challenge and that we cannot rely on a shield of fear to deter nuclear war, we are unlikely to accept the reality of our own peril or take the steps necessary for our own defense.

But little is to be gained by recognising the danger of a possible military showdown unless we do something about it. There are a number of things we can do - but none of them will be easy. The most important single thing we should do, in my

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1 Rockefeller Report, p. 8. Special Studies Report II of Rockefeller Brothers Fund, "International Security - The Military Aspect" (New York, Doubleday, 1958), p.8.

OPINION, IS INCREASE OUR DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS SO WE CAN ACCELERATE THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF WEAPONS THAT WILL PROTECT OUR STRATEGIC MILITARY POWER FROM DESTRUCTION IN A SURPRISE NUCLEAR ATTACK. OUR MILITARY BUDGET FALLS FAR SHORT OF THAT RECOMMENDED BY THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT. ALTHOUGH DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS WERE INCREASED BY $1.9 BILLION AFTER THE SHOCK OF SPUTNIK, APPROXIMATELY HALF THE INCREASE IN MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR INCREASED MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PAY; AN INCREASE OF ONLY ABOUT $700 MILLION IS AVAILABLE FOR INCREASED WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, AND MUCH OF THAT WILL BE REQUIRED TO MEET HIGHER MATERIAL COSTS AND WAGE RATES. IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT MILITARY PROGRAMS RECOMMENDED BY THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT, DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS SHOULD BE INCREASED BY $3 BILLION THIS YEAR, $6 BILLION NEXT YEAR, AND $9 BILLION THE FOLLOWING YEAR. AND THE GAITHER REPORT ON CIVILIAN SURVIVAL - WHICH HAS BEEN LOCKED IN THE SAFE - RECOMMENDED SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS. A REALISTIC APPRAISAL OF SOVIET CAPABILITIES INDICATES THAT A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN OUR DEFENSE PROGRAM IS DEMANDED.

I EMPHASIZE THE NEED FOR LARGER DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BECAUSE THERE IS A DANGER THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S ACUTE FISCAL POSITION WILL CAUSE US TO REDUCE OUR DEFENSE EFFORT RATHER THAN INCREASE IT. OUR HUGE BUDGET DEFICITS ARE, OF COURSE, CREATING SERIOUS PROBLEMS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND THREATEN TO SHRINK THE BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR. I REALIZE THAT, AS SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MCELROY HAS PUT IT, THERE MAY BE "A POINT BEYOND WHICH GAMBLING HUGE SUMS ON UNTRIED WEAPONS WOULD BE FOOLHARDY." BUT MAY I EMPHASIZE THAT THIS GAMBLE ON UNTRIED WEAPONS IS WHAT HAS GIVEN THE SOVIETS THEIR LEAD IN INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES AND THAT THE SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY MAY WELL DEPEND ON OUR TAKING SIMILAR GAMBLES. LET ME ILLUSTRATE: THE CURRENT ISSUE OF FORTUNE MAGAZINE REPORTS THAT THE AIR FORCE HAS REQUESTED $300 MILLION FOR TOOLING TO PRODUCE THE MINUTEMAN BALLISTIC MISSILE BEFORE THAT MISSILE HAS BEEN TESTED IN PROTOTYPE. THE REQUEST HAS BEEN VETOED BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS TOO BIG A GAMBLE ON AN UNPROVEN WEAPON. FROM A BUDGET POINT OF VIEW THIS MAY MAKE GOOD SENSE. BUT THE SOVIETS AS A MATTER OF STANDARD PRACTICE GAMBLE ON PRODUCTION

TOOLING BEFORE A WEAPON IS PROVEN SO THEY CAN GET IT INTO PRODUCTION AS SOON AS IT IS TESTED. IN THE CASE OF THE MINUTEMAN, PERHAPS $300 MILLION WOULD BE WASTED IF THE MISSILE FAILED - A TREMENDOUS SUM. BUT IF THE GAMBLE IS NOT TAKEN, PRODUCTION FO THE MINUTEMAN WILL BE DELAYED ONE YEAR: INSTEAD OF BEING READY IN 1963 IT WON'T BE READY UNTIL 1964. THAT, TOO, IS A TREMENDOUS GAMBLE WITH THE SECURITY OF THE NATION.

IT IS IMPERATIVE, THEREFORE, THAT WE DO NOT PERMIT OUR FISCAL DIFFICULTIES TO INTERFERE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUFFICIENT DETERRENT POWER TO MEET THE COMMUNIST MILITARY CHALLENGE.

THESE ARE DIFFICULT TIMES -BUT NOTHING CAN BE GAINED BY IGNORING THE FACT THAT A SHOWDOWN WITH COMMUNISM IS PROBABLE. WE SHOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BE PREPARED FOR THAT SHOWDOWN.

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International Security The Military Aspect

AMERICA AT MID-CENTURY
SERIES

The "ROCKEFELLER REPORT"
on the Problems of U.S. Defense

Special Studies Report II
of Rockefeller Brothers Fund

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America at Mid-Century Series

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
THE MILITARY ASPECT

REPORT OF PANEL II
OF THE
SPECIAL STUDIES PROJECT

(This is Special Studies Report II, the first of a series. Other reports will be issued subsequently.)

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INTERNATIONAL SECURITY—THE MILITARY ASPECT

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Foreword by the Overall Panel

The Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc. is an attempt to assess major problems and opportunities which are likely to confront America over the next ten years.

As the twentieth century nears the end of its sixth decade, America faces a world in swift and often turbulent change. Both within our borders and beyond, enormous transformations—in human aspirations, in the structure of society, in economic development, in scientific knowledge—are reshaping the pattern of existence at a speed without parallel in history. The recurrent shock of our age is the discovery that concepts and patterns of action of a more secure past no longer fit the present reality.

We live in a period which insists continually on choices being made. But choice without purpose leads to paralysis or to fitful and erratic behavior. And power without a sense of direction may drain life of meaning if it does not destroy humanity altogether. Our problems, therefore, require for their solution not only great effort and skill, but even more importantly steadfast conviction. And our opportunities will reflect above all the boldness and vision with which we face the future.

This report on international security is the work of Panel II, one of seven panels. Others deal with United States international objectives, foreign economic policy, domestic economic and social objectives, education and manpower, the democratic process and the moral framework of national purpose. Thus security was only one of our concerns. While it is the most urgent it is not in the long run necessarily the most important. We are concerned with national security because we must *be. We are concerned with more positive tasks because we* want *to be. Security defines our military necessities. Our other panels will deal with our hopes and our humane necessities.*

Despite the fact that the work of the other panels still is in progress, we consider it appropriate to release this report on international security before the other studies are complete. Power alone will not supply an answer to the challenge of the future. It does offer the prospect that there will *be a future. A people preoccupied as we are with the tasks of peace is always*

in danger of confusing its aspirations with reality, of refusing to believe that there may be states which prefer conquest to peace. Because we would prefer to dedicate ourselves to constructive tasks, we need constantly to be reminded that we are in great peril and that we cannot substitute our preferences for our duty.

Our goal is a world under law; our aspiration is an international community from which the threat of war has been removed and based on respect for individual and national dignity. But we will not realize these aims unless we are prepared to make the effort required to survive. We must therefore strike a fine balance between vigilance and conciliation, prepared to use force to defend freedom but wary not to let force become an end in itself. Power can only give us security against immediate dangers. In the long run, our security is founded in the principles for which we stand and in the confidence which we earn.

Each of the members of this Overall Panel has also served on one of the subpanels. We have met regularly since November 1956. Obviously we are most familiar with the subpanels on which we have served. But we have heard periodic reports from all other groups. We have considered the draft of this report at various stages of preparation and we have gone over the final draft in full committee. Not every member of our group necessarily endorses every detail, but we have approved its substance and we strongly urge implementation of its recommendations.

This report concludes that we can afford what has to be done to assure our security; indeed that we cannot afford less. We are convinced that we can achieve the necessary military power while preserving and expanding other elements of our strength, such as health, education and economic growth. We recognize that this will require great exertion. But although the leadership of a democracy is a far more exacting task than the direction of a police state, the power which is generated by the voluntary effort of a free people cannot be equalled by the reluctant compliance of subject nations.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, chairman of the panel

ADOLF A. BERLE, JR., senior partner, Berle, Berle & Brunner and former Ambassador to Brazil

CHESTER BOWLES, former Ambassador to India and former Governor of Connecticut

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THOMAS B. McCABE, president, Scott Paper Company

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JACOB S. POTOFSKY, general president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

ANNA M. ROSENBERG, public and industrial relations consultant, and former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel

DEAN RUSK, president, The Rockefeller Foundation

DAVID SARNOFF, chairman, Radio Corporation of America

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD, partner, Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl and former Deputy Representative to NATO

EDWARD TELLER, professor of physics, University of California, Berkeley and associate director, University of California Radiation Laboratories

FRAZAR B. WILDE, president, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company

ROBERT B. ANDERSON, resigned from the panel when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. JAMES R. KILLIAN, Jr., president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, resigned from the panel when he was appointed Special Assistant to the President

HENRY A. KISSINGER, director of The Special Studies Projects, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc., and associate director of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University

A Word by Panel II: International Security The Military Aspect

This report is the result of a group effort by Panel II of the Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc. Although not every member subscribes to every detail, it reflects our substantial agreement.

We were charged with exploring the military aspect of international security, the strategies most likely to achieve this end and the challenges in this area which may face the country during the next ten years. We have been meeting since November 1956. We have had the benefit of many specially prepared papers and we have heard testimony of numerous experts.

It is our judgment that all is not well with present U.S. security policies and operations. The over-all U.S. strategic concept lags behind developments in technology and in the world political situation. In major respects defense organization is unrelated to critically important military missions. Systems of budgets, appropriations, and financial management are out of gear with the radically accelerating flow of military developments. The United States system of alliances must be adapted to constantly changing strategic requirements. The United States is rapidly losing its lead in the race of military technology.

We are convinced that corrective steps must be taken now.

We believe that the security of the United States transcends normal budgetary considerations and that the national economy can afford the necessary measures.

Our panel therefore hopes that the most important result of recent Soviet advances in the field of earth satellites may be that they will serve to spark a deep review of the basic attitudes and policies affecting the security of our country and of the free world.

For the U.S. lag in missiles and space machines, however worrisome, is a symptom and not a cause. It reflects our national complacency over the past dozen years. It is vitally important to the U.S. to calculate its security requirements on an integrated and long-range basis, and to set about correcting all deficiencies.

We cannot conclude without paying tribute to one of our

colleagues. Frank Nash was a member of our group until his untimely death on December 11, 1957. In a real sense he was a victim of the principles in which he believed and which caused him to give of himself unstintingly in the service of his country. He will be remembered with respect for his services to our nation and with affection for his warmth and greatness as a human being.

FRANK ALTSCHUL, vice president, Council on Foreign Relations

GENERAL FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, former Deputy U. S. Special Representative in Europe

KARL R. BENDETSEN, vice president, operations, The Champion Paper and Fibre Company and former Under Secretary of The Army

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*HENRY R. LUCE, editor-in-chief, Time, Life, Fortune

*GENERAL JAMES McCORMACK, vice president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served as chairman of the panel until October 1957 when illness forced him to withdraw from that position

FRANK C. NASH, U. S. Delegation to General Assembly of the U. N. and Presidential consultant on overseas base study, was a member of the panel until his death on December 11, 1957

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER, president, Rockefeller Brothers, Inc.

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*EDWARD TELLER, professor of physics, University of California, Berkeley and associate director, University of California Radiation Laboratories

T. F. WALKOWICZ, aeronautical engineer

CARROLL L. WILSON, president, Metals & Controls Corporation and former general manager, Atomic Energy Commission

JOHN F. FLOBERG, served as a member of this panel until his appointment as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission in June 1957 after which date he did not participate in the deliberations of the group or the drafting of the conclusions.

This report has been prepared under the direction of Dr. Kissinger.

*Also Overall Panel members

I—Framework of the Study

THE WORLD is living through a period of swift and far-reaching upheavals. Standards and institutions which have remained unchanged for centuries are breaking down. Millions who have hitherto passively endured their place in life are clamoring for a new and more worthy existence. Western Europe, the fountainhead of our civilization, has lost its position of dominance in world affairs. Across the great land-mass of Eurasia and on the continent of Africa new nations are rising in the place of colonial empires.

Mankind is yearning to realize its aspirations in peace. But it is faced by two somber threats: the Communist thrust to achieve world domination which seeks to exploit all dissatisfactions and to magnify all tensions; and the new weapons technology capable of obliterating civilization.

The United States has thus been placed in a fateful position. Our whole tradition impels us to desire peace. Relatively invulnerable behind two great oceans, we have until the end of World War II asked little of the world save to be free to work out our destiny undisturbed. But we have been forced to realize that our security is inextricably bound up with the safety of the rest of the free world and that freedom everywhere depends on our strength and resolution. Force alone will not supply the answer to the hopes of humanity. Yet our strength effectively mobilized can help bring about a framework of security in which these aspirations may be realized in freedom and without fear.

Looking at the world from the perspective of our past isolation and recent nuclear supremacy, perhaps the most difficult thing for us is to accept the reality of our peril. Other more exposed nations have had to learn to live over a period of centuries with the awareness that their existence might be imperiled by foreign attack. It is a new experience for Americans.

A new technology of unprecedented power and destructiveness has placed *all* nations of the world in dire peril. The largest "conventional" bomb of World War II—the famous blockbuster—had an explosive power of 20 tons of TNT. The first atomic bomb had an explosive power equivalent to 20 thousand tons of TNT, a thousand-

fold increase. Today weapons with an explosive equivalent of 20 million tons (20 megatons) have been tested and there is no theoretical upper limit: it is possible to construct weapons of almost any explosive power.

As the weapons have become more powerful, their speed of delivery has grown ever faster. Soon missiles will be able to travel intercontinental distances and wipe out whole cities in one blow. A blow on 50 of our most important metropolitan areas would bring under attack 55 per cent of our population and 75 per cent of our industry. Moreover, if the fireball of a nuclear weapon touches the ground, it sucks up particles of earth and buildings and deposits them downwind as radioactive material. The area of this "fall-out" would depend on meteorological conditions, but it could cover an area of 10 thousand square miles or the size of the State of New Jersey. A successful attack on 50 of our most important urban centers would produce at least 10-15 million dead and 15-20 million injured from blast and heat and another 25-35 million casualties from "fall-out" or a total of 60-65 million dead and injured.

What gives this weapons technology its ominous quality is that it is in the hands of a Communist movement which has proclaimed for over a generation now—the last time in the Moscow declaration of all Communist states on November 16, 1957—the irreconcilability of its system with that of the free world. Of course "peaceful co-existence" has reappeared periodically as a Soviet slogan. But, as used in Soviet propaganda, it has in the past been primarily a device to disarm intended victims. After World War II, it did not stand in the way of Soviet domination of the satellite orbit and the breaking of the most solemn wartime pledges regarding respect for freedom and independence of Eastern Europe. It did not stop the Berlin blockade, the Greek civil war and the Korean aggression. After the Geneva "summit" conference, "peaceful co-existence" did not restrain the Soviet Union from fomenting a crisis in the Middle East or from brutally suppressing the Hungarian revolution. In 1957 it did not keep the Soviet Union from threatening nuclear attacks on Norway, Denmark and Turkey. Both their doctrine and their internal dynamism will impel the Soviet Union and Communist China to try to encourage every dissatisfaction and to fill every vacuum. Should we ever allow the U.S.S.R. and Communist China to attain strategic superiority, we can be certain that subsequent events will be brutal. And the power of these states, particularly of the U.S.S.R., has been

growing both absolutely and relative to the United States until today it constitutes a grave threat.

The willingness and ability to resist aggression is the best guarantee for peace. Until there occurs a change in Soviet attitudes, everything depends on the steadfastness of the United States and other free nations and on the willingness to act resolutely in the face of continuing peril and ambiguous challenges.

II—The Nature of Our Strategic Problem

EVER since our unilateral disarmament at the end of World War II failed to produce the peace we desired so earnestly, the United States has been forced to engage in a military effort unprecedented in our history in peacetime. Even so, it has still proved inadequate to the challenge we confront. The sporadic nature of our effort has been caused by many factors including the nature of our historical experience. Tradition impels us to believe that peace is the normal relation among states. As a result, we have conceived it to be the task of our military policy to assemble overwhelming power to "punish" the disturber of the peace—the aggressor. Also, aggression is best understood when it is an unambiguous and clear act. Because, in the past, many other states were threatened before the danger to our security became explicit, we have been able to count on other countries to hold a forward line while we rallied our physical, moral and psychological resources. Thus, our remoteness from the other major centers of world affairs has enabled us hitherto to rely on relatively small forces-in-being and to mobilize our resources only *after* a war had started.

Many of these ideas have been overthrown by technological developments since World War II and by the emergence of the United States in the forefront of world affairs. Soviet policy has coupled an attempt to develop overwhelming power with a strategy of deliberate ambiguity. The ambiguity resides in advancing by steps so small that the risks of resisting any given advance always seem out of proportion to the objective or masking the aggression so that the Soviet move appeals to what the free world considers as "legitimate" methods of political warfare. As a consequence, the recognition of aggression has often proved as difficult as finding the means to resist it. A symptom of the difficulty is that a United Nations committee charged with the task of defining aggression felt itself forced to abandon the effort.

At the same time that the forms of aggression have multiplied and become more ambiguous, we have lost the safety indicators of a more secure past. We can no longer think of our military effort as

designed for a conflict which we enter only after other nations have run the initial risks as was the case with our participation in World Wars I and II. Since no other nation any longer has the strength to resist alone, the safety of the non-communist world will depend on our ability, psychological and military, to engage our forces promptly and decisively in case of aggression.

The importance of forces-in-being is magnified by the changed significance of industrial potential. As long as the destructiveness of weapons was relatively limited as compared to the complexity of their means of manufacture, victory in war could be achieved only through a quantity of equipment too large to stockpile before the outbreak of hostilities. Massive production of armament during the course of a war was thus a vital element of national strength and an attack on production facilities was a highly effective strategy. But with the rapid and overwhelming destructiveness of modern technology each major power will, in the absence of a massive and reliable defense, be able to disrupt the production facilities of its opponents with a relatively few weapons in a matter of hours. Industrial strength is therefore a military asset only to the extent that it can provide armaments before the outbreak of war.

Thus our military problem, with which this particular Subpanel is exclusively concerned, has four aspects:

(a) We require a growing industrial technological and scientific base in order to achieve a state of continual readiness for the long haul. Without an adequate industrial plant we will not be able to produce the ever-increasing variety of weapons required for our protection. Without an expanding pool of scientific talent and a steadily rising level of scientific activity, we shall not be able to maintain our security in a situation where the real armaments race is in the laboratories.

(b) Scientific development by itself is ineffective strategically, however, if it cannot be translated rapidly into operational weapons. Great importance therefore attaches to two kinds of lead-time: (1) the interval between the drawing board and operational weapon; and (2) the rapidity with which weapons are manufactured. A lag in either category is certain to create a strategic weakness.

(c) At the same time, long-range programs and balance cannot become ends in themselves. However powerful we may be potentially, our strategic effectiveness in any given crisis depends on our active forces supplemented by any quickly mobilizable reserve capabilities. Given the power and destructiveness of modern weapons, we cannot

count on an extended period of mobilization prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

(d) But however vast our over-all strength, it may still be ineffective in meeting certain challenges if it cannot be applied with discrimination. With the development of the Soviet nuclear stockpile and the means to deliver it, we can no longer rely on our capability to deliver crushing retaliation on the Soviet homeland as the deterrent to *all* types of aggression. For with the growth of the Soviet capability to inflict a massive blow on the United States, there exists the great danger that the Soviet Union will seek to use its nuclear striking force as a shield behind which to expand by more limited means. Thus the adequacy of our military establishment will be determined by its ability to discharge two distinct though related tasks: one, to discourage an all-out attack through the existence of a powerful, instantly ready retaliatory force; and, two, to react effectively to limited aggression through the ability to make our response fit the challenge.

These four factors—the importance of a growing industrial base, the crucial role of lead-times, the increasing significance of forces-in-being, and the necessity of a versatile military establishment—impose on policy makers an unparalleled problem of choice. It is further complicated by the explosive rapidity with which technology is developing. Almost up to the outbreak of World War II a weapons system would be good for nearly a generation; the equipment of U.S. ground forces, for example, changed very little between 1919 and 1940. Today a weapons system begins to be obsolescent when it has barely gone into production. The B-17 "Flying Fortress" remained in operational use for eight years; the B-36 intercontinental bomber was obsolescent in less than five years; and the B-52 jet bomber is beginning to be outdated even before all wings of our Strategic Air Command are fully equipped with it.

Moreover, all weapons are becoming increasingly costly. A new submarine costs ten times as much as its World War II counterpart. A B-52 wing is four times as expensive as the B-36 wings it replaces. Each new weapons system costs more than double its predecessor which it replaces at shorter and shorter intervals.

This technological race places an extraordinary premium on the ability to assess developing trends correctly, to make and back decisions firmly and to be prepared to change plans when necessary. It also places the side which is on the defensive at special disadvantage. The aggressor need prepare only for the war he proposes to fight. But the

side which is militarily on the defensive must gear its planning and procurement to the possibility of an attack at any moment. We must therefore take care to see that no important strategic weakness exists at any given point of time.

The basic problem of American strategy then is the ability to make effective choices. This will depend on the courage and sense of purpose of our leadership, the effectiveness of the organization of our government, and on the spirit of our people.

III—Developing Power Trends

THE OUTSTANDING characteristic of the strategic situation is a military technology in a state of spectacular change. Starting with World War II scientific research has produced military equipment and new patterns of military operations at an ever accelerating pace. Four trends appear to be of particular significance.

1. *Weapon technology will become increasingly complex with a corresponding increase in the difficulty of choosing the most effective combination of weapons.* The atomic bomb of 1945 has been outmoded by a broad range of highly developed weapons both large and small. The original nuclear weapons required a large aircraft and crew. Equally powerful warheads have been reduced in size and simplified to the point where it will soon be possible to employ them effectively in anti-aircraft rockets. And with the increasing capacity for the production of fissionable materials, nuclear and thermonuclear weapons have become available in very large quantities.

The outlook is even more portentous than the achievements of the recent past. Aircraft will be capable of cruising at several times the speed of sound, of bombing from altitudes of a dozen miles and more, and of carrying air-launched missiles so that they need not pass directly over heavily defended target areas. New high energy fuels will give them greatly increased range and performance.

Within a very short time, a major role in both offense and defense will be played by missiles. It will be possible to produce missiles of almost any desired range, from very short distances analogous to traditional artillery to intercontinental ranges of five thousand miles or more. Because these weapons require less extensive installations than airplanes, it will be possible to disperse and protect them more easily and they will therefore be less vulnerable to surprise attack.

Earth satellites are a special adaptation of missiles which explore a new frontier in outer space and which will have important military applications.

Submarines, already extremely powerful weapons, will be even

more important as nuclear propulsion comes to play an ever greater role. They can imperil our harbors and our sea communications with friendly nations. As a platform for missiles they can pose a constant threat of a sudden, devastating blow from unpredictable directions.

These are not dreams of the far distant future. Many of these weapons are in existence now; even the most remote among them is attainable within the time frame of this report by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Many of them will be in the hands of several nations.

2. *The rate of technological change will increasingly complicate the tasks of the defense relative to the offense.* Both offense and defense will improve—and improve enormously. However, foreseeable new offensive weapons such as intercontinental ballistic missiles—sudden in action, massively destructive, difficult to destroy either before launching or in flight—will greatly aggravate the problems of strategic defense and enormously increase its costs.

3. *The U.S.S.R. will continue to gain in over-all military strength greatly aided by Communist China and some of its other allies.* Although the rate of growth of these countries may slow down, the economic superiority of the West will become less and less significant militarily at our present levels of effort. By sacrificing the civilian sector of its economy, the Soviet Union has caught up with the United States in major fields of technology. In certain areas assigned high priority by the Kremlin, the Soviet Union has surpassed us qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Unless we greatly increase the pace and level of our military effort, the Soviet Union will achieve superiority in other fields as well.

4. *The concept of "scarcity" in nuclear weapons will disappear from the calculations of the U.S., the U.S.S.R., and to a lesser extent Great Britain.* The U.S., the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain will continue to increase the number and variety of their atomic weapons. Other countries will in due course have their own atomic arms if on a more limited scale.

Soviet Capabilities

Ever since World War II, the United States has suffered from a tendency to underestimate the military technology of the U.S.S.R. When the Soviet Union produced its first long-range bomber we comforted ourselves with the belief that it was simply a copy of

our B-29. When it developed jet engines some dismissed this achievement as due to the imitation of a British design. When our atomic monopoly was ended we treated it more as a reflection on our security methods against espionage than as an indication that our technological lead was inherently transitory.

In the meantime the Soviet Union has demonstrated that its achievements in the immediate post-war period were far from accidental. Today Soviet science is at least equal to our own in many strategically significant categories. In the military field, the technological capability of the U.S.S.R. is increasing at a pace obviously faster than that of the United States. If not reversed this trend alone will place the free world in dire jeopardy.

The result of the Soviet concentration on military technology is an impressive and rapidly growing military establishment which already poses a very serious threat to the free world. The generally accepted facts with respect to it can be summarized as follows:

The Soviet ground forces, far larger numerically than our own, are being reorganized and re-equipped for atomic war. New rockets and missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads add to their atomic capability. New tanks, artillery pieces, and light weapons give them a powerful conventional strength. Vehicles and communications equipment have been markedly improved. In addition to these substantial forces-in-being, the U.S.S.R. possesses a vast and readily mobilizable reserve.

The Soviet Union now has the second largest navy in the world and since World War II has produced more vessels of every type, except aircraft carriers, than the United States. The Soviet Union has long concentrated on submarines. A fleet of well over 400 is already in operation. This number is greatly in excess of the German force which severely menaced Allied surface shipping during the early years of World War II. There is no doubt about the capacity of the U.S.S.R. to develop naval atomic power plants, or to adapt ships and submarines to launch short and medium-range missiles; in fact, Soviet leaders have pointedly discussed the vulnerability of the United States to such attacks. The magnitude of the threat becomes clear when it is realized that 43 of our 50 largest cities and 85 per cent of our industry are located within 500 miles of our coasts. Missile launching submarines are the Soviet equivalent of our overseas air bases.

Soviet air defense is based on a good radar detection and tracking system, supported by a large number of all-weather interceptor

aircraft, an increasing proportion of which is supersonic. Ground-to-air missiles are a major element of the air defense system.

Over the last ten years, the U.S.S.R. has not only maintained the largest number of planes in the world, but has progressively re-equipped its airforce with new and modern aircraft. The Soviet Union now produces many aircraft at least as advanced as our own—and produces them in large numbers. Moreover, the Soviets have demonstrated their ability to manufacture modern electronic equipment and to master the techniques required to guide and direct defensive and offensive aerial operations.

The Soviet weapons program has given high priority to the development of rockets and missiles. A medium range ballistic missile capable of reaching Japan, Taiwan, and most of Western Europe from Communist bloc bases is already operational in limited quantities. Missiles of intercontinental range will soon follow.

From what is known of the present Soviet stockpile of nuclear weapons it is inferior to that of the United States, but it is already large and growing rapidly. Soviet nuclear attacks against the United States of great severity are possible now; within a few years the U.S.S.R. will be capable of delivering massive air and missile attacks against all major targets in the non-communist world. In short, Soviet military strength poses a major threat to all countries of the non-communist world.

U. S. Capabilities

As compared with the U.S.S.R., the United States now has these military advantages:

Our democratic structure is more stable and commands wider popular support than the Soviet system of dictatorship which can resolve policy differences only by periodic purges.

We have a superior industrial base and production know-how, which, providing we apply it with a clear sense of direction, should enable us to assign high priority to a greater variety of projects than the U.S.S.R.

The system of alliances in which we participate is superior in integrity and strength and in the cohesiveness that comes from free association to the Soviet system of forced satellites. Moreover our allies are stronger domestically, industrially and in technical and scientific potential.

We have superior operational experience in the use of long-range manned airplanes. Our location coupled with our system of advanced bases favors us geographically.

We have superior and more flexible naval power, especially surface naval power.

We have more atomic weapons, and a greater variety of them.

However, some of these advantages must be qualified, and others are only temporary. For example, our long-range bomber force is always in competition with improving defenses. And our advantage in training is transitory because missiles will increasingly take over missions heretofore performed by manned planes. Moreover, some U.S. forward bases will continue to be exposed to the instability of the areas in which they are located and all of our air bases at home and abroad are vulnerable to surprise attack, particularly as Soviet missiles become operational.

Nor can we afford to take for granted an indefinite continuation of our present superiority at sea. The aircraft carrier, around which our naval power is built, is vulnerable to nuclear attack, though protected to some extent by its mobility. It also faces a problem of limited refueling facilities, particularly for its aircraft complement. The unresolved naval weakness is the inadequacy of our anti-submarine capability. Moreover, our submarine fleet has not been given the attention its potential warrants.

Another point of present U.S. military advantage is in the number and variety of atomic weapons. But the U.S.S.R. is closing the gap and because of the destructiveness of nuclear weapons numerical superiority tends to become less important after a given point, at least for certain purposes. It is therefore crucial to develop a notion of "adequacy" for each military mission so that we do not drain resources from some vital tasks by maintaining an excessive capacity in others.

Thus it appears that the U.S. is rapidly losing its lead over the U.S.S.R. in the military race. For perhaps the next two years, we still possess a superiority in strategic striking power and any Soviet attack on us would meet a crushing reply. But our position a year or two hence depends on decisions which must be taken immediately. Unless present trends are reversed, the world balance of power will shift in favor of the Soviet bloc. If that should happen we are not likely to be given another chance to remedy our failings. However, it is emphatically not too late if we are prepared to make the required big effort now and in the years ahead.

IV—Missions

THE VARIOUS challenges with which we may be confronted tend to overleap the traditional boundaries between the military services. With modern weapons the distinctions between the missions of the three services based on land, sea and air warfare have lost a great deal of their validity. The criteria by which any future wars can be distinguished will turn on the nature of the conflict, the issues in dispute, and the geographical area of hostilities, rather than on means of locomotion.

Among the possible challenges we may confront, three stand out most starkly: all-out war, limited war and a kind of war new to the twentieth century and highly developed by the communists—the disguised or obscure war concealed as internal subversion or take-over by coup d'etat or civil war.

All-Out War

Of the threats to our security, all-out war is the most overwhelming. It can be defined as an attack of such magnitude that our survival would be directly and immediately at stake. It is therefore the ultimate war, in which no inhibitions would apply as regards the use of weapons.

For this reason the purpose of our capability for all-out war is above all to prevent war from breaking out; it is effective to the extent that it deters a sudden onslaught on us. At the same time, our capability for all-out war is the essential prerequisite for more discriminating applications of our power. Since the growth of the Soviet nuclear stockpile, the capability to conduct all-out war does not protect all our security interests. But it does preserve our ability to protect these interests by means less drastic than all-out war. Limited war, for instance, can be kept limited only if an opponent must consider expansion of the war too risky. Preparedness for all-out war must therefore be the first charge on our military establishment.

The basic requirement for all-out war is a retaliatory force so well protected and numerous that it can overcome any defense. For the next two or three years this will be largely composed of manned

planes; later missiles will continue to play an increasingly important role. The hard core of this striking force, whether based at home or overseas, must be continuously alert, fully armed, and as secure as we can make it against destruction or neutralization by surprise attack.

The second requirement for all-out war is an active and passive defense system capable of protecting the bulk of our striking force no matter what the scale of any foreseeable surprise attack, and of reducing the effects of a blow against our centers of population and industry.

Active defense seeks to blunt the enemy attack by providing warning to likely targets and by destroying as many attacking vehicles as possible. The speedier the enemy delivery system, the more rapid must be the reaction time of the active defense. The more powerful the offensive weapons, the higher must be the percentage of "kills" achieved. Thus, the protection of our retaliatory force and of our civilian population both require that a major and increasing effort be made to strengthen our active defense. Should the U.S.S.R. achieve an effective air defense before we do, our retaliatory force would correspondingly diminish in value. Conversely, a strong active defense on our side would reinforce the deterrent to surprise attack.

As attacking vehicles become speedier and weapons ever more destructive, increasing attention will have to be paid to passive defense, often called civil defense. Its task is to reduce enemy damage as much as possible. This can be accomplished through shelters, dispersal of industries and air bases, and the stockpiling of critical supplies. A nation which has succeeded in protecting its population at least to some degree is in a stronger psychological position than an opponent totally vulnerable to attack. In the age of the long-range missile, the known ability of a society to withstand attack through passive defense will become an increasingly important deterrent.

Preparedness for all-out war therefore depends on a combination of three factors: (a) A retaliatory force so powerful and well protected that, no matter what the scale of the enemy attack, an aggressor must always contend with a return blow which will inflict an intolerable amount of damage; (b) An active defense which can assure survival of at least a sizeable portion of the retaliatory force and which is able to limit the disruptive effects of an enemy blow on our population and economy to the smallest possible proportions; (c) A passive defense which affords some protection for our population and economy.

The importance of defensive measures is that they force the enemy to increase his investment of resources in his offensive effort without adding to its strategic effectiveness. The value of a powerful retaliatory force is that it can deprive the aggressor of the fruits of a surprise attack. The task of strategy is to decide on the relative emphasis to be given to offensive capabilities and to active and passive defense and on the "mix" which will provide the greatest degree of deterrence.

In looking at the strategic equation for all-out war there is reason for serious concern. Our retaliatory power, on which we have heretofore relied as the major element of our security, is imperiled by Soviet advances in the missile field and by the inadequate dispersal and protection of our Strategic Air Command. Our active defense designed against manned planes will have to be redesigned for the missile age. Our civil defense program and that of our allies is completely inadequate. A substantially greater effort is therefore required in order to insure an adequate system of deterrence.

Limited War

Unfortunately, the capability to deter all-out war does not exhaust our strategic problem. For no matter how vast our over-all strength, we face the dilemma that the magnitude of the total does not assure its sufficiency in any particular situation. Even if we succeed in deterring all-out war by the threat of total annihilation, our country and the rest of the free world remains in peril. For we cannot expect to counter limited military challenges by the response appropriate to all-out surprise attack.

Until the development of a Soviet nuclear stockpile and the means to deliver it, our retaliatory force could serve as the major deterrent to Soviet aggression. But as the Soviet capability to attack American cities increases, our reluctance to engage in all-out war will grow proportionately. If all-out war becomes our only counter to aggression, the Soviet Union may be enabled to use its strategic striking force as a shield behind which to achieve limited advances, confronting us in each case with the alternative of yielding to what will seem a marginal Soviet gain or of precipitating a world-wide holocaust.

As a result, though all-out war is our greatest danger, it does

not represent the most likely threat. The distinctive feature of limited war is that its outcome does not involve or seem to involve national survival. It is precisely for this reason that we have had such difficulty in coming to grips with it. For any peripheral Soviet move raises doubts whether this particular encroachment warrants a final showdown. A major difficulty is our lack of mobile forces capable of intervening rapidly and of restoring a local situation before matters get out of hand.

The forces designed to deter all-out war will, of course, also be useful in preventing or stifling limited war. It would be dangerous, however, to rely too heavily on the principal deterrent—our strategic striking force—to fight limited war. Since the chief sanction against the expansion of a limited war resides in a crushing capability for retaliation, the deterrent force must be kept in a state of the highest readiness particularly during periods of limited conflict. An aggressor who could inflict substantial attrition on our strategic striking force in a limited war would gain an advantage however those particular military operations ended.

It is therefore imperative that in addition to our retaliatory force, we develop units which can intervene rapidly and which are able to make their power felt with discrimination and versatility. For this task we require modern sea lift and an airlift capacity we do not now possess. Our mobile forces must be tailored to the gamut of possible limited wars which may range from conflicts involving several countries to minor police actions. Limited wars may require a highly complicated weapons system including nuclear weapons. They may involve conventional forces capable of assisting friendly governments to resist border incursions.

The effectiveness of our power thus depends on our unmistakable ability and willingness to oppose force with force at whatever level of intensity may be required. We do not now possess the necessary versatility.

The Problem of Non-Overt Aggression

We must not make the mistake of assuming that even a diversified military establishment can protect us against the total range of our dangers. To begin with, force by itself is useless without the resolution to use it if need be. A great deal, therefore depends on our

psychological and political readiness. An effective policy must not only find the means to prevent adverse changes in the strategic balance, it must also be able to determine what changes to resist.

For our security can be imperiled not only by overt aggression but also by transformations which are made to appear, insofar as is possible, as not aggression at all. These "concealed wars" may appear as internal revolution or civil war, they may be instigated by outside forces or merely exploited by them. Greece has furnished one example; Vietnam another; the Middle East still another. One of the greatest threats to the security of the Free World is gradual Soviet infiltration and domination of vital areas through steps each of which is so small and seemingly so insignificant that it does not seem to justify overt intervention.

These conflicts raise issues with which in terms of our preconceptions and the structure of our forces we are least prepared to deal. The gradual subversion of a government by concealed foreign penetration is difficult to deal with from the outside, even though the fate of millions may depend on it.

As a result, unless we have a clear understanding of our national purpose and close political ties with other nations of the free world we shall find ourselves paralyzed in the face of upheavals which may gravely imperil the safety of the whole world. We must also realize that non-overt aggressions presents issues which are deliberately and intrinsically unclear. To ask for certainty in these situations is a prescription for inaction. Nor is it possible in advance to determine the nature of the conflict or every United States response. The problem in its deepest sense is not military but political and will therefore be treated more fully by Panel I.

It should be our aim to prevent such situations from developing. When they do become acute we may have a choice only between evils. Our security and that of the rest of the non-Communist world will then hinge importantly on our willingness to support friendly governments in situations which fit neither the soldier's classic concept of war nor the diplomat's traditional concept of aggression.

V—The Problem of Nuclear Weapons

NO ONE can look at the prospect of nuclear war with equanimity. It is with us not by our wish but because of Soviet hostility. The world knows that the United States will never engage in preventive war. But in resisting aggression we cannot in advance forego weapons which technology makes available to all who seek them, including those who might attack.

In dealing with the use of nuclear weapons we come up against the hard fact that the choice is no longer entirely our own. Whatever we may decide, the Soviet Union may choose to conduct its aggressions with nuclear weapons. The introduction of nuclear weapons by an opponent would immediately raise the question of our reaction. Would we be prepared to respond with all-out war? And if not, we would be forced into a limited nuclear war under the worst possible circumstances: in the confusion of battle and without adequate psychological preparation.

Thus against a nuclear power we must always be prepared to fight a limited nuclear war. Even when we decide to use conventional weapons, we would not dare to do so without a nuclear establishment ready at hand. And in a war in which the U.S.S.R. is a direct participant, nuclear weapons will have to be used almost of necessity. Confronted with their use, the huge Soviet conventional armament becomes obsolescent. In their absence the Soviet Union will have the choice of seeking to prevail with its preponderant ground army or to introduce nuclear weapons at a moment of maximum difficulty for us.

The use of nuclear weapons has been the subject of much debate. It is argued by some that the use of nuclear weapons marks the dividing line between all-out and limited war. Others maintain that even if there should be an intention to keep the war limited, neither side would accept defeat without resorting to every weapon in its arsenal.

Modern technology has created a spectrum of weapons, however, which makes it unreasonable to draw such rigid dividing lines.

Some "conventional" weapons are more powerful than the lowest yield nuclear weapons. Very powerful nuclear weapons can be used in such a manner that they have negligible effects on civilian populations—as high altitude explosions over purely military objectives, for example. Relatively low yield weapons or "conventional" bombs used against population centers can have devastating consequences. Whether a war produces more or less devastation depends on the manner and discrimination with which *any* modern weapon, nuclear or otherwise, is employed. Morality does not depend on the type of explosive, but upon the use to which the explosive is put.

As for the argument that neither side will accept defeat short of having exhausted every means at its disposal, it would not seem to make any difference whether the war started as a conventional or as a nuclear war. A power unwilling to accept defeat in a nuclear war is not likely to be more prepared to accept defeat in a conventional war. This particular argument tends to run counter to every experience since World War II. If we keep our retaliatory force in a high state of readiness, it can be expected that both sides will look for reasons to limit, not to expand the war. The Korean war was limited because of the fiction that the Soviet Union was not a direct participant and because neither the United States nor the Soviet Union wished to precipitate a general war.

We would also do well to recognize that since World War II it has been primarily the U.S. nuclear stockpile and delivery capability which has stood in the way of Soviet domination of the world. That the Soviet Union is well aware of this is shown by its persistent "ban the bomb" propaganda. Even a U.S.-Soviet equality in nuclear weapons will not change the fact that nuclear weapons complicate the tasks of an aggressor and reduce the significance of Soviet numerical superiority in conventional forces. The argument for not renouncing the use of nuclear weapons is that it represents our best chance to maintain the peace and to eliminate the Soviet advantage in conventional forces. The willingness to engage in nuclear war, when necessary, is part of the price of our freedom.

VI—Defense Organization

BECAUSE of the tremendous significance of the affairs which center in the Department of Defense, all studies of the national security inevitably concern themselves to some extent with the organization and methods of the Pentagon. This concern is not new. It has been a preoccupation of successive administrations since the creation of the original National Military Establishment ten years ago. It has been the subject of numerous studies which have found the organization of the Department of Defense inadequate to its task and constantly outstripped by a rapidly evolving weapons technology.

Detailed organizational recommendations lead quickly to arguments outside the scope of this panel's undertaking. We have therefore confined ourselves to identifying the critical areas of weakness and to advancing several broad principles which should guide the development of specific organizational changes. It seems to us that the major defects in the present organization are inherent in its structure. They cannot be removed by modifying it. They will be further aggravated by the passage of time. These defects are three in number:

1—The roles and missions assigned to the individual military services have become competitive rather than complementary because they are out of accord with both weapons technology and the principal military threats to our national safety;

2—The present organization and responsibilities of the Joint Chiefs of Staff preclude the development of a comprehensive and coherent strategic doctrine for the United States;

3—The Secretary of Defense is so burdened with the negative tasks of trying to arbitrate and control inter-service disputes that he cannot play his full part in the initiation and development of high military policy.

These points will be discussed in order.

The Problem of Roles and Missions

The range and destructiveness of modern weapons have tended to overleap the traditional boundaries among the services. As a result,

our effort to develop an integrated national strategic plan has been beset by interservice rivalry. This rivalry is not due fundamentally to "parochialism" on the part of our military leaders; it is built into the present assignment of roles and missions.

Ten years ago, whatever else was hoped for in the new defense organization, one result was expected by the public: that through joint planning by the Chiefs of Staff, supplemented when necessary by the authority of the Secretary of Defense, there would be a coordinated and harmonious development of our potential in all three media of operations: land, sea, and air.

Such has not occurred. With the advantage of hindsight, it is now clear that the organization itself doomed this important goal. For the assignment of roles and missions among the Army, Air Force and the Navy has become increasingly inconsistent with the new technology. Heretofore, the Army has been assigned the task of winning a war on land; the Navy has been charged with control of the seas and the Air Force has been responsible for dominating the sky. Thus the method of transportation by which a weapons system moved determined which service controlled it.

Until the development of long-range airpower, the division of functions based on methods of locomotion worked relatively smoothly because it reflected the actual tasks each service had to perform. Each service was therefore able to develop its own strategy and to develop under its own control the weapons required for achieving its mission. But the revolutionary advances in technology have made the traditional division of functions increasingly obsolete. Given the range and destructiveness of modern weapons the present assignment of roles and missions forces each service to duplicate the efforts of some other service. Thus one service, the Navy, operates in all the media—sea, land and air. Other missions are shared by two or more services, such as tactical air support. There are three services with airpower and two with armies; the Air Force is responsible for coordinating air defense but the Army is responsible for the air defense of specific targets. And there are three separate service war plans with the common tendency of reducing the reliance on other services as much as possible.

Thus the division of functions which worked without fundamental frictions until the end of World War II has led to bitter conflict in the nuclear air age. It is inherent in the philosophy and training of each service that it should see in any developing enemy threat predominately those elements which its own particular organi-

zation seems best adapted to counter. And each service by a natural rationalization judges the proper balance of forces to be the one which maximizes its own role.

A duplication of weapons systems and a wastage of scientific talent is inevitable. This prevents us from drawing the full benefit from our military expenditures and forces our policy makers constantly to arbitrate among sharply conflicting advice. New weapons are placed into the strait jacket of obsolescent missions instead of missions being reshaped to conform to an evolving technology and to new military problems.

Conversely, the present organization may neglect certain vital tasks. An example is the problem of airlift for the ground forces. To provide such facilities is an Air Force responsibility. When budgets are tight, the Air Force is understandably reluctant to favor this mission at the expense of its primary task of defeating the enemy in the air, especially against the background of growing Soviet strength in planes and missiles. On the other hand the Army is prevented by our mechanistic assignment of functions from developing and operating the transport aircraft required to move forces swiftly to the combat zone.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Except for the Chairman, the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are the senior officers of the military services. Therefore, even with the best will in the world, they cannot avoid being advocates of a service point of view. The position of each reflects a lifetime of dedication to his service. He is primarily the product of its training schools, and its environment. Since he is responsible for the future of his service, its status and morale must be one of his chief concerns.

Thus under the present organization most of the decisive pressures on the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization are produced by the individual services, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff functions too often as a committee of partisan adversaries engaged in advancing service strategic plans and compromising service differences. Too little in present arrangements permits the Chiefs of Staff time and opportunity to think spontaneously or comprehensively about over-all strategic problems. The result is that our military plans for meeting foreseeable threats tend to be a patchwork of compromise between

conflicting strategic concepts or simply the uncoordinated war plans of the several services.

The Role of the Secretary of Defense

The organization of the military establishment into three competing services, and the aggravation of this difficulty by ill-defined and sometimes obsolete roles and missions, have shaped the role of the Secretary of Defense in ways not foreseen when the office was created in 1947. To a considerable extent, these conditions have confined him to the essentially negative functions of arbitration and control. He has become the referee in disputes over policy issues originating in the services or in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is the essence of a referee's position that disputes reach him only *after* positions have hardened. The Secretary of Defense has, in consequence, found it difficult to play the positive, creative role required of the cabinet officer who together with the President and the Secretary of State formulates high policy for foreign and military affairs.

In exercising the functions of arbitration and control, the Secretary of Defense and his staff have become overwhelmed with many administrative tasks which, were it not for deep-seated interservice rivalry, could be better handled by the individual services. This condition is reflected in the ever increasing number of Assistant Secretaries of Defense and the heavy emphasis of the Secretary's office on financial controls at the expense of strategic doctrine. Financial controls are no doubt essential. Nevertheless a principal objective of any reorganization plan should be to create conditions in which the Secretary of Defense can give a more effective lead to the initiation and formulation of broad military policy, while delegating to the substructures of the defense organization a substantial portion of his present administrative burden.

Recommended Changes

The foregoing analysis indicates that the difficulties described are *inherent* in the present organization of the Defense Department, and that they cannot be removed merely by adjustments of the existing structure. The obstacles to correcting these deficiencies are formidable indeed. Yet the growing complexity of modern technology, the fore-

seeable rise in the cost of maintaining weapons systems, and the interdependence of foreign policy and military capability make it clear that our future security—which is to say, our survival as a nation—will require a far more efficient system for military planning and military decisions.

To remedy the central weaknesses, the following changes are recommended.

Roles and Missions:

a) *The military departments should be removed from the channel of operational command.* The existing military departments should cease to be responsible for carrying out particular combat missions. Henceforth, their responsibility should be to provide support in matters of recruitment, training, research, procurement and supply for unified operational commands (to be described below). Relieved of their responsibilities for strategic planning and combat operations, the service chiefs and their civilian superiors could concentrate on tasks of management and logistics.

b) *All of the operational military forces of the United States should be organized into unified commands to perform missions which are called for by our strategic requirements.* No foreseeable conflict will fit the category of land, sea or air battle. Therefore, unified commands, each composed of appropriate land, sea and air elements and assigned a particular mission, are essential. Each unified command should be composed of the appropriate elements from each military service brought together under a single commander. As units complete their training within the existing services they would be assigned to a functional command. The units assigned to each of the unified commanders should be organic to his command and not simply placed under his operational control temporarily. Each unified command would be, in effect, a combined force with its own mission and trained to carry out a distinctive task.

The composition and mission of these unified commands should not be frozen by legislation. They should be determined from time to time in the President's discretion, so that they remain abreast of technology and of the tasks an evolving strategy will require. The conduct of all-out war may be one mission; continental defense another; limited war still another.

In such an organization officers could more easily transcend the confines of service loyalty and address themselves more objectively to strategic problems. With each functional area representing a clear

strategic mission, the requirements of self-interest and of strategic doctrine would be much more in harmony than now.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff:

c) *The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be designated Principal Military Advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the President.* The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs is the only member who can give his full-time attention to problems of over-all strategic doctrine. It is therefore logical that he be the Principal Military Advisor to the President and the Secretary of Defense instead of the Joint Chiefs collectively. The Chiefs of the several services would continue to serve on the Joint Chiefs of Staff but only as advisors to the Chairman and with particular responsibility for the areas of logistics, training and procurement.

d) *The staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be organized on a unified basis and placed under the control of the Chairman.* The Chairman should be in a position to shape strategic planning. One major obstacle is that officers on interservice staffs and committees are negotiators rather than planners and tend to represent the point of view of a service rather than an over-all approach. A unified staff under the direct control of the Chairman would remove many of the service pressures on the members of the staff. The organization of the unified staff would be analogous to that of the functional commands. It would assist the Chairman in his capacity as Principal Military Advisor to the President and the Secretary of Defense in strategic and operational planning.

e) *All officers above the rank of Brigadier General or equivalent should receive their permanent promotions from the Department of Defense and would become officers of the Armed Forces of the United States.* This change is essential in order to derive the full benefits from recommendation (d). For effective over-all planning, it is vital that we develop a group of top officers who throughout their careers have been encouraged to transcend the thinking of any one service. The procedure recommended here would retain the specialization necessary to command specific units and the morale which goes with membership in a service. At the higher levels, however, where the requirement is for an over-all view, the primary loyalty of all high-ranking officers would transcend service boundaries. Since entry into this group would be the goal of most if not *all* officers throughout their careers, junior officers would know that their future would depend on their ability to take a broad view, rather than on

the ability to defend the point of view of their service on interdepartmental committees. When a higher rank within a service seems required by circumstances, a temporary appointment should be made.

The Authority of the Secretary of Defense:

f) *The line of operational command should be from the President and the Secretary of Defense to the functional commanders through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in his capacity as Principal Military Advisor.* Any modern war requires swift reaction and this can be achieved only if there are a minimum number of organizational layers. Since the present division of functions among the military services often represents no distinguishable strategic task, the separate military departments should be relieved from responsibility for the unified commands as recommended above. Rather, the unified commands should be under the Principal Military Advisor to the President. This proposal recognizes that the Secretary of Defense is the deputy commander-in-chief. His position in the line of command would preserve civilian control over the armed forces.

g) *The line of logistic command should be from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the Secretaries of the three military Departments.* This recommendation is an application to logistics and the recruitment and training of manpower of the previous recommendation.

h) *The Secretary of Defense should be given authority over all research, development and procurement. He should have the right of cancellation and transfer of service programs together with their appropriations. He should also be given a direct appropriation for the conduct of research and development programs at the Defense Department level.* One of the outstanding characteristics of the present period is the basic relationship between strategy and technology. When technology was relatively stable, the technical aspect of military planning usually involved problems either of procurement or of engineering. But today with technology developing at an explosive rate, the direction of both research and development is a primary strategic concern. As a result, another war may well be won or lost in the laboratories and on the drawing boards. As long as the Secretary of Defense cannot shape the direction of research and development or of procurement, his role will be the essentially passive one of arbitrating disputes formulated elsewhere. Where so much depends on keeping up and staying ahead in the technological race, it is essential that our weapons development reflects a clear sense of direction and not a series of compromises.

The Problem of Lead Times

Lead time—the interval between conception and execution—has never been more crucial. The best plans will be fruitless if they cannot be carried out rapidly. The best production apparatus will be ineffective if it requires too long to produce the necessary implements of defense. A nation can achieve a basic advantage if it is able either to develop or to produce weapons more rapidly than its opponent.

One of the major weaknesses in our strategic posture has been our inordinately long lead-times. They have been produced in part by the cumbersome machinery in the Department of Defense. In part they have been caused by a quest for perfection in development and by its corollary which is an over-concern with the avoidance of mistake. As our government has grown, it has followed the familiar course into a system of rewards that favors caution and mediocrity. Punishment for inaction is rare, but retribution is swift and harsh for measures that were imaginative, risky and failed. It is especially important that this pattern be reversed in a situation which is inherently uncertain and where great achievement is inseparable from great risk. It is essential that we compress our lead-times and the recommendations in this report should help in this direction. At the same time there has to be a greater flexibility and willingness to run risks in research, development and procurement.

Strategy and Psychology

Another great weakness in the organization of our national government is the absence of a clear focus at any single point to assess the psychological impact of our actions. Whatever the wisdom of the decision not to engage in a race with the Soviet Union in the space satellite field, it does not appear that the psychological reaction of other nations to a Soviet "first" in this field has been given sufficient weight. Yet the more revolutionary the developments of technology, the more their significance depends on the interpretation placed on them. Since very few of the modern weapons have ever been used in wartime, their impact on policy reflects what people think with respect to them. It is therefore essential that within our national government there exists a mechanism to assess the psychological impact both at home and abroad of our actions in the military field as in others. This is a problem far transcending the organization

of the Department of Defense and will be dealt with at greater length in the report of other Subpanels. It is mentioned here only because a section on organizational remedies would be incomplete without it:

Conclusion:

Implementation of the recommendations in this section would provide a unity and coherence now absent from our defense organization. They are the primary means to achieve economies in our defense structure because they will permit a better utilization of resources and eliminate the present duplication of functions.

VII—Alliances and the Role of Force

WITHIN the framework of Articles 51 and 52 of the United Nations Charter the U.S. has since the end of World War II entered into a wide variety of mutual assistance agreements with other states. These range from the sweeping multilateral defense arrangements of the Rio Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance to a number of bilateral agreements with individual nations. Our armed forces overseas are reminders of our determination to carry out these commitments.

The Basis of the Free World System of Alliances

Strategically, the system of alliances in which the U.S. participates is invaluable in the over-all world balance of power. Overseas bases provide advanced observation and warning posts against possible Soviet aggression. They bring the retaliatory forces closer to possible targets, thus adding to the deterrent by making the counter blow more certain. The advent of missiles will not reduce the importance of alliances. To be sure, missiles will increase the vulnerability of all free world nations. On the other hand, intermediate and short-range missiles can reach almost all of the U.S.S.R. from present free world territory. The geographic relationship is such that intermediate range missiles in the hands of our allies or on their territory have strategic significance similar to that of intercontinental missiles in the hands of the U.S.S.R. And the shorter range the missile, the more mobile its launching site and, therefore, the less vulnerable it is to Soviet surprise attack.

The significance of alliances has been further increased by the growth of the Soviet nuclear stockpile. As long as the United States possessed an atomic monopoly, the chief significance of alliances was in providing advance notice of the American intention to resist a Soviet move against countries covered by security arrangements. At the same time, as long as the chief deterrent to Soviet aggression was the U.S. predominance in retaliatory power, there was an understandable reluc-

tance on the part of our allies to make a major military effort. As long as it was believed that the issue of a war would be decided elsewhere, few of our allies saw much significance in making a large military contribution. The reliance on an all-out strategy tended to run counter to our desires for building common strength.

But with the growth of the Soviet nuclear stockpile and the means to deliver it, *all* members of the alliance have an equal interest in removing any Soviet illusion that it might use its capability for all-out war as a shield behind which to expand by more limited means. They also share an interest to keep any war that does break out to the smallest proportions. This is possible only to the extent that local resistance is feasible. Alliance arrangements can provide local forces to deter or check aggression. They can strengthen the local will to resist because they guarantee that a threatened country would not stand alone. The efficacy of the alliances in which we participate may not only determine the issue of a war; they are good insurance against such wars breaking out in the first place.

Alliances and the United Nations

The United Nations remains the greatest symbol of man's hope for peace and the most comprehensive organization working toward it. It has proved its ability to act in a number of situations from Korea to Suez. It is an indispensable forum for expressing the hopes of humanity and an effective institution for pursuing agreed ends.

Still, it would be idle to pretend that under present circumstances the United Nations can replace the regional alliances the need for which was foreseen in the Charter. The Soviet veto in the Security Council prevents effective action by that body in all situations where communist powers are parties to the dispute. And these are precisely the cases which present the gravest threat to the security of the world. Moreover, many other dangers may see the United Nations paralyzed either by communist intransigence or by disputes among U.N. members extraneous to the issues actually at stake. Thus while we should strive to resist aggression through the widest possible expression of the consensus of humanity, we cannot permit the world to be dominated by hostile totalitarian nations simply because these have been able to hamstring the machinery of the United Nations. Until United Nations action is taken we should try to act in concert with the widest grouping of nations attainable as provided by Article 51 of the Charter. The

system of free world alliances thus is not an alternative to the United Nations but its complement; it is the only means for collective security where the processes of the United Nations may be blocked or its action rendered ineffective.

Pressure on the Alliance System

To assert that alliances are important does not imply that all is well with them. On the contrary it is essential that we recognize three sets of forces tending to weaken our system of alliances: the fear of communist military power, the ambiguity of communist tactics of aggression, and the lack of a strategic concept offering reasonable prospects of protection to our allies.

Our allies are faced with a situation in which, at one and the same time, the danger of war seems less imminent and the fear of the consequences of war grows greater. In Europe and in Asia, the communist bloc is steadily improving its military capabilities, including nuclear weapons and delivery systems. Against the threat of nuclear attack, many of our allies have little defense of their own. The concern —assiduously fostered by the U.S.S.R.—that the use of even the smallest atomic weapon would involve enormous destruction may weaken the will to resist of many allies, in and out of NATO.

A correlative force contributing to the reluctance of many countries to make a substantial military effort is the growing cost and complexity of modern weapons. This imposes a heavy burden on frail economies and it requires skills and facilities which some of our allies do not have. The attainment of a capability to deter or check local aggression is made much more difficult. In many cases, the ability to resist locally is actually decreasing, while the need for it has become greater than ever.

Aggravating the other pressures on our alliance arrangements is the concept of aggression which underlies them. Existing treaties essentially are concerned with open attack by armed regular troops, and do not cover a whole range of communist aggressive techniques, from economic strangulation to slow take-overs by communist-guided and communist-armed fifth columns. As a result, the communist bloc has learned that if it keeps its challenges sufficiently ambiguous and below the level of intensity which the non-communist world considers to warrant major military measures, we and our allies may prove unable

or unwilling to take effective action. Korea, Indochina, and the Middle East deserve close study with this problem in mind. Confronted by an ambiguous threat, even a group of nations whose interests are very similar often find it exceedingly difficult to achieve an effective concerted response.

Alliance Strategy

One of the major problems faced by our alliance policy is to devise a military strategy equally meaningful both to us and to our allies. In view of its manifold commitments, the United States has been understandably reluctant to commit itself to defend specific allied territories locally. Instead, we have largely relied on our retaliatory force, supplemented by mobile sea and tactical air power, to deter aggression of all kinds. While the allies of the United States have joined together on that basis, none has ever given up the strong desire to see its own homelands protected from invasion or devastation.

This difference of viewpoints has meant that, with the partial exception of NATO, the alliances in which we participate are not based on a military strategy equally congenial to all partners. The lack of an agreed strategy has resulted in weaknesses, indecisions and contradictions at all levels of our security arrangements. It has led to endless difficulties in formulating and implementing U.S. base agreements and military aid programs. There have been disagreements concerning military requirements and programs. And there has been a reluctance on the part of our allies to make or to meet specific force commitments, partly because the function those forces would perform has been so vague. Moreover our strategy is largely atomic, those of our allies generally non-atomic, except those of Great Britain. Thus as nuclear weapons and delivery systems play an ever greater role, present allied forces will become less capable of making major military contributions to other than internal security missions.

The United States must therefore make a concerted effort, together with its allies, to develop and implement plans which meet the joint security requirements of *all* partners. If allied forces are to be capable of acting in concert with U.S. forces, we will have to assist in their transformation and development. This does not mean that all allied elements must inevitably be equipped along the lines of comparable U.S. units. To the maximum degree possible both the

types and levels of equipment should be adapted to the particular security requirements of our allies. But we must establish a measure of harmony between the tactical doctrine of our allies and our own and equip the respective forces accordingly.

The free world is faced with a major task of strengthening and re-equipping its forces at a time when both rapidly changing technology and, in many parts of the world, decreasing popular support for military programs combine to make the job extremely costly and difficult. It is probable that the United States will have to provide—either directly or indirectly—substantial quantities of equipment needed by our allies, or else see their political stability decline along their military strength. Increased consultation will be of great significance in removing the sense of impotence of many of our allies produced by unfamiliarity with modern technology and by a feeling of being left out from decisions which affect their fate.

The proposed military measures are by no means the sole means of maintaining the vitality of the system of free world alliances. They must be supplemented by positive programs for political cohesiveness, for economic and technical cooperation, and by other measures discussed more fully by various groups of the over-all study project of which this panel is but one part.

VIII—The Special Case of NATO

Introduction

OF THE alliance systems in which we participate, the two most important are the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO is militarily the most highly developed of our multiple alliances. It covers an area of great cultural and economic significance to both East and West. As in the case of our Western Hemisphere allies, it embraces nations with whom we share a common spiritual and cultural heritage.

In order to appreciate the military importance of NATO we need only to contemplate our situation were Western Europe in Soviet hands. The Communist Bloc would then have an industrial potential at least equal to our own. It would lie astride the world's main communications lines. It would flank and engulf the Middle East. It would be able to manipulate the manpower, factories and cultural prestige of Europe to dominate Africa and infiltrate South America.

The Weaknesses of NATO

Western Europe is deeply affected by the revolutionary changes taking place all over the world. Its position in world affairs has been altered by the emergence into nationhood of many of its former colonial possessions in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. At the same time, for a variety of reasons, the sense of urgency on which NATO was founded has declined and a number of rivalries and irritations between NATO members have been revived. The dispute over Cyprus was permitted to fester to the detriment of NATO; France has withdrawn most of her NATO units for action in North Africa. The Anglo-French adventure in Egypt and our reaction to it weakened NATO ties while the British White Paper on Defense for 1957, the issuance of which was hastened by the debacle at Suez, foreshadows sharp reductions of British military power on the continent.

Sentiment toward neutralism, or at least toward a more passive adherence to the alliance, has been growing in some NATO countries. Many factors contribute to this psychological retreat from a nuclear reality in which they have no part, including the relative weakness of our NATO partners as compared to the Soviet Union and the United States. But perhaps the most pervasive reason is the reaction to the consequences of nuclear warfare. This anxiety has two aspects: on the one hand, Europeans recoil from the damage and destruction they believe would result from the use of any sort of atomic weapons; on the other, they are beginning to question whether the growing Soviet nuclear stockpile will not make the U.S. reluctant to risk devastation of the American mainland in order to protect Europe.

Nevertheless, whatever the disagreements within NATO, the U.S.S.R. has demonstrated the significance it attaches to NATO by its incessant efforts to disrupt it. The disagreements indicate, however, that in order to continue to play a major role in the protection of the free world, NATO will have to be adapted to the new conditions created by an evolving technology. It will have to find new means of political and economic collaboration and a new expression for its military strategy.

NATO Strategy

Since 1954, NATO planning has been based on the assumption that in any major war NATO forces would use nuclear weapons from the outset. Accordingly, NATO strategy calls for the maintenance of two components: a shield of local tactical forces and a sword of nuclear retaliatory force. The shield component of NATO has a double purpose: it provides sufficient tactical forces in Western Europe to discourage or contain local aggression, and its presence notifies any possible antagonist that aggression with which these forces might not be able to cope, would trigger the second component of NATO strategy, the sword of strategic striking forces carrying nuclear weapons.

However, three factors have served to cast serious doubts upon this strategy:

The first is the Soviet development of a large-scale air-atomic capability. This has led to speculation that the "sword" of NATO

—the strategic air forces of the United States and the United Kingdom—may not be unsheathed in the event of Soviet aggression on Europe for fear of a devastating attack on the United States and the United Kingdom.

The second factor is that recent trends in U.S. military policy, and perhaps even more in British military policy, have done much to discredit the NATO effort to build forces capable of resisting locally. Both countries have emphasized the massive deterrent rather than the shield force. Thus our European allies are placed in a position where they feel they can no longer rely on the retaliatory force to deter every form of war while that element of power is being stressed at the apparent expense of forces needed for their local defense. This is compounded by the fact that the retaliatory forces are not under NATO command, that of the tactical forces only the British and the Americans possess nuclear weapons, and that the opposing Soviet forces are daily increasing *their* capabilities to wage both strategic and tactical nuclear warfare. Under these circumstances many Europeans may well regard aggression as posing solely a choice between occupation and destruction.

A third factor making for instability is the reverse of the above: a tendency on the part of some NATO allies to seek to escape their dilemmas by a policy of disengagement and neutralism. There is an understandable temptation to depend for deterrence on the military effort of a stronger power and to rely for protection on a war fought elsewhere. The strategic striking forces in the exclusive possession of the United States and the United Kingdom tend to produce a feeling of impotence inhibiting a major effort.

Recommendations with Respect to NATO

The problem of NATO is therefore one of will as much as of power. All partners must realize that henceforth security can be enhanced only by a sharing of risks and capabilities. And they should all be placed into a position where they are able to contribute responsibly to their own security.

To be sure, the ultimate answers to the problems of NATO may be found in the realm of policy and not of strategy. NATO to survive must generate a common sense of political economic and social purposes. Many of the difficulties of NATO are aspects of East-West

relations in general; others are produced by situations outside of NATO area proper. Subpanel I is dealing with the political problem at greater length and Subpanel III with the economic and social factors. Nevertheless, an alliance designed to provide protection against aggression can survive only if it is able to develop a common military strategy in which all partners can play a role. If it cannot adapt itself to new conditions, it must of necessity become sterile.

Fortunately there are two factors which seem to offer possibilities for a viable common strategy. The first of these is the disaffection in the Soviet bloc, so vividly illustrated in the cases of Hungary and Poland. This reduces the combat value of satellite forces and makes even more precarious the already tenuous line of communications between the Soviet forces in Central Europe and their home base.

The second, and more important, is the availability in quantity of tactical nuclear weapons. The battlefield advantage accruing to tactical defensive forces, through preparation of positions, prior determination of target areas and stockpiling of both nuclear and conventional munitions, offers hope that even relatively small but highly trained NATO forces could hurl back a local attack and blunt major aggression. It is perhaps too early to say that this is possible; it is crucial that we re-examine our present concept of the capabilities required to defend Western Europe in addition to the threat of strategic retaliation on the U.S.S.R.

Thus a prime element in the new strategy must be a significant strengthening of the NATO shield forces. The ability to resist local incursions will remove one temptation to aggression. The knowledge that an attack will meet with substantial local resistance provides an additional deterrent to Soviet encroachments. The United States must pursue with conviction this task of strengthening the shield forces, for it is equally in our interest to see that a conflict arising in Europe, either by design or by miscalculation, does not inevitably result in all-out war. But however earnest our effort to strengthen the shield forces it will be unavailing unless our allies are prepared to make a substantially greater contribution both in forces and in the spirit with which they approach the *common* task of defense.

A corollary of this central problem of establishing an adequate NATO shield is to provide within Europe—controlled by Europeans—an atomic and missile capability that will substantially reduce Europe's dependence on U. S. and British strategic air power. This is necessary to restore the declining power position of NATO vis-a-vis the U.S.S.R.

and to give reality to the European sense of participation, which is a basic ingredient of the will to resist.

A strong NATO shield is all the more important because one of the purposes of the growing Soviet naval threat is undoubtedly to bring about a situation where the Soviet Union may be able to disrupt sea communications between us and our NATO allies by submarines and by mining European harbors. In such a situation, the willingness to resist a simultaneous Soviet invasion will depend importantly on the forces available in Europe and under NATO control.

The Role of the United States

To accomplish these objectives will require the following of the United States: First of all, we must pool with our allies scientific and technical information and assist in mobilizing the research and development capability of NATO both in the civilian and the military field. The history of science suggests that such pooling would in the long run be of special importance to the United States which throughout its history has drawn heavily on the intellectual resources of Europe.

Second, we must strive for a true military interdependence which closely ties together the United States and the other NATO powers.

Thirdly, we must acknowledge the necessity for maintaining in Europe for an indefinite period a strong contribution to the shield forces.

Finally, we must provide those of our allies that desire them with nuclear weapons and delivery systems, as well as with some of the other complex equipment of modern war. A step in the direction of these objectives was taken at the NATO Council meeting in December 1957.

It would be unrealistic to say that such policies will be either cheap or without risk. But the cost and risk of being without them would be greater still. A strong, self-reliant Europe must always be a major American concern. Such a Europe, continuing along its present path toward greater unity, is a major force for peace and can play an ever greater role in the future evolution of free society.

IX—Civil Defense

THERE are few problems of the atomic age with which the United States has had greater difficulty in coming to grips than civil defense. Because of our historic invulnerability to direct military attack, we have treated civil defense as a minor adjunct to our over-all strategy both in terms of planning and in the resources allocated to it.

The full civil defense problem is well beyond the scope of this report and has been the subject of a special study in the government. The technical possibilities of defending our cities and homes, the costs, the impact on our national psychology and ways of working and living present a complex of considerations deserving detailed and separate examination. Nevertheless, the connection between civil defense and the other elements of our national security requires a general evaluation of the subject.

If relations with the Soviet bloc ever reach the showdown stage, the edge of difference, which may be very fine, may well depend on the strength of the competing wills. This in turn is likely to reflect the relative vulnerabilities. It is an oppressive thought that such circumstances might in fact occur, but it would be irresponsible to suggest that they are impossible. Courage in crisis, if it is to be effective and continuing, must rest on confidence and hope.

Deterrence, in short, depends on a combination of power and will. The factor of power requires a retaliatory capability sufficient to overcome any enemy defense, and as invulnerable as possible to surprise attack. The factor of will may hinge importantly on a reasonable combination of active and passive defense measures. An enemy who felt confident that he could disrupt and disorganize our society while preserving the substance of his own might be tempted to launch an all-out blow. Conversely the ability to afford reasonable protection to our population may enable us to act with firmness and resolution in times of crisis. In the age of the ballistic missile the known capability of a society to withstand attack will become an increasingly important deterrent.

Civil defense will not be easy, and it can never be complete. Protecting against massively destructive weapons is an enormous problem. A 20-megaton thermonuclear weapon, which is by no means the

largest available, with a radius of surface destruction by blast and heat of between five to eight miles, will inevitably have devastating consequences.

Difficulty does not mean impotence, however, While it may be impossible to protect the population against the blast and heat of an atomic explosion, protection against radioactive fall-out and other contamination appears to be much more feasible. Equally important is increased understanding on the part of our people about the effects of modern weapons. This will enable us to respond with discipline and effectiveness to a surprise attack and it will discourage such a move because an aggressor would no longer be able to gamble that a sudden attack might disorganize our society.

It is possible to state certain general principles in relation to the development of any civil defense program:

1. Civil defense must be considered as part of the over-all U.S. strategic posture. It must be faced forthrightly. It should be part of our defense planning and included in our over-all strategic plans. Cadres charged with supervising civil defense activities, both in possible pre-attack and the post-attack phase, must be developed and trained immediately. The expense involved should be in addition to existing military outlays.
2. The American people need to be told more clearly the dimensions of the damage that would be inflicted on us by a sudden attack and about the measures to reduce its effects. Any civil defense program must have as a prerequisite a program of public information supported by the Federal Government and carried through at all levels.
3. A civil defense program should be integrated with the construction program needed for the normal development of our expanding population and economy.

An effective civil defense program can be separated into three stages:

1. *To provide warning, where possible, and information about radiological levels.* This requires an attack-proof radiation-level monitoring system and an attack-proof radio-net to broadcast instructions during and after an attack.
2. *Protection against fall-out.* It has been estimated that half of the casualties of a large-scale atomic attack or between 25-35 million might result from radioactive fall-out. A

fall-out shelter program could prevent such a calamity by reducing casualties substantially.

3. *Protection against atomic blast and heat.* This is a major problem particularly in our big urban concentrations. This panel has heard testimony about the utility of deep shelters. The subject is of such complexity, however, and the costs are so very large that this report cannot go further than to commend such a program for careful study. If indeed it proves feasible, it will add greatly to our security as a nation.

The major difficulty with civil defense has been our failure to treat it as an integral part of our defense planning. The first step will have to be to construct an attack-proof radio-net, and to begin on a program of fall-out shelters. Fall-out shelters are more feasible than blast shelters because they are easier to construct and because the population does not need to enter them until *after* an enemy attack has in fact occurred. Thus in most areas a warning time of 45 minutes could be counted on. The shelter program should be carried out with a maximum degree of cooperation with local and state authorities.

In addition to the protection of the population against fall-out, provision should be made for the post-attack period. It will be highly important to plan on centers of administration and government. Stockpiling food supplies and industrial reserves in safe places will prevent famine and enable the early resumption of economic activity. At the same time a continuation of organized activity will be aided by the greatest possible degree of dispersal of industry. It would be too costly to disperse existing industrial installations but tax incentives could be provided for the location of *new* facilities away from main concentrations.

While engaging in a civil defense at home, we must be prepared to assist our allies in similar efforts. Nothing would demonstrate better our basic concern for the security of our allies than a readiness to cooperate in the protection of their populations.

The main feature to note with respect to civil defense is that it is overdue. It does not make sense for the free world to engage in a major military effort without at the same time protecting its most important resource: its civilian population.

X—International Tensions and the Reduction of Armaments

Arms and the Prospects of Peace

THE destructiveness of modern weapons has focused the hopes of mankind as never before on the attainment of a stable peace. Considerable attention has been paid to the effort of reducing tensions through the reduction and control of armaments.

This panel, as all Americans, considers the achievement of a peaceful world the primary challenge before mankind. The United States disarmed unilaterally and drastically immediately after World War II; it refused to take advantage of its atomic monopoly; it acted patiently and moderately in the face of constant Soviet provocation. Even after the Greek civil war, the Berlin blockade, and the Korean War had caused us to undertake a substantial rearmament program, we have responded to every seeming relaxation of tension by reducing our military establishment, sometimes even below the point of safety. In fact, many of the difficulties described in this report are due to this tendency.

The desirability of easing international tensions therefore does not require argument. It would be highly irresponsible, however, to raise hopes which cannot be fulfilled or to hold out prospects which on closer examination prove to increase our peril. However dangerous the multiplying armaments, the illusion of security brought about by a spurious agreement to disarm would be a poor substitute for vigilance based on strength.

Genuine, enforceable, inspected reduction of arms is an objective on which all Americans are agreed. Yet we must realize that of all the outstanding issues, disarmament is the most difficult problem to settle directly. There are many other problems such as German unification or Soviet subversive activities in the Middle East which, if re-

solved, would greatly ease tensions and thus almost automatically bring about a reduction of arms. We will make disarmament negotiations more realistic if we face their inherent difficulty frankly and if we are not seduced by Soviet slogans which in the past have used these negotiations as a means to disarm their intended victims.

The nature of disarmament must be understood if peace and not slavery is to result from efforts to attain it. It has several meanings, all of which hide great complexities: the reduction of forces, the control of arms, the prevention of surprise attack and the end of bomb testing. Each will be considered in turn.

The Reduction and Control of Arms

Reduction of forces is bound to be difficult to negotiate because it seeks to compare unlike quantities. What for example is the relation between the United States Strategic Air Command and the ability of Soviet ground forces to overrun nearby countries? How does one compare an aircraft carrier to an armored division? If the United States disbanded its Strategic Air Command, it would take a decade at least to reconstitute. The Soviet Union can demobilize parts of its vast army and still retain the ability to reassemble it from reserve components at very short notice.

Moreover, the Soviet Union is not likely to accept a reduction of forces which curtailed its ability to control the satellites and to play a major role in areas like the Middle East. But forces sufficient to accomplish these tasks are also sufficient to imperil all the powers on the Soviet borders. A reduction of forces which leaves unimpaired the Soviet ability to overrun its neighbors will not diminish the basic security problem of the non-Soviet world.

A reduction of armaments is not meaningful unless it contains safeguards against violations of the agreement. But effective control has been complicated by the increasingly rapid advance of technology. Scientific research and development can decide the armament race. Hence no reduction in standing forces, however scrupulously carried out, can protect a nation against a technological development which drastically changes the strategic balance. The fact that so much of the armaments race occurs in laboratories makes control and inspection more and more complex. It is difficult to find something when one does not know what it is one is looking for.

Many control schemes which would have been effective had they been accepted at the *beginning* of a given scientific development become meaningless when that range of technology is fully developed. Thus acceptance by the Soviet Union of the U. S. Baruch-Lilienthal plan of 1946 which proposed the control and inspection of the production of fissionable material might have practically eliminated the possibility of nuclear war. In the meantime so much fissionable material has been produced and it is so easily hidden that no control scheme could completely guarantee against a violation. And the spread of fissionable materials through the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will complicate the problem even further.

The Problem of Surprise Attack

Because a controlled and verifiable reduction in forces has proved so complicated, a major emphasis of disarmament efforts has turned to the prevention of surprise attack. It is often argued that an inspection system which reduced the danger of surprise attack also would remove some of the urgent strains from international relationships.

There is no doubt that the danger of surprise attack contributes to the tensions of the nuclear age. But with evolving technology it is questionable whether aerial inspection will significantly reduce the element of surprise. The high state of readiness required of strategic striking forces means that they need no noticeable mobilization to launch their blow. As the speed of planes increases, warning times will be progressively reduced. And in the age of the Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile, which is close upon us, the maximum warning time afforded by even a perfect inspection system will be half an hour, the period of time the missile will be in transit. Under such circumstances, even a foolproof inspection system will tell largely what is already known: that the opponent possesses the capability to launch a devastating attack on very short notice and with a minimum of warning.

But if aerial inspection can no longer protect against surprise attack, it can reveal an almost equally grave threat from hidden installations. Even a partial inspection system, operated by the U.N., would protect the world to a degree from hidden military capabilities. But more than this is unlikely from aerial inspection. Much as we would like to be more optimistic, we cannot see how present vigilance could

be reduced or insecurity be removed, by any aerial inspection system now in prospect.

The Problem of War Limitation

This study has considered various suggestions for preventing the catastrophe of an all-out war caused by miscalculation or through the spreading of small wars. It seems doubtful that ground rules for the conduct of limited war could be established by mutual agreement, since in order to undermine the will to resist, the Soviet Union has every interest in painting the consequences of resistance in the direst terms. Nevertheless, it would seem wise for the U. S. to include on the agenda of disarmament negotiations concrete proposals to limit such wars as may be forced on us to the smallest necessary dimensions. Even should the Soviet Union reject our proposals, they would serve to clarify our intentions and make less likely a war caused by miscalculation. Even a unilateral declaration which gave an indication of some of the steps we propose to follow to achieve the goal of reducing noncombatant casualties, such as a decision to use only weapons without substantial fall-out effects, would give an opponent a strong incentive to follow suit.

The value of unilateral declarations is proved by the experience of World War II. Neither the Soviet Union nor Japan had ratified the Geneva convention of 1929 with respect to the treatment of war prisoners. Yet on June 27, 1941 the U. S. S. R. informed the International Committee of the Red Cross of its decision to adhere to the convention and within a week of the outbreak of the war Japan announced that it would abide by the Prisoners of War convention. Though violations undoubtedly occurred, this indicates that both countries saw an advantage in projecting themselves before the world as subscribers to rules of war. Clear United States declarations, firmly adhered to, might provide a similar framework for mitigating the consequences of modern war.

The Issue of Testing

Despite the vital importance of nuclear weapons to our survival, it would be irresponsible to be blind to the hazards inherent in their use. An indiscriminate and all-out use of existing nuclear stockpiles

would bring about an extremely serious level of radiation on the entire planet.

The growth of nuclear stockpiles on both sides has been aptly described as the "balance of terror." It is a condition which some have incorrectly interpreted as a static, unchanging, nuclear "stalemate" or "standoff." Nothing could be further from the truth.

Nuclear deterrence is immensely complicated, since each new scientific advance, if applied by one side and not the other, is capable of overturning the strategic equation. In a dynamic situation, we must continually strive to improve our technological position lest an accumulation of advances by an aggressor ultimately confront us with overwhelming strength. It is this situation which should cause us to be extremely wary about ending nuclear weapons testing.

It has been proposed to start disarmament by an agreement to stop tests of nuclear weapons. It has been claimed that such a ban would be self-policing. Nuclear tests are said to be a hazard to the health of all people and of generations yet unborn; and they are represented as leading to ever more horrible weapons.

Unfortunately a nuclear test is easily recorded or monitored only if no serious attempt is made to keep it secret. If a nation wants to hide its tests, observation will become very complicated and uncertain. To be sure, secret tests require considerable effort. But the Soviet Union has never spared resources in order to secure a military advantage. On the other hand, our history and our free society make it certain that we will respect the international obligations which we undertake.

As to the medical danger, there is much evidence to indicate that past tests have had a much smaller effect on public health than other biological effects to which mankind is constantly exposed. The accumulated radiation from weapons tests is only an insignificant fraction of the dosage to which most Americans are exposed from X-rays. To be sure, exposure to *any* additional radiation should be avoided. As in the case of X-rays what is involved, however, is a balancing of risks. The dangers of continued weapons testing must be weighed against the hazards inherent in conducting them. If an end of weapons testing weakened the deterrent and made a war more likely, or more catastrophic, we would have brought on what we most wished to avoid.

As long as the production of fissionable material continues, an end of weapons testing would probably ensure that any future war would take the most extreme form. It would have to be fought with

weapons in their present state of development and past tests on both sides have concentrated on the most powerful devices. Conversely, since the most destructive weapons have already been tested, further tests will enable us to use nuclear arms in a more discriminating manner. By increasing our capability for limited war this will add to the deterrent to local aggression. At the same time continued testing may enable us to reduce radioactive fall-out to the point where we will become increasingly able to confine any war which may be forced on us to our opponent's war machine. And it may make possible the development of nuclear anti-aircraft or anti-missile weapons to protect our population against enemy attack.

Thus, a ban on weapon testing without adequate inspection and without an end to the production of nuclear weapons would be beneficial only to the side prepared to violate the agreement. Our strong desire for peace and security should not induce us to buy the semblance of one at the expense of the other.

The Prospect of Peace

A world from which the threat of war has been removed would correspond to the deepest desires of American society. But peace cannot be attained by wishing for it. It requires patience, understanding and determination. We must always stand ready to negotiate on the issues that divide the world including disarmament. But until the Soviet Union has shown a greater willingness to settle these disputes on terms other than her own, it would be dangerous for us not to be wary of a power that has brutally suppressed Hungarian freedom, fanned the flames of violence elsewhere and constantly threatens the world with rocket and nuclear attacks. As soon as the Soviet Union shows a sincere willingness to help in the construction of a peaceful world order it will be able to count on an eager American cooperation in any disarmament effort.

XI—Budget for National Security

ACHIEVEMENT of the objectives of our national security programs in the years ahead hinges on the availability of financial resources and the manner in which they are applied. There is grave reason for concern with respect to the inadequacy of recent levels of military appropriations as well as with respect to the workings of the budgetary process.

The Budgetary Level

Programs of great importance to U.S. security now suffer from insufficient funds. Several reasons have brought about this state of affairs. When the Korean War ended, it was natural that an effort be made to reduce military expenditures. But the execution of the reductions has had serious consequences which did not become evident for some time because of a backlog of unspent appropriations. For example, the momentum of the Air Force build-up continued until unspent appropriations from 1952 and 1953 ran out. Similarly, Army procurement has been financed well into 1956 from pre-1954 appropriations.

The result has been a serious imbalance in our military preparedness. Recent budgetary ceilings could be maintained only by a reduction of forces in all services, a process which has been slowly going on for the past three years. The budgetary squeeze affected not only force-levels, it also slowed down our research effort in many fields causing us to lose ground to the U.S.S.R.

Recent military expenditures are therefore insufficient to maintain even our current force levels. And events have made clear the inadequacy of these levels. This panel has noted these major shortcomings in our strategic posture:

Strategic Forces

1. Aircraft procurement to modernize existing units will have

to be authorized into the 1960's. Otherwise, a gap in ready forces between the latest types of manned aircraft and the operational stage of ballistic missiles seems unavoidable. We cannot risk obsolescence of present weapons before new ones are ready.

2. At the same time we should press for the most rapid development and procurement of operational Intermediate Range and Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles.

3. The base structure of the Strategic Air Command, long out of phase with other elements in its program, should be made less vulnerable to surprise attack through dispersion and other protective measures.

4. Accelerated research and development support should be provided for all key programs including missiles and advance reconnaissance systems.

5. The SAC alert time should be reduced. As the Soviet strength in missiles increases, the maximum warning time available will probably not exceed 20 minutes. It is therefore essential that as long as we rely on manned planes, the Strategic Air Command achieve a 15 minute alert time.

6. The establishment of a retaliatory system based on missile-launching submarines should be expedited.

Active Defense

Today, the U.S.S.R. can attack the U.S. with a strong bomber force. In a few years it will be able to attack with a stronger bomber force, submarine-launched missiles, and Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles.

Whichever side first achieves a strong defense will be in a strong psychological position. The stronger the active defense, the more it reduces the threat of the opposing strategic striking force.

Our early warning and anti-missile defense systems therefore require greater attention.

Forces for Limited War

To provide the mobile units essential for limited war, additional troop lift should be authorized in the form both of modern aircraft and modern ships.

The Army should be permitted to speed up the modernization of its weapons and of its division structure.

Navy

Anti-submarine warfare requires additional funds. The program of equipping both surface and underwater ships with missiles of various types should be accelerated. We require a large number of modern, nuclear-powered submarines.

Personnel

With the complexity of modern weapons, the importance of a highly competent professional force has never been greater. But despite recent increases present pay scales are inadequate to retain the skilled officers and men necessary to an effective and economic military establishment. Neither are we attracting a sufficient number of the best of our youth to military careers.

Civil Defense

A start should be made without delay on a program of fall-out shelters and related warning and communications equipment.

Mutual Assistance

The re-equipping of allied forces, particularly in NATO, with modern weapons should be speeded up.

The Level of Effort

The above deficiencies in our strategic posture can be removed only by substantially increased defense expenditures. These increases will run into billions of dollars and must rise substantially in each of the next few years. This panel does not possess the data to determine

the precise budgetary level. The best testimony it has heard indicates that the deficiencies noted above will require successive additions on the order of $3 billion each year for the next several fiscal years. This figure does not cover the necessary increases in mutual assistance programs and in civilian defense. Because we must maintain our present forces, particularly of manned planes, even while we go into production on new weapons, such as missiles, the cost of military programs will continue to rise with no leveling-off likely before 1965.

This is a heavy burden, even though its effects will be cushioned by the expected growth of our Gross National Product. The impact of defense spending on our national economy will be discussed by Subpanel IV. It is worth noting here that the proposed increases in expenditures will be ineffective or reduced in value if national policies permit any important reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The price of survival, then, is not low. This panel is convinced however that the increases in defense expenditures are essential and fully justified provided that the greater expenditure is coupled with increased efficiency. We can afford to survive.

The Budgetary Process

An increased defense effort will not be fully effective unless it is accompanied by the organizational changes outlined in Section VII. These in turn can be prompted by improvements in existing methods of presenting the budget.

The budgetary process could be greatly improved if military budgets were prepared and presented in more discriminating terms. The present method of preparation does not give the President, the Secretary of Defense, Congress or the public a clear indication of what the funds requested will accomplish in terms of military missions or effective units. As a result, it is natural for Congress to make reductions by percentage cuts across-the-board, without the opportunity for a full examination of the effect on strategy and military missions.

Complete budgetary reform may not be immediately feasible. However, a start can be made toward a system that corresponds more closely to a coherent strategic doctrine. It should not be too difficult, for example, to restate the presentation of the service budgets, so that instead of the present categories of "procurement," "operation and maintenance," "military personnel," etc., there would be a much better

indication of how much goes, for example, to strategic air, to air defense, to anti-submarine warfare and so on.

Another highly desirable change is to transform the present one-year budget cycle to two years. Under present rules, the top personnel of the services spend a great part of six months of every year preparing, justifying and revising the budgetary requests of their departments. Much of the next six months are consumed in testifying before congressional committees and otherwise defending the service budgets as approved by the President. If the budgetary process would extend over an entire congressional term, the energies of key personnel could be directed toward strategic doctrine and overall management. At the same time congressional control would be more meaningful because the examination of requests could then be more careful.

XII—Conclusion

NO ASPECT of America's problems presents a deeper challenge than the field of national security. It is not only because the technical problems are so complex, though an accelerating technology will test severely our wisdom and our ability to make choices. Nor is the economic challenge the most complicated one we face, though the price of security in the nuclear age is high and likely to increase. It is not even the field of strategic doctrine which presents our deepest problem though military strength is sterile without a doctrine for employing it.

Rather our long-run difficulty resides in our approach to the problem of the role of force. We like to believe that reasonable men can settle all disputes through good-will and compromise and that power should be invoked only as a last resort. We therefore tend to think of diplomacy and force as successive and separate phases of national policy. Unfortunately the position in which we find ourselves does not permit such absolute distinctions. In a revolutionary period the ability and willingness to use force may in itself provide a factor of stability. To a world threatened by aggression and infiltration, American strength and resolution are essential if there is to be a guarantee of security.

To be sure, this may not always be apparent in the public declarations of other nations. To countries primarily concerned with domestic development, foreign aggression may seem unreal and the measures required to resist it may appear as irritating interruptions of more primary tasks. But while we should have full understanding for the psychology which produces these reactions, we would be wrong to gear our policy to it. Force will not solve the problems of this period but the resolution to use it if necessary may afford the breathing spell in which nations can work out their own destiny without foreign interference. We must not forget that the neutrality of many nations is possible only as long as we are strong, just as for a century and a half the British navy made possible our American neutrality. Many of our most vocal critics would be deeply troubled were the protection of our military strength suddenly withdrawn.

Power is a fact whether it be ours or that of the Soviet Union. Its existence cannot be ignored. The dilemmas which it imposes cannot be wished away. Yet the destructiveness of modern weapons confronts us with a normal dilemma. The extensive and indiscriminate use

of modern weapons in war runs counter to our deepest sense of private and public morality. We should seek to prevent war and to limit it if it breaks out to the smallest area, terminate it as rapidly and decisively as possible, and conduct it with the minimum loss of life. Yet in a conflict between despotism and freedom, it would be immoral were we to shrink from an adequate defense of the values for which we stand. The very shrinking may serve to precipitate armed conflict.

We are engaged in the phase of a global struggle which has come to be known as the cold war. In this report we have tried to set forth measures which we feel are imperative in the interest of national security. We consider them essential if we are to reduce the likelihood of war and to make sure that if in spite of all our efforts war should be forced upon us, we shall not be overwhelmed by it.

The cold war poses a two-fold dilemma: In our desire for peace, we must not overlook the importance of power in maintaining it. But once we have recognized the role of force we must forever beware that it does not become an end in itself. The more drastic the consequences of modern war, the more we must make certain that we are true to the principles the defense of which alone justifies resort to force. These are facts which we must never forget in the middle of the cold war.

When the security of the United States and of the free world is at stake, cost cannot be the basic consideration. The cold war cannnot be won and a "hot" war cannot be avoided without a major effort. This is clearly not time for complacency; it is just as clearly not a time for hysteria. *What is required throughout the country is an attitude of sustained and informed determination.* If this report makes a contribution to the emergence of such an attitude, it will have served its purpose.

Summary of Main Points

The Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc. is an attempt to assess major problems and opportunities which are likely to confront America over the next ten to fifteen years.

This report on international security is the work of Panel II which is one of seven panels. The others deal with United States international objectives, foreign economic policy, domestic economic and social objectives, education and manpower, the democratic process and the moral framework of national purpose. Thus security was only one of our concerns. While it is the most urgent, it is not in the long run necessarily the most important. We are concerned with national security because we *must* be. We are concerned with more positive tasks because we *want* to be. Security defines our military necessities. Our other panels will deal with our hopes and our humane necessities.

Each of the members of the overall panel has also served on one of the subpanels. We have been meeting regularly since November 1956. Obviously we are most familiar with the subpanels on which we have served. But we have heard periodic reports from all other groups. We have considered the draft of this report at various stages of preparation and we have gone over the final draft in full committee. Not every member of our group necessarily endorses every detail, but we have approved its substance and we strongly urge implementation of its recommendations.

It is the judgment of the panel that prepared this report that all is not well with present U.S. security policies and operations. The over-all U.S. strategic concept lags behind developments in technology and in the world political situation. Defense organization is unrelated in major ways to critically important military missions. Systems of budgets, appropriations, and financial management are out of gear with the radically accelerating flow of military developments. The United States system of alliances must be adapted to constantly changing strategic requirements. The United States is rapidly losing its lead in the race of military technology.

We are convinced that corrective steps must be taken now.

We believe that the security of the United States transcends normal budgetary considerations and that the national economy can afford the necessary measures.

In brief the conclusions of the panel are:

I. The world knows that we would never fight a preventive war. But we and the rest of the free world must be prepared to resist any one of three types of aggression: all-out war, limited war, and non-overt aggression concealed as internal take-over by coup d'etat or by civil war.

II. In order to deter aggression, we must be prepared to fight a nuclear war either all-out or limited.

III. At present there are major shortcomings in our posture

for both all-out and limited war. Our retaliatory force is inadequately dispersed and protected. Our active and passive defense is insufficient. Moreover, we lack mobility and versatility for limited war.

IV. Basic changes in our defense organization are recommended to correct the inefficiency and duplication of effort growing out of interservice rivalry.

a) The military departments should be removed from the channel of operational command.

b) All of the operational military forces of the United States should be organized into unified commands to perform missions which are called for by our strategic requirements.

c) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be designated Principal Military Advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the President.

d) The staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be organized on a unified basis and placed under the control of the Chairman.

e) All officers above the rank of Brigadier General or equivalent should receive their permanent promotions from the Department of Defense and would become officers of the Armed Forces of the United States.

f) The line of operational command should be from the President and the Secretary of Defense to the functional commanders through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in his capacity as Principal Military Advisor.

g) The line of logistic command should be from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the Secretaries of the three military departments.

h) The Secretary of Defense should be given direct authority over all research, development and procurement. He should have the right of cancellation and transfer of service programs together with their appropriations. He should also be given a direct appropriation for the conduct of research and development programs at the Defense Department level.

V. We must strengthen the regional groups of nations, not as an alternative to the U.N. but as its complement in line with Article 51 of the Charter.

VI. The U.S. must make a concerted effort to meet the joint security requirements of all partners in the alliances in which we participate by contributing to the development of a common strategic concept, by assisting in the re-equipping of allied forces by fostering political cohesiveness and by economic and technical cooperation.

VII. We must pool with our allies in NATO scientific and technical information, and provide them with nuclear weapons and delivery systems.

VIII. Civil defense must be part of our over-all strategic posture. A program must be undertaken to include a warning system and fall-out shelters.

IX. We must face the fact that a meaningful reduction of armaments must be preceded by a reduction of tensions and a settlement of outstanding issues that have divided the world since World War II. At the same time, concrete proposals to limit such wars as might be forced on us should be introduced into negotiations on reduction in forces. Even if the Soviet Union should reject our proposals, a unilateral declaration might give it a strong incentive to follow suit.

X. Starting immediately, defense expenditures must be increased substantially over the next few years. Testimony indicates that current deficiencies in our strategic posture require additional expenditures each year of approximately $3 billion for the next several years. This does not include necessary increased appropriations for mutual assistance and for civil defense. Because we must maintain our present forces as we go into production on new weapons, such as missiles, the cost of military programs will continue to rise until at least 1965.

Specific recommendations include the following:

a) Aircraft procurement to modernize existing units be authorized into the 1960's while pressing for the most rapid development of operational Intermediate Range and Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles.

b) The SAC base structure be made less vulnerable to surprise attack through dispersion and other protective measures.

c) An accelerated research and development support be provided for such key programs as missiles.

d) Additional troop transport be authorized in the form both of modern aircraft and ships.

e) The program of equipping both surface and underwater ships with missiles of various types be accelerated and additional funds for anti-submarine defense be provided.

f) Military pay scales be raised to retain skilled officers and men.

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Doubleday Headline Publications give busy, modern, thinking people a unique perspective on the news. More comprehensive than newspapers and TV, more timely than regularly-produced books, Doubleday Headline Publications clarify the major issues and crises of our times.

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In any language

Thank you

Ed,

our letters just passed!
thank you so much
for the wonderful contribution
Mickey S.

Simonson, Mrs. Mildred

COPY

25 North Drive
Haddonfield, N.J.

July 23, 1958

Dear Miss Hogg,

Thank you for your nice note re my letter to Mr. Murrow. Did he have time to look at it on July 14th or didn't he get in?

If you do hear from him you might tell him I will present a check to Hermann Huber on Aug. 5th or 6th in Muenchen Germany. It will be a very simple ceremony with a few representatives from the university and Studenthaus present. What with money Ella Drischer Schirmacher has collected in Germany, we have close to $1,000. I think that is pretty good because most of the money has come from $5 to $10 contributions from old student friends of Anne Wiggin.

As regards Gloria Brigiotti Etting, author of "Born in a Crowd", I have heard her speak twice. The last time she showed slides of her family growing up in Florence, Italy. Every member of the family from the wife of Ambassador Lodge in Madrid to Marie the musician and director seems to be interesting. Mrs. Etting showed a family reunion. They all seem to have so much fun and I thought what a wonderful family to have on "PERSON TO PERSON". Mrs. Etting's home on Panama Street in Philadelphia is interesting with its "green door painted with the green paint found only in Tuscany".

Well, it's a nice idea!

We leave Saturday for Madrid and Geneva, Muenchen, etc. Will be back Aug. 25th.

Sincerely,

Mildred Simonson.

Mrs. Lloyd Simonson
25 North Drive, Haddonfield, N. J.

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Mrs. Lloyd Simonson

25 North Drive, Haddonfield, N. J.

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Well, it was a nice idea!

We leave Sat. for Madrid and Geneva, Munchen etc. will be back Aug. 25th.

Sincerely,

Mildred Simonson

Simonson, Lloyd
(Mrs)

July 21, 1958

Dear Mickey:

Sorry for the delay in answering your letter. As my secretary told you, I was on vacation.

Enclosed herewith is my check for $50.00 as a contribution to the Anne Wiggin Memorial Fund. I shall be interested to hear more about the Anne Wiggin Room anytime you have the information.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lloyd Simonson
25 North Drive
Haddonfield, New Jersey

mcc

July 1, 1958

Mrs. Lloyd Simonson
25 North Drive
Haddonfield, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Simonson:

Thank you for your recent letter to Mr. Murrow, which arrived after his departure on vacation. Although he will be away most of the summer, he will be coming into the office on July 14th, when I will show him your letter.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

Letter from:

Mrs. Lloyd Simonson
25 North Drive
Haddonfield, N.J.

undated - received July 1.

Dear Ed:

I was in New York Friday and talked with Ken Holland. He suggested that I call you but I didn't so I am writing once again in case you still want to make a contribution to the Anne Wiggin Memorial Fund?

Naomi Fernelius called me last night and reported $790 in the Fund. She is going on vacation for a month and altho people are living in her home & will take care of the mail, I suggest you send your contribution to me.

I am going to Europe July 26th and will give Ella Drescher Schirmacher or Manni Huber our check at that time. I will also find out more about the Anne Wiggin Room and just how our money will be spent.

I told you about Gloria Brigiotti Etting in a previous letter. I thought she might be a possibility for your PERSON TO PERSON show. I may see her sister, wife of Ambassador Lodge, when in Madrid but we have all too short a time there. My husband has a lot of business in Madrid also.

Will probably see Walter Kotschnig in Geneva and Ella in Kassel, Manni Huber in Muenchen. After all these years it will be fun! My best to Janet.

C.

Letter sent on to you by Mrs. Lloyd Simonson, written to her by Gloria Etting, and to be returned to Mrs. Simonson.

1922 Panama Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

(Telephone PE.5-8956)

June 11, 1958

Dear Mrs. Simonson:

Please forgive me for this late reply to your most kind and thoughtful letter. How nice of you to take all the trouble to mention us to Ed Murrow, but I'm afraid we are not "in the news" for him. I admire him so much.

I shall write to my sister Francesca Lodge today and tell her that you will telephone her as soon as you arrive in Madrid. I think she will still be there in July, though she is never very pinned down. She prefers that I tell my friends to call her as she has so many things to remember and sometimes she is afraid she might forget to make the contact at the right time - so please do call her. In the meantime, I shall write to her.

When you return in the fall, do let me know how it all went.

Again, thank you for your kind and encouraging words.

Most sincerely,

GLORIA ETTING.

Mrs. Lloyd Simonson

25 North Drive, Haddonfield, N. J.

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I was in New York Friday and talked with Wen Holland. He suggested that I call you but I didn't so I am writing once again in case you still want to make a contribution to the Anne Wiggin Memorial Fund.?

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Mickey S.

Please return

TEL. PE 5-8956

1922 PANAMA STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

June 11, 1958

Dear Mrs. Simonson —

Please forgive me for this late reply to your most kind and thoughtful letter. How nice of you to take all the trouble to mention us to Ed Murrow but I'm afraid we are not "in the news" for him, ~~though~~. I admire him so much.

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she is afraid she might forget to make the contact at the right time — so please do call her. In the meantime I shall write to her.

When you return in the fall do let me know how it all went.

Again thank you for your kind and encouraging words,

Most sincerely,

Gloria Ettling

Simonson, Lloyd

Mrs. Lloyd Simonson

april 25, 1958

25 North Drive, Haddonfield, New Jersey

dear Ed,

Time goes by so quickly but as you can see from the enclosed letter I have made some progress; with the help of a great many people of course.

I hope this plan of furnishing a room in the new Student house will meet your approval.

Enclosed is a letter from Walter which I thought you might enjoy.

I only learned recently that you are a pretty good gambler — you throw a "mean die".

Sincerely,

Mickey Simonson

Simpson, Margaret C.

April 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow-

I had not meant to write again so soon for it must be very wearisome, writing endless acknowledgements to people who will write pages and pages. In all your other involvements it is likely you do not remember, but I am the one who writes you about inherent needs, aloneness, Aldous Huxley and a number of other things. Since you will not give me anything in words about yourself, I am forced to to use the slim evidence I have in seeking to know you better. With much help from Karen Horney, Erich Fromm, Dr. Maslow and other notables in their field, I believe I begin to get a true picture of you. From the time of "This is London" fame, you have experienced a kind of Self-transcendence that has given you much fame and prestige. Of course this is something everybody knows but I believe that I have discerned one of the reasons. There are always many reasons involved in in a hopeless complexity that cannot be disentangled but often there is one reason that predominates. This is the one I see.

I would need to be very insensitive indeed not to recognize the resistance you have to my prying into your inner life, but I had hoped you would perceive that mine is not the psychopathic curiosity of the window peeper, the Confidential Magazine or the back fence gossip, but the passion of the biographer, disciplined and controlled, but necessary to all who seek to see another through all the badges of class, caste, and prejudice, to see clearly without distortion in a world where real communication between people is so seldom possible - - where the distractions of entertainment and diversion are pursued frantically in an effort to fill up the vacuum left by isolation. This is the pehalty for our loss of those values essential to human happiness. Perhaps I should not say "loss of values", but rather illustrate by this beautifully expressed sentiment of David Reisman - "Already by the late Middle Ages, people were forced to live under new conditions of awareness. As their self-consciousness and their individuality developed, they had to make themselves at home in the world in novel ways. They still have to."

And so I feel we are now engaged in seeking a re-evaluation of human needs- a recognition of the basic needs in man in his new state of awareness - a set of values that will give both stability to society and yet leave him free to be "himself" in the highest, most creative, most satisfying way. The use of the male pronoun is significant in the implication that women are still enslaved by rules and codes that are quite unrealistic as well as completely unfair and unjust. If we sometimes behave in ways that incur resentment by the male it is because we are helplessly conditioned to these old patterns, and we sometimes react with an exaggerated aggressiveness and independence. Woman should be the complement to man and not his reflection.

I will be in New York in September and of course I should like very much to meet you. By then you may be in Singapore or Calument City since you are taking a long vacation and I hope you have a happy and wonderful Holiday. I should like to visit CBS (I have never been in New York) and view the places where you work and see some of the people involved in this tremendous business. I should feel it a more than fair exchange if you could send me some card of entry for "the time and trouble" I have taken to write to you. (These are your own words, not mine.) I wish the best of everything for you always.

Very sincerely,

Margaret C. Simpson

(Mrs.) Margaret C. Simpson
915 Oak Street
Saginaw, Michigan

Simpson, Margaret C.

October 2, 1958

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Thank you very much for your recent letter.

The picture of me, I must say, is quite good. As requested, I have autographed it for you.

I wish I had the time to write in greater length, however, it is just impossible at this time.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret C. Simpson
915 Oak Street
Saginaw, Michigan

mcc

915 Oak Street
Saginaw, Michigan
September 18, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am neither a hero worshipper, nor autograph seeker, nor have I ever written to a stranger before. Not that I expect this to place me in any special favor. I only hope I may escape being cataloged with the crackpots and favor askers who write to you. It would be easier to forget the whole thing than to try to write a letter that could be of any possible interest to you. After all, one accustomed to living so close to world crises, fascinating and brilliant people, financial manipulators, diplomats and assassins, one whose life has no doubt been as full of romance, adventure and danger as a paper-back-thriller can hardly be expected to give much notice to the commonplace. Speaking as one who has never made the front page of the local paper, all the awards, honorary degrees and other distinctions conferred upon you seem very impressive and I am surprised that I have the temerity to write to you in such a personal and familiar tone. Possibly others are deterred from writing for just this reason thus giving my letter a certain novelty at least. Just as a person accustomed to caviar and champagne may enjoy a hamburger for a change, so may this letter add a slight new flavor to your life. Anyway, it is something I have felt I must do for a long time now so perhaps it is time I stopped weighing the pros and cons and set about it.

It seems to be a part of our culture to want to achieve a certain uniqueness in the world, something that would give us individuality and stature and prominence and raise us from anonymity to recognition. Sometimes our strivings lead to some pretty wierd behavior depending on what direction they take, our talents, and the degree of self-confidence we possess. Some of us have a need to express certain inner urges and drives and convictions in a more tangible way than the opportunities in our average day-to-day living provides. More often than not we never "make the grade", sometimes we resort to religion or alcohol but most of us, as Rousseau said, "live out our lives in a kind of quiet desperation."

There is no doubt you have worked untiringly to become not only a good newsman but the best in your field either consciously or unconsciously, and if you are not the best you are without doubt the best known in the world. Although this is not intended to be a letter of congratulation for I am sure even that must become wearisome by its very abundance, I must express my gratitude for the circumstances that have brought the magnetic charm and dignified simplicity of your person into my small world. I should think the kind of "pure" news reporting that seems to be your specialty must be difficult and even antagonizing at times. You must need to develop a kind of saintly self-effacement which I suppose becomes easier with practice. Curiosity is one of the most common human emotions (this should sound familiar). Your program "Person-to Person", was developed on that premise. It is inevitable that public figures become objects of great interest and curiosity. It seems a little ironic that the man engaged in the acquisition and dissemination of information

about famous people has become an object of such great curiosity himself. After considerable research I find regrettably, that to learn anything of significance about you would require a man of your special talents. This gives me an idea, why not an interview titled "Ed Murrow interviews Ed. Murrow?" There are sillier things on TV every day. It seems an original idea certainly. No doubt you will dismiss this suggestion on the grounds of being too sensational, even vainglorious. It would be an admission that you considered yourself worth hearing about - but you are worth hearing about. I have tried to imagine how the average citizen would react to such a program by substituting Eric Savareid or Douglas Edwards (since my interest in these people is probably average) and I find I should certainly make an effort to hear such a program.

I seem to have gotten off the track of what I originally planned to say in this letter and so in returning to my original purpose I should like to ask whether you remember a picture taken of you at the CBS radio studio in New York by Arnold Newman in about 1953? The enclosed drawing is one I made from that picture which appeared in the "Photographers' Annual" of that year. My Mother, who is excessively fond of me urged that I send it to you requesting you autograph it. She feels it is exceptional, but a Mother's opinion is not likely to be reliable. I have no idea whether or not it is good. It is probably the best I can do and in working so long on it I have become very attached to it. While your autograph may be valuable to a collector it would be of no use to me. I should like to have indulged her in this as she is an old lady but it seemed a little presumptuous. It was in studying this photograph that my interest in you developed to such a degree that I was compelled to write this letter. I have seldom looked at a face so interesting in its mysteriousness. I kept studying the picture trying to determine what emotions and thoughts and character traits had etched the lines in your forehead, developed the angles and contours of maturity, given the mouth such seriousness and determination while denying it levity and humor. Was the restless fire of the eyes a reflection of zealous devotion to work and singleness of purpose? It is said that eyes are the windows of the soul. It is impossible to say how much of what one sees in them is artificially created by the imagination or inspired by a kind of mystical insight. It depends on the beholder, I suppose. Perhaps each of us sees something different in another. To me, your eyes revealed many things; a penetrating directness that looked at things carefully and with understanding; a suggestion of pathos and inquiry; of intensity, passion and great depth of feeling. There was an overall impression of ruggedness, toughness, indestructibility, of gravity and awareness. These, however, are merely impressions, not facts, and as such, unsatisfying. In spite of feeble efforts to dismiss you from my mind I found myself seized with a kind of compulsion to really know you. But how? I knew no one who knew you. Not even anyone who knew anyone who knew you. Obviously, I could not write - Dear Mr. Murrow: Please tell me about your inner life. Are you ever lonely, unhappy, afraid? Do you feel you are a great man in a small world or a small part of an unknowable universe? Are you gentle, compassionate, practical? Are you greedy, selfish, impatient, amenable, dogmatic? If you bothered to reply at all you might remind me that such personal information is not available to the public. You might question the propriety of this line of inquiry. Possibly such information as I desire would make sensational "copy", but it is only valuable to me because of my great need to know you.

Before making the sketch of you I decided to find what I could concerning your life from the local library reference department. There were vital statistics, pictures and articles from the Post and other magazines. The title of one article intrigued me. It was "An Intimate Chat with Ed Murrow". Surely such a provocative title suggested something more interesting and revealing than the others. As it turned out, this was some more of H. Allen Smith humor and contained nothing at all about you. One article seemed to have been written by an erratic type individual who veered from praise to criticism and back again. He hinted that some people considered you to be a snob. This was a depressing bit of information. If true, I had no chance of my letter's being acknowledged by you or possibly even being read for I certainly can add nothing to your already considerable prestige. Snobishness, like any other character trait, should show a little, but I failed to find any trace of affectation, superiority or arrogance in your face. Perhaps some people have mistaken discrimination for snobishness. Reading further, I found each article mentioned "you never could fire anybody." You also applied for membership in the "Murrow is not God Club." Actually very little meat in such a meal of several thousand words.

This poem though a little ridiculous in parts in order to make a rhyme describes my feelings -

I have studied the lines of your face
Your hair, and the shape of your head,
Everything written about you
And everything publicly said;
But when all the facts are collected
They seem to be woefully few
It left me disheartened, dejected
With little left that I could do.

Are you ruthless and mean?
Careless or neat
Calm and serene
Irresistibly sweet?

What are your hopes, your morals, your creed?
What gives you the drive that has made you succeed?
All of the stories they write of you tell
Really nothing at all, they're only the shell
Crumbs of truth mixed with chaff
Compiled to sell by a clever staff.

You haunt my sleep
Fill me with despair
Do I look too deep
For what isn't there?

At this point it occurs to me that writing the real truth about a person would not be easy. It took Stefan Zweig ten years to tell the story of Balzac. It required tremendous work and study for Maurois to give us the lives of Hugo, George Sand, etc. Of course, the people written about were dead but that should have made it easier since they could raise no objections or interfere with the biographers. Some day in the far distant future some one may write your biography but that is small comfort to me for obvious reasons.

With every passing year and with the threat of a general atomic war hanging over the world like the sword of Democles I become more aware of the shortness and uncertainty of life. Perhaps th t has given me a certain recklessness and determination where I might otherwise show more caution and reticence. Circumstances and necessity (need) has forced me into a kind of dual existence. One a life of keeping house, polite conversation, entertaining, being entertained, coping with the tragedies, great and small that come to all households. This in not entirely satisfying. Routine and repetition can make life automatic, meaningless, uninspiring with an awful monotony. While life in a middle class society offers many advantages of a practical nature, without a determined effort it can become so regimented and mechanical that one feels more a machine than an individual. This leads to frustration and unhappiness. I often wonder if it is not responsible for so much alcoholism, so many religious cults and fads and other wasteful consumers of energy. Fortunately, there is a library full of knowledge and contacts with the world's greatest thinkers, there is music, art, the wonderful luxury of day-dreaming and meditation when there is time. Sometimes a close personal relationship if one is lucky. Once in a while one finds a person to whom one is drawn. The attraction is a complex subtle process impossible to analyze fully. It is a kind of rapport or empathy. Two such people stimulate each other, their conversations are satisfying, their relationship is based on mutual respect and sympathetic understanding. This sounds like an ideal basis for a perfect marraige and perhaps it is. Often though, the ability to appreciate and recognize such a relationship only comes with maturity and real maturity is only achieved through a multitude of experiences, through mistakes and disappointments and suffering. Many people marry too young to have reached that maturity. Some never reach it. Some husbands do and wives do not and vice versa. Often people remain together out of a very real affection when they have little left in common and no real understanding of each other. And so the need for special relationships sometimes becomes acute. I know you must have many such relationships for your work has brought you into contact with such a marvelous variety of people. When circumstances are right this kind of association is certain to develop into an unforgettable experience sometimes transitory, sometimes lasting for many years, but always satisfying and of value in its tremendous capacity for sharing and communicating something of the self and lightening the burden of alone-ness which none but the schizophrenic can entirely escape. You may well wonder how this discourse concerns you. If you do wonder, then any explanation would have little meaning to you and would be only a further waste of time. I write you with the assumption that the insight and astuteness so apparent in your news broadcasts and your serious concern for the problems facing the world may carry over into your personal contacts. When you speak to the world it is as though you considered your listeners to be highly intelligent, thoughtful people who deserve to know the facts. This may not be your private opinion but it is a most effective method of presentation. You may be motivated by (to use a favorite cliche of Mr. Eisenhauer) enlightened self-interest since your methods have made you famous and probably rich.

You, more than the average person, can understand and appreciate the curiosity and interest one person may feel for another. Curiosity can kill the cat but I suspect it is much more likely to kill a mouse. When <u>you</u> go about probing, prying, investigating, it is with a thorough knowledge of the business and with the blessings of CBS and the public.

Your reasons are legitimate and "socially acceptable". I may find in sniffing a piece of particularly exotic cheese, a trap snapped on me for my inquisitiveness; a trap of disappointment, disillusionment, and self-doubt.

The enclosed snapshot represents many hours of work in trying to create your likeness on paper. Do you think I have done so: The original is somewhat larger than this typewritten sheet. It is quite likely, you have many better ones in which case I should like to keep it. However, if you like it particularly, it would give me pleasure to send it to you.

I have tried to write you with honesty and sincerity and with what I hope is not bad taste. I know you to be an honorable man - without hypocrisy, fair. I could not have written had I thought otherwise. I know too, that you are a busy man and that my letter is overlong and for that I apologise.

Sincerely,

(Mrs L.G.) Margaret C. Simpson

Sims, Edward H.

February 14, 1958

Edward H. Sims
Editor's Copy
1090 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

REGARDING YOUR LETTER FEBRRUARY 5, MR. MURROW OUT OF TOWN FOR A FEW WEEKS, UNABLE TO REACH STOP SINCERE REGRETS

Mary Cecchini
Ed Murrow's office

Radio
514-43

EDITOR'S COPY

EDWARD H. SIMS, *Publisher*

BUSINESS OFFICE
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1090 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

EUROPEAN OFFICE
LONDON, W. I, ENGLAND

out of town

February 5, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of writing you personally (and my only connection is that I am a brother Kappa Sigma) about my new book, "American Aces."

The book is being published by Harper & Brothers on February 17th. It is a reconstruction (authentic and accurate) of the most thrilling mission of the twelve highest-scoring aces of the three theaters in World War II. General Twining, in his foreword, Senator Symington, Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, General Clark, and many others have been kind about it.

It is a literary first (whether good or bad) in that fighter missions have never been treated in such detail, with maps, etc. Moreover, we are getting these top aces together in New York for a publication party, and an appearance on the Ed Sullivan show. They will be on the show on the 16th, and we are having a press conference and afterwards a cocktail party, for these aces, in the Biltmore Hotel at the Wings Club, at 4:30 Monday afternoon, February 17th.

I think you would find the event most interesting, and I would be happy if you could attend. It is something of an historical occasion.

Yours sincerely,

Edward H. Sims

dz

Singer, Kurt

November 19, 1958

Dear Mr. Singer:

Very many thanks for sending me a copy of THE DANNY KAYE STORY.

I enjoyed it very much and am most grateful to you for your thoughtfulness.

I do indeed remember meeting you at the United Nations and clearly recall our discussion. Unfortunately, I see no possibility at least for the time being, of undertaking a film on life in Russia.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kurt Singer
7861 Stanton Road
Buena Park, California

mcc

KURT SINGER
7861 Stanton Road, Buena Park, California,

Nov.
13
1958

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Vice-President of CBS
CBS Studios
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Knowing that you are a staunch admirer of Danny Kaye, I am taking the liberty of sending you one of the first copies of THE DANNY KAYE STORY.

This book was first published in England and, with the help of Reuters, syndicated in some twelve countries. Perhaps you will find it of interest.

It was my pleasure to meet you at the UNICEF Press Conference at the United Nations Building after your return with Mr. Kaye from his last tour in behalf of the children of the world. At that time I introduced myself as a correspondent for Reuters and added my hope that you would soon do a documentary film on life in Russia. I still feel we are all waiting for your treatment of that little known country.

Of course, no treatment of Mr. Kaye is complete without

his humanitarian contributions and your close cooperation with him in giving the world the inside information on UNICEF through the film THE SECRET LIFE OF DANNY KAYE. I hope in some small way I have been able to point out your significant contributions.

With many thanks for the truly great moments you have given the public through the media of television and radio, I am

Sincerely yours,

Kurt Singer

Singh, J

November 21, 1958

Mr. J.J. Singh
232 East 61st Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Singh:

Thank you for your letter giving details about the dinner on December 11. Mrs. Murrow and I are looking forward to being there.

Sincerely yours,

MR. AND MRS. J. J. SINGH
232 EAST 61ST STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

November 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am writing this letter in continuation of my letter of November 11.

Our Indian buffet dinner in honor of India's new Ambassador - Mr. M. C. Chagla - has had to be postponed and will now be held on Thursday, December 11, at the above address, at 7:30 P.M. (black tie).

Only last evening Ambassador Chagla called me from Washington to tell me that he has received instructions from the Government of India to go to Mexico on the 30th of November to represent India at the time of the inauguration ceremonies of the new Mexican President.

Still hoping that you and Mrs. Murrow will be able to accept our invitation, and trusting to hear soon from you,

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Singh

TO: Mr. Murrow

FROM: Sheila Hogg November 12, 1958

Do you by any chance remember whether Mr. Singh mentioned a date for this dinner?

MR. AND MRS. J. J. SINGH
232 EAST 61ST STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

November 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was good to see you yesterday at Marian Anderson's luncheon.

As I told you then, we are having an Indian buffet dinner in honor of India's new Ambassador to the United States - His Excellency Mahomed Ali C. Chagla.

The dinner will be held at our house, at the above address, at 7:30 P.M. (black tie).

My wife and I would be delighted if you and Mrs. Murrow would join us on this occasion.

Hoping that you will be able to accept our invitation, and trusting to hear soon from you,

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Singh

WU006 PD

RB WASHINGTON DC JUN 26 1041AME

EDWARD R MURROW CBS INC

RECEIVED
1959 JUN 26 PM 12:21
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N

GOOD LUCK. GOOD NEWS AUF WIEDERSEHEN

HELEN /SIOUSSAT/

1114A..

Sioussat Helen J

April 21, 1959

Dear Helen:

Thanks for yours of April 14. I know something about Mark Hatfield, who is everything you say he is. Unfortunately, we cannot originate PERSON TO PERSON from Oregon without going bankrupt in the process. I am told that the technical situation will change some time next year, but I don't know exactly when.

I will be down in your fair city for a week some time during May and will certainly make you a signal.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Miss Helen J. Sioussat
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
1735 De Sales Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 De Sales Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

HELEN J. SIOUSSAT
Executive Offices

April 14,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
17th Floor
CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Ralph Cake, former Republican National Committeeman from Oregon, whom I have known since he managed Wendell Willkie's campaign, has been telling me quite a lot about their new Governor in Oregon, Mark Hatfield, who I believe is supposed to be the youngest governor that state has ever had. He feels that Governor Hatfield would make an extremely interesting guest for you to have on you Person to Person program and that the Governor's Mansion in Salem would prove to be an interesting pick-up point. Mrs. Hatfield is to have a baby the first part of June, so Ralph was thinking about some time in July and was under the impression that you were not going away until October. However, I told him that your sabbatical year begins sometime in July and I could not hold out a great deal of hope, as you might already be scheduled through that date.

Would you be good enough to let me know whether you would have any interest in having Governor Hatfield as a guest and if not, perhaps you could tell me with whom Mr. Cake should talk the matter over with for a possible airing in the fall.

I do hope that you will be able to get down to Washington and take a few moments to pop in and see me before you leave. I am sure that Casey will enjoy your sabbatical even more than you, if such is possible. I hope you have a stimulating and glorious time. You have certainly earned it.

Sincerely, Helen

HJS:fw

Sioussat, Helen J.

October 27, 1958

Dear Helen:

Many thanks for your little note of October 13th.

I am so glad you enjoy SMALL WORLD. As a matter of fact, I enjoy it, too!

I hope all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

Miss Helen J. Sioussat
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
1735 De Sales Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

mcc

Scoussat, Helen

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 DeSales Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C. — Emerson 2-9300

Oct. 23,1958

Mr. Jesse Zousmer
Person to Person
CBS
501 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Jesse:

Thanks so much for your nice note of the 22nd giving me the information that Chloe Gifford would be welcome on Person to Person sometime around the end of January or the beginning of February, in connection with the Heart Fund Drive. You may, indeed, call on me for any aid you may need, but I have first hand information that if she is in this part of the country, or in fact, in this part of the world at that time, she will be only too happy to be your guest and she does expect to be here.

Please drop by and see me when you are next in Washington.

Sincerely,

Helen

HJS:fw

cc: Mr. Murrow

Thanks so much, Ed.

E

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

1735 De Sales Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

HELEN J. SIOUSSAT
Executive Assistant to the Vice President

Thanks

Oct. 13,1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I was simply thrilled by the first program of your new series,"Small World". This, rather than "Person to Person", is the type of program with which I associate you.

All the best for continued success.

Sincerely,

Helen

HJS:fw

Sioussat, Helen

March 19, 1958

Dear Helen:

Belated thanks for sending me the letter from Mrs. Ray Erb.

Frankly I don't think there is any purpose to be served by my writing to her. I am sure that she would not have expected us, in the Marian Anderson piece, to do a clinical study of what the Daughters of the American Revolution had done in the field of race relations, however admirable it had been.

In the program in question we merely made a passing reference to a small bit of history, and that history is not in dispute. If it is any comfort to anybody concerned, my own mother is a member of that distinguished organization although I don't know exactly what that proves.

Hope you are enjoying the job in Washington.

As ever yours,

Miss Helen Sioussat
Executive Assistant to the
CBS Vice President
Washington, D.C.

fc

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

HELEN J. SIOUSSAT
~~Director~~
~~Talks Department~~

March 10,1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I tried to reach you the week following your very kind phone call to tell you about my decision to go to Washington. I was told you were on your vacation.

So much has happened since, it wasn't until today I had an opportunity to try to reach you again and tomorrow I shall be on the Hill so I thought best to send you this little note.

Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, National Defense Chairman of the DAR has been most helpful to me. When I first met her she was quite irate about the Marian Anderson Person-to-Person broadcast. When I finished talking with her, though, I believe she felt differently but she did send me a great deal of material which she verbally asked me to show to you.

I'm not at all sure what you can do or would want to do about the matter but I would be grateful if you could either give me something to tell her in response to all this or better still if you could write to her and send me a copy of your letter.

Of course, I could have told you much more on the telephone but your secretary said you were going to be in late and I knew you would be busy when you reached your office.

Should you, however, wish to discuss this further before replying, please call me.

All ~~the~~ my best wishes as always,

Sincerely,

Helen

Executive Ass't. to the
CBS Vice President, Washington.

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
MRS. FREDERIC A. GROVES, PRESIDENT GENERAL

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
MRS. RAY L. ERB, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1776 D STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

January 30, 1958

Rec'd. by HJS
Feb. 10, 1958

Miss Helen J. Sioussat
Director, Talks Department
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Sioussat:

It was delightful to talk with you during luncheon last Saturday, and I wish to thank you for your gracious offer to assist in the efforts to bring to the public the truth pertaining to the Marian Anderson - D.A.R. situation.

I am enclosing a statement which was issued in 1956. As I mentioned to you, in 1939 Washington was a segregated city and the rules pertaining to Constitution Hall and its rental were made so as to conform to the rules of the District. Constitution Hall was the first public assembly hall where there were never any restrictions as far as the Box Office was concerned. On an attached sheet, I am quoting from certain newspaper articles. As soon as the rules for the District were changed the rules for Constitution Hall were changed. In other words, we have consistently been obedient to the District rules regarding the commercial use of our Hall. You will be interested, I believe in the following:

January 7, 1943: By invitation of the Daughters, Miss Marian Anderson and a group of artists sang in Constitution Hall at a concert given for the United China Relief.

June 3, 1946: By invitation of the Daughters, a concert was given in Constitution Hall by the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the entire personnel of this organization being Negro. The National Society paid all the expenses in connection with the operation of the hall,

together with the purchase of a box for the President General, and the United Negro Fund profited to the extent of $5,329.00. This was a notable contribution to the welfare of Negro education by the D.A.R.

April, 1948: The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution passed a resolution to promote the distribution of Booker T. Washington 50 cent memorial coins which are being sold for a dollar. The proceeds of this sale are to be used to establish a Negro training school for industrial arts on the site of Booker T. Washington's birthplace.

Miss Marian Anderson gave a concert in Constitution Hall in 1953; another on March 30, 1954; another on March 20, 1955; another on April 1, 1956; and she is scheduled to give another one on March 30, 1958.

I believe you will agree that the above record is proof of the injustice which our National Society has suffered. All through the years there seems to have been a determination on the part of someone, or many, as the case may be, to suppress the true facts and keep the public from knowing the situation as it actually has been. If you can assist in clearing this situation, you will be contributing a very real patriotic service.

With the thought that you would be interested, I am enclosing two of our little booklets which will give you a slight idea of part of our program. Much of our efforts are devoted to work with children, and the misrepresentation we have suffered has been a very real challenge.

The material from your office has been received, but due to the fact that I have just returned to my desk after an absence of several days, I have not had the opportunity to read it. I shall do so within the next day or two, and will, if possible, assist you in your effort.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Barclay Erb

(Mrs. Ray L. Erb)

Enclosures

From the Norwalk Hour, Norwalk, Connecticut
~~October 13, 1945~~
~~Letter to Editor~~ from Mrs. Leroy Montgomery

"The newspapers, in every article on the barring of Constitution Hall to certain artists, always refer to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as resigning from the D.A.R. because Marion Anderson was not allowed the use of the Hall; but they never once have told about the article written by Eleanor Roosevelt in Woman's Day - in the August 1940 issue of this magazine entitled 'Men Have to be Humored' in which she says: 'The D.A.R. followed a man made rule in the District of Columbia which would have required great conviction to break.' On the same page of the magazine bearing this article will be found a picture of Marion Anderson taken with Harold Ickes in front of the Lincoln Memorial where Marion Anderson sang in the open air.

"Now it must be apparent to any one of average intelligence, with all the rentable halls and auditoria in Washington, when a recital by such an excellent artist is performed in the open air, there must be a very definite and positive reason for it other than the refusal of the D.A.R. to rent their single auditorium. Other halls and auditoria are there. Why were they not used?

"Any one knowing the rules governing Washington knows the root of the matter. In Washington provision is made for separate schools, theatres, hospitals, churches, playgrounds, auditoria; and separate living localities. This custom is recognized and concurred in by every public institution in Washington. Furthermore, this policy is sustained by the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, 1944-45 (May vs Burgess-Vol. 79, Appeals p. 347). The policy is cited: 'As to the District of Columbia,we must take judicial notice of the fact that separate schools are established for the white and colored races, separate churches are universal, and are approved by both races ..... And these accepted practices are not intended to and should not be considered to imply the inferiority of either race to the other."

"It seems to me it is time for some of our representative citizens to come forward and present this controversy in its true light; and not stand by and allow the D.A.R. to be immolated and criticised with impunity and for something they have no power to change. It is erroneous that the D.A.R. take exception to colored people, for such is not the case. We give aid to colored schools and churches and help many colored girls with their education. There is absolutely no race prejudice per se existing in this organization. When the rules in Washington regarding this question are changed, you may be sure the D.A.R. will be quick to conform to the new rules in regard to the use of its buildings. As it is now, we cannot do otherwise."

From the New York Telegram, October 15, 1945
By Eleanor Roosevelt

"In this recent controversy centering again around the granting of the use of the hall owned in the District of Columbia by the Daughters of the American Revolution, for a concert by the gifted artist, Mrs. Hazel Scott, I do not think one can hold the D.A.R. alone responsible. There is an agreement among all theatre owners in the District of Columbia as to how their theatres shall be used. Only the public can make the theatre owners change that agreement."

From the Congressional Record, Washington, D.C.
House of Representatives
Thursday, October 18, 1945

"Mr. Rankin-- Mr. Speaker, if this country has grown great, it has been because of the policy advocated and the fights won by the ancestors of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"It comes with poor grace from people who are continuously complaining about the treatment accorded racial minorities to rise on this floor and attack the Daughters of the American Revolution for following a policy of segregation that has been in existence in Washington for more than one hundred years.

"The Daughters are doing exactly what is being done in the public schools in the District of Columbia. Why do not some of you people who are attacking the D.A.R. rise on the floor and advocate taxing the schools of the District of Columbia because they separate the races?

"Why do you not rise and advocate taxing every Masonic lodge, and every other fraternal organization in Washington that draws the color line?

"Why do not you advocate taxing every white church in Washington because they do not invite colored preachers, or pander to another race?

"Why do not you add an additional tax on every hotel, every picture show and every restaurant that draws the color line?

"No, you single out the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of the most patriotic organizations on earth, and attempt to browbeat them into submission because they propose to run their own building in their own way.

"You people who are making these attacks are doing the Daughters of the American Revolution a grave injustice, and doing the negroes of the country infinitely more harm than good."

From the New York Tribune
November 6, 1948

"Washington, Nov. 5 (A.P.) The National Theatre was upheld in court today in its refusal to admit negroes to stage productions. The Municipal Court of Appeals affirmed a Municipal Court's dismissal of a $500 damage suit filed by Edward B. Henderson, Falls Rover, Va. He based his suit on a so called civil rights act of 1875, which says persons of every age and color should be admitted to theatres.

"Court of Appeals Judge Brice Clagett rules that the 1875 act twice had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. He noted the high court had found that Congress in passing the act had exceeded its powers by invading the powers of the States."

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATEMENT: RE CONSTITUTION HALL

(1956)

Constitution Hall, the largest auditorium and a chief cultural center in Washington, D.C., is one of three adjoining buildings erected, owned and maintained by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dedicated in 1929, the Hall was built, at cost of approximately $1,500,000, for the SOLE purpose of housing the annual D.A.R. Continental Congress. Because a public auditorium was needed in the Nation's Capital, the Daughters of the American Revolution yielded to insistent requests and opened its Hall for public rentals. As a public service, it is still rented, at very reasonable rates.

These outside bookings are handled entirely by a Managing Director of Constitution Hall, engaged for the purpose by the National Society. Scheduled far ahead, each season's events are published in advance in the October issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.

Months previously, the auditorium had been reserved for other programs on the dates requested for its use by Marian Anderson in February, 1939. This fact was never given due publicity by the press. Instead, newspapers emphasized a policy regulation which had been adopted by the National Board of Management, D.A.R., in 1932, when a "White Artists Only" clause was inserted in rental contracts then used for Constitution Hall in conformity with the laws and customs prevailing at that time in the District of Columbia.

In her annual report to Continental Congress in April, 1939, the President General, N.S.D.A.R., stated then that the D.A.R. was a consistent friend of minority groups and would change its position on the use of Constitution Hall, "when the community at large has worked out its problem."

Later the D.A.R. and Miss Anderson agreed on plans for her to give a benefit concert in Constitution Hall, the auditorium being donated by the National Society for this occasion. But little or no publicity was accorded by the newspapers to this event.

During the Spring of 1953 Miss Anderson was booked and gave a concert in Constitution Hall; another scheduled concert was given by her on March 30, 1954; another on March 20, 1955; and on April 1, 1956. All of these concerts were given in Constitution Hall. She has a concert booked for January 19, 1958.

On June 3, 1946, by our invitation, a benifit program was presented in Constitution Hall by the Tuskegee Choir, of Tuskegee Institute, the entire proceeds of $5,394 going to the United Negro College Fund.

Roland Hayes and the Hampton Institute Choir have sung several times in Constitution Hall. The Howard University Choir has given programs there each year for the past four years.

Dorothy Maynor appeared in a program at Constitution Hall during 1952; William Warfield sang there in 1954.

Another little-known fact that has never been given fair credit is that for many years Constitution Hall was the only private place of its kind in Washington where there was no racial segregation in the audiences. This non-segregation policy has been in force during its entire operation. Persons of all races attend the programs there.

Persons of all races also perform and participate in group presentations from the stage of Constitution Hall. Large classes of students from the Negro schools in the area attend the children's concerts held regularly in the Hall by the National Symphony Orchestra.

Thousands of good citizenship and Junior American Citizens Club awards have long been presented by Daughters of the American Revolution to worthy recipients of all races.

In October, 1953, the National Board of Management, D.A.R., gave three nursing scholarships to young colored women in the District of Columbia; during October, 1954, three more nursing scholarships were awarded by the National Society to young Negro women in Kentucky and the District of Columbia.

. . . . . .

Mr. Big Takes His Leave

Edward R. Murrow, a tiny man who has been a giant around CBS, has finally come to a parting of the ways with the largest television network in the country. Mr. Murrow announced recently that he was taking a year's leave, which is provided for in his contract, but there is no denying that Mr. Murrow and the network were, taken together, too big to operate under the same tent.

In recent years Murrow, who was an excellent foreign correspondent, has taken it upon himself to speak out as an expert in all kinds of domestic affairs—some of which he knew much about and some of which he knew very little about.

The malady affecting Murrow often attacks reporters. The trouble is that reporters cease to be reporters and suddenly become "profound" thinkers. Instead of reporting the news, they begin to give their opinions and arrange their programs to stand for certain policies, theories and ideals.

Mr. Murrow is basically a reporter, and as long as he sticks to reporting the news, without obviously imparting lessons to Washington and the world on how things should be run, he is an excellent one. He is obviously more than that, in his own estimation, and he has probably grown too big for CBS, which is growing pretty big.

Singleton

I cut this from my hometown paper weeks ago. Your fame is widespread. You'll enjoy this as much as I did.

It's very nice to be home again

Lucile

Sixth Grade Class

December 10, 1959

Dear Sixth Grade Class:

Thank you for your very interesting letter of November 24th which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of that time, he will be unable to reply to your letter.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Sixth Grade Class
Ridge Ranch School
Sherwood Drive
Paramus, New Jersey

Ridge Ranch School
Sherwood Drive
Paramus, New Jersey
November 24, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We, the pupils of the sixth grade of the Ridge Ranch School in Paramus, New Jersey, have been discussing the many problems which are in the world today.

We are aware that there are certain forces in the world who wish to only do harm, and that there only road block is the United States of America with the help of its allies.

However, we also realize that the United States must continue to build her strength in order that she may continue her obligations and help keep the world free. It would mean that every American has a share of this job.

We are writing to you because we are certain that you can give us an answer to the following question.

"What are some essential things, young Americans like ourselves can do to build a stronger America.

We would appreciate hearing from you in answer to this question.

Yours truly,
Sixth grade class RBL

Skogholm, CW.

Dear Mr. Ed Murrow,

The undersigned respectfully asks that you will kindly present me with your autograph or — if possible — a signed photo/sketch (please not facsimile).

I should be very thankful.

Most respectfully

Carl Werner Skogholm

CARL WERNER SKOGHOLM
AMAGER BOULEVARD 124
COPENHAGEN S, DENMARK

Skidmore, Howard

December 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Skidmore:

Very many thanks for sending me the very nice letter racks.

It was indeed most thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

My best wishes to you for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard Skidmore
Director of Public Relations
Terminal Tower
Cleveland, Ohio

mcc

Skornia, Harry J

January 6, 1959

Dear Mr. Skornia:

Many thanks for your letter of December 9th. Please excuse the long delay in replying to it, but I was deluged with correspondence and busy with my year-end show.

It was indeed most thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the statement you prepared. At the moment, I cannot read it to the end, however, I have thumbed through it, and I look forward to reading it as soon as time permits.

Thanks again for taking the time to write me. Best wishes for a happy and healthy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry J. Skornia
National Association of
Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

mcc

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS

NAEB

14 GREGORY HALL
URBANA, ILLINOIS

Tuesday

December 9, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm sure you've had fan mail on your recent remarks on U. S. TV, as well as on the courageous leadership you're providing on "Small World" and in other respects. May I add my applause? I know some of the risks --- and retaliations.

Because I thought you might be interested in leafing through it, I'm attaching a statement I prepared a year ago. Parts of it have been used in addresses before various national organizations. A shorter version of it has been in type for publication in Saturday Review since last February. Norman Cousins had called it the best statement (though I trust not the best written) he had seen of the situation in which we find ourselves in TV and radio. I trust it will appear soon. The Fund for the Republic Mass Media Committee seems also to have found it useful, even though I know it sprawls a bit. I have all too little time for writing.

My 1947 proposal as referred to on pages 1-3 was for the setting aside of prime time for programs (at that time principally in radio) to treat world problems and raise Americans to the level our leadership position then called for. I guess I was too small a voice to have much effect. I hope you will have better luck -- and I want to register the feeling many of us have: thank heaven for Ed Murrow!

Our best at the holiday season.

Sincerely,

Harry J. Skornia

Harry J. Skornia
Executive Director

HJS/dfc
Enclosure

A CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN TELEVISION AND RADIO

H. J. Skornia

December, 1957

The concern expressed in this article is not a new one. It became increasingly clear and urgent to me in the last years of World War II, and in the early days of the United Nations.

It seemed to me at that time obvious that the United States was thrust forward, in spite of itself, into a position in which the world looked to it for leadership. But from various symptoms --- its attitude toward the U. N.; the extent to which its citizens, leaders, industry and the mass media seemed eager to return to previous insular and "business as usual" attitudes --- it seemed to me that we were in danger of missing an opportunity which might never be offered us again. This was the opportunity, in domestic and international behavior, to provide an example of dynamic democracy as a way of life in a manner that would attract other peoples at a time when new nations were emerging and groping for systems which would best insure their new-found independence and freedoms.

Even though I was not then, and am not now, a professional writer, as this essay will make obvious, I expressed great concern. The concern I felt, that the U. S. in its greatest hour might fail to provide great leadership, without which a disorganized, alien and unfriendly world, practicing political systems we would find alarming, would be likely to result, caused me to sound this "warning" in the only way and through the only channels I then found available.

In its July 30, 1947 issue, weekly Variety magazine carried my proposal under the title "Radio for Peace Blueprint Tossed to Agencies, Networks." The August 16 issue of Billboard magazine picked up the proposal, which was restated under the heading "Kobak Will Give Ad Council Anti-War Co-op Series Plan Involving 4 Webs Plus Indies." For by this time Edgar Kobak, then President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, had discussed the proposal

with this writer and other participants at the Public Service Radio Institute held in August of 1947 at Madison, Wisconsin.

The Billboard article said, in part: "Despite the objections, the feeling after the meeting was that radio and advertising, thru' the statements made by Kobak, had at least been committed to a consideration of the plan, and that if they turned down the plan they at least would have to come up with some solid reasons for so doing."

Neither the "plan," nor anything similar to it, was ever adopted. I was never given any "solid reasons," although I would believe that it might well have been found visionary, costly, impractical, based on a false sense of alarm, and frankly too disruptive of "business as usual" procedures to make "easy" implementation possible.

This probably should not have been surprising in view of the intellectual and emotional "climate" which prevailed only ten years ago. For editorials in some of the larger newspapers that summer of 1947 had a field day ridiculing a crazy, visionary "professor" and scientist who proposed that it would some day be possible and useful to build and launch "earth satellites" which might revolve in orbits around the earth, sending back by radio waves scientific data of great interest.

I have no interest in merely restating the plan then outlined, for many of the conditions it was intended to fit into have changed. The dangers I referred to then have, I believe, become greater, and a large number of them are now realities instead of merely uneasy fears. Television has become the principal wireless medium. And many other conditions, international and world as well as domestic, have been altered, requiring expansion and restatement of my earlier proposal.

Briefly stated, the germ of the proposal I made and make again is based on the belief that, in an age when mass media (particularly television and radio with which I am most familiar) have almost inestimable effects and possibilities, they are, without intending to, I'm sure, contributing far less to national and world interests than they might. For the people of our nation need awakening and rallying intellectually and culturally as well as politically if the freedoms which we still say we believe in are to survive.

I address my analysis to the operators of the mass media precisely because, if these freedoms are lost, they stand to lose most in their disappearance.

Unless our mass media meet the inescapable responsibility they have, to provide leadership, and examples of maturity, courage and free and full examination of all our problems, however controversial or "dangerous," the noblest and best of which we are capable will never be achieved. For progress requires change. And mass media are the most available anvils we have on which to hammer out our problems --- shaping them into dynamic forces again.

So much for preliminaries. I do not seek to exaggerate or distort, in the dangers outlined here. If it appears that I have done so, inadvertently, I shall welcome correction. But I would hope that my sincerity will not be challenged. I would not be writing so feelingly, in a vein which I know will antagonize some of the operators of some of the most powerful instruments of retaliation and propaganda in our age, if I were not trying, in my sincere way, to help save, rather than sabotage the basic, necessary freedoms of our democracy. I trust that responsive chords

may be struck in the minds of some responsible broadcasters who have themselves, here and there, begun to express equivalent concerns.

If, in imagination, it were possible for someone who believed in, fought for, and understood the principles on which our republic was founded, to return, like a Rip Van Winkle, I believe there would be numerous developments which would seem unbelievable to him in the land he helped create.

I believe he would ask, as he took our pulse in the electronic mass media to which we turn for information, if what he reads and hears as news is really "what is going on" in our nation, or whether it is not more nearly like a police blotter, unlimited subjection to the sordid details of which cannot fail to affect the very intellectual and emotional atmosphere we breathe. I wonder if he would not feel that our economic system, and the uses to which it puts mass media and shapes citizen attitudes and behavior thereby, is not actually at war with the principles of our political system, as will be more fully explained below.

Are the operators of television and radio, particularly, among our mass media not engaging principally in a defense of status quo rather than dynamic conditions and attitudes? And are they not creating a false national sense of security which is at this moment resulting in condtions which, if continued, will lead us only to disaster?

To observe what people seem to be interested in, the uses made of leisure (which contains the only blocks of time and energy which used to be devoted to keeping democracy living and changing to meet changing world conditions), is it not unbelievable to know at the same time that the U.S., its leadership, and freedoms and principles it stands for, are locked in a death struggle for survival? To whom does a democracy

have to turn for strength and ideas if not to its people? To what extent, in view of their great potential for promoting and discussing ideas needed for survival, are television and radio meeting this challenge --- this absolute need?

Would our ancestor not find it unbelievable that our great nation seems like a rabbit transfixed, hypnotized, by another nation as if by a reptile --- unable to take other than counter-measures? Imitating, instead of setting our own goals and following our own principles unswervingly?

When Russia launches Sputnik, we, years late, push the button marked "science." Do we not realize that they have also long since pushed buttons labelled "languages," "cultures," "the arts," and "diplomacy" as well, while we devote some twenty hours per week of our precious leisure and energies to programs like "I Love Lucy" and "Rin Tin Tin"? Can we not believe that in a few years developments equal to Sputnik will dramatize how far behind we are in other educational and intellectual areas as well? Have the mass media (which used to have over 20,000 correspondents and reporters abroad, although the number is probably now only one-third that) no responsibility to warn us of such developments in ways we can not fail to comprehend --- to disturb the comfortable as well as to comfort and sedate the disturbed?

The concerns I outline in the following pages are not mine alone. They can be found described, sometimes far better than I can describe them, in scores of books and articles by educators, research scholars, political scientists, social workers and psychiatrists.

(What would you do if you were a psychiatrist whose clinical records inescapably point to the contributions of mass media to increased apathy, hypochondria, and other mental illnesses in an age when mental illness has become more of a national problem than physical illness?)

An American Medical Association publication expresses concern for the "growing callousness to the suffering of others" which seems related to TV viewing of certain programs by certain viewers. The Senate Committee set up to investigate juvenile delinquency reports concerns regarding the atrophy of sympathy and compassion towards those in distress, in this same context.

To all those who in recent years have provided increasing evidence of concern in the problems I outline here, I am deeply indebted.

If the emotions and minds of the public are taking a frightful massaging and battering now, in the name of a free economy and free enterprise, what will happen if a real depression or recession comes? Particularly if color TV, subliminal perception and other "instruments of persuasion" are developed as it appears they soon will be? Imagine the increased shrillness of appeals to buy! Imagine the increased flagellation which listeners would have to take before desperate producers and manufacturers would recognize that the public can't buy more! The resultant human "crack ups" (and I am convinced there are some now) would create an additional burden for "society" (from which mass media like television too often dissociate themselves when confronted by such problems) at a time when the economic crisis would already present almost insurmountable problems.

As Gilbert Seldes has asked, how free a market in entertainment (which is what television has largely become) can we afford before our intellect, social structure, and political inactivity cause us to lose the free system which makes "free enterprise" possible?

I would also ask another serious question. If I am a broadcaster, and claim that listeners and viewers are my loyal family, to what extent do I allow salesmen access to them directly, with conflicting claims? How far can I let this go before they are beaten into a senseless pulp? How far can I go before I may be accused of behaving like a father or husband who encourages the rape of his wife or daughter? The fact that they may come to "enjoy" it still does not relieve him of a moral responsibility.

Are there no lessons in station and network responsibility for commercial and program appeals which advertisers are to be "allowed", over <u>your</u> station, in the operation of the newly emerging type of "good music" station? Many of the latter, which do exercise control, allowing neither exaggerated claims nor "pummeling" of their listeners, have waiting lists of sponsors who are finding that gentlemanly sales appeals, in such a station atmosphere, are also successful.

Since over 50% of all TV operating hours in the U. S. are network programmed, aren't networks the logical starting point for such a re-examination of policy? With the increasing number of college graduates joining the adult viewing and listening "force" each year, and the demand for adult education rising, is it not possible that higher standards might meet with real appreciation of significant numbers of people?

All this is not to denigrate the pleasure given by television and radio to millions of people in the U. S. who are "coping bravely and cheerfully with boring and dismal lives," as someone has put it. I would remark, however, that these lives and people need more enriching than anesthetizing or badgering to buy things they can't afford, if a full service were to be rendered.

I should also like to state unequivocally that I do not maintain or mean to imply that there is any "conspiracy" on the part of "wicked capitalists" to weaken our nation's intellectual, spiritual, political or moral fibre. But in the daily pursuit of "business as usual" many unintentional and unintended effects of their programs are now largely overlooked by sponsors and stations alike in their concentration on market effects. They only seek to exploit man's dollars, the "economic man." But the effects on the "whole man" are no less dramatic. Overlooking them may be fatal both to him, as a pillar of dynamic democracy, and to them if democracy falls.

I would warn that we are not only losing the cold war, the war for men's minds but we could also well lose the next "hot" war if present trends continue.

Besides the more detailed listing of tendencies which are named later, I would mention here only two reasons for industry's apparent unconcern for what it is doing to the "political man" today.

First, the only individual at the operational level of either networks or stations who must meet professional standards of any kind is the engineer. He must have passed objective examinations to qualify him for a license from the Federal Communications Commission. For those who plan, write, produce or otherwise shape these programs there are no educational,

moral, ethical or other standards or qualifications, which a social scientist might expect of those most responsible for what happens to viewers or listeners. The delivery boy, to use the analogy, is licensed; the persons who make up the prescriptions or the producers who "package the food" have no standards whatever to meet, either positive or negative, with the exception of the "code" of the industry. I invite careful reading of this code by the reader himself, if he can find it, to ascertain to what extent this is either adequate, observed, or publicized.

Secondly, research has been principally if not wholly market, i.e. economic research. Not how to serve the whole man, but how to get the man's dollar. Had such research not been so restricted in what it was designed or allowed to report, more alarming symptoms would undoubtedly have been registered. But the number of columns on each research card is limited. "Stick to business, young man! No extraneous essays!"

So, one "success" technique has led to another, and with no "friend at court" in the industry, (or even in Washington, where all involved, except the public, have a "lobby") the scars on the minds and emotions of listeners have gone unnoticed, even by themselves. For we live in an age when increasingly we see only what we are told to see. And if "the others" say "all is well," who am I to know how I would have been under other conditions?

Once I've paid my two hundred dollars for my receiver, gotten a TV chair or even a TV room or home, stayed home from the City Council meeting, and gotten "parked" in front of the TV set, it is actually far easier for me to leave the set on than to turn it off (or tune to another station, which is not yet possible in too much of the U. S.), regardless of how much I may dislike the program, or be merely indifferent to it.

I've paid my money, and I'll "watch if it kills me."

While recognizing that neither manufacturers, advertising agencies, broadcasters nor program planners or producers intend or perhaps even wish to lower our tastes, our sensitivities, or our capabilities for fulfilling the role of citizens in a democracy founded on Christian principles, I nevertheless maintain that much of what television and radio label "service" is, by humanizing and dehumanizing standards, in reality disservice to our political system.

They have been doing in ignorance (thinking they were only engaging in legitimate "sales" use of the publicly-owned ether) what totalitarianisms spend millions to do deliberately to their citizens to keep them in line. When others do it deliberately, it is brain-washing or propaganda. What can we call it when unrestricted "free enterprise" uses of mass media do it to us?

Imperceptibly, even though only a few station, network or advertising agency officials have admitted to this uneasy realization, it is becoming obvious to social scientists, educators, and members of the mental and physical health professions that there is a conditioning going on which demands attention. The need is for staff personnel at all levels of program and commercial creation, who are aware of these dangers and trained to take a serious view of the overall social effects of broadcasting.

We are then, not helpless or powerless to change this. Present uses are not "predestined." TV does not rule us. Neither does it rule those who operate it. It was created by men, and is operated by men with consciences and a great stake, if not consciously a consuming interest, in democracy's and free enterprise's survival. Once they realize what

they may unwittingly be doing, even if they are not fully convinced of it. I can not but believe that they will begin to show the concern and take the steps required.

The consequences of misuse or abuse of such freedoms as broadcasters and advertisers on TV and radio enjoy today are too great to entrust to luck or time or "pressure groups" to work out. If mass media manipulators recognize the dangers, and apply the brakes to the downhill plunge of "the people" --- their audiences, who will go where they lead them --- we can provide an example for the world which will surprise and dismay our enemies.

Much of the trend outlined in later paragraphs, I know, is due to industrialization and standardization in any civilization, rather than to the presence of villains or persons purposely disloyal to our democratic system. It is not even surprising that our principal users of these media should not be aware of the possible unintended dangerous effects of their efforts, since the United States is the first nation to pass through such a crucible, testing human capacities to adjust as they were never tested before.

Having no comparable phenomenon to look back on elsewhere in the world for guidance and warning signs, it should not surprise us too much that the unrestricted pursuit of "free enterprise" in mass media use might bring with it dangers, as well as pleasant surprises, never clearly foreseen. But since our nation is the first to face this problem, how we solve it, once it is recognized and defined, will be of inestimable significance to other nations just entering upon this type of industrialization. For industrialization will raise such problems of human effects and rights wherever it develops. The political sophistication and experience

of many new peoples is far less great than ours. Therefore threats to democracy which in the U. S. can be met in time, may in less experienced nations lead to totalitarianism almost with certainty.

This burden of responsibility is doubly heavy at this time. The U. S. is already a have-not nation in copper, iron and numerous other metallic minerals. It is dangerously close to the brink of shortage in petroleum and water, among others. That our mass media have not adequately warned us of these alarming depletions is one of the shortcomings I shall refer to later. The days of the supremacy of the white race are, I believe, drawing to an end. The "wave of the future" lies in Asia, Africa, and South America --- with newly emerging colored peoples just entering upon that exciting period of industrial development through which we have been passing during the last century. They have, in many cases, unlimited manpower and natural resources, and soon will have modern drugs and techniques with which to assure improved physical conditions, low death rates, and the kind of cocky self-assurance and determination to choose their own system that we had when we were a newly-independent free nation. The challenge to us to provide an example should make us humble. And the emphasis being placed by Russia on preparing her young people by the millions, not only for science, but also with intensive training in the languages and cultures of these people, to meet the opportunities of the future, is not misplaced.

I come now to those specific practices and influences of television and radio particularly on our citizens, which I believe are weakening us rather than strengthening us for the part we must play in the "new world of tomorrow." We shall perhaps never again be able to exercise control

in the world to the degree that we have been able to do so since the first World War.

I would repeat that what I list are serious concerns rather than accusations of deliberate irresponsibility. If they contain any distortions, they are unintentional. I seek only a reasonable airing, here and by others, of what to me appear to be pressing dangers.

My first question is this: with a world in turmoil, with the pattern of the future likely to be frozen in place within our generation, should people be encouraged, urged and otherwise exhorted to spend increasingly more time watching television and listening to the radio? Or even as much as they now do? Is the amount of time people spend in this single pursuit something which our nation or even the television and radio industry should boast about, as a sign of our civilization and high standard of living? Is there no parallel with the circuses of Rome or Athens? Could this not also, as it reflects on the time available for and devoted to those things which a democracy must require of its citizens, be interpreted as a sign of decadence? Might it not be subject to this interpretation by other nations as well as our own social and political scientists?

In discussions with representatives of other nations (some of which we have "re-educated" in democratic systems), who are planning television services, this question is often raised: Isn't it dangerous to present the people with the temptation, or even the possibility, of spending all the time they wish in front of a television set? Particularly, viewing mostly"entertainment?" We have taught them, I have been reminded, that in a democracy they cannot leave the responsibilities of "government" to "the others," as they did under Hitler, for example. We have told them that democracy requires time, the study of issues, painful soul-

searching on the part of its citizens. And yet, in the United States ——

It is very well to say that people don't have to listen so much. That, in fact they probably shouldn't listen so much. But, if they want to, let them! The fact is, of course, that people are doing only what they are told and urged to do. The urgers use every technique known to psychology, psychiatry or social engineering. Has there ever been an entertainment program which has asked if the intended viewer really has time for entertainment, or whether, if he watches, it may not be at the expense of his responsibility to his PTA, his church, or his other "citizen" roles, including studying or "hard-thinking" regarding political candidates or election issues? No, of course not. "Listen to just this program. Then you may go." But by the next program you are caught in the next web. And so on.

Have the mass media no responsibility to help preserve democracy through encouraging those of its practices and dynamics which might effect the selfish objectives of their most irresponsible sponsors? Is there any short-cut to honest discussion and the lonely thinking that men must engage in when hard decisions are to be made? And was there ever an age which required harder decisions?

While listening to the radio, and to a far greater extent while watching television, I maintain (and others so believe as well), the listener's or viewer's mind is leashed. The mind is kept "following after". If an idea is suggested, which deserves following through, the mind is jerked back from such pursuit (or original thinking) by the thread or plot of the show. "Follow-up" is frustrated by the "need" not to miss the next line, or next program.

How much "leading like a dog on a leash", as someone has described it, can a mind stand before its capacity (or at least its inclination) to soar and explore is seriously reduced? How long is it before you come to count on having "others" think problems through for you --- whether the problems be insurance, politics or the United Nations?

The only defense against "persuaders" is to develop an attitude of "not allowing ourselves to be persuaded." But with so much which Americans do need persuading about, how safe is it to develop this attitude?

I recognize that any television broadcaster is likely to point out that if a citizen doesn't waste his time on television, he may well waste it (the broadcaster is likely to say he "will" waste it), on something else. This is of course true. That wasted time is not the broadcaster's responsibility. Only that time wasted on TV or radio is the broadcaster's concern. And certainly not all viewing or listening by any means, is wasted. Some viewing and listening, if selectively exercised, will help a citizen to be well-informed. To that end why should the industry or station not encourage selective viewing? Whose station is it --- the station owner's (pledged to public service, rather than disservice) or the network's, the agency's, or the sponsor's?

Some nations, recognizing that the operators do have a responsibility to control the amount of television viewing available, just as they have a responsibility to control the availability of narcotics (the narcotic effects of TV will be discussed later), have soberly limited the number of hours that television stations may operate. Certain thoughtful supporters of educational television in this nation, recognizing this problem, have also suggested that, if commercial television will not do so, educational television must warn people of the dangers of the sort

of excessive viewing which so many engage in.

I know this is a tough problem. It hits where it hurts. But I feel we must attack it, both to the extent that we should more carefully examine the proportion of television's time devoted to entertainment, and ways in which viewers should be reminded of their necessary loyalty to their nation as well as to television and the balance sheet of sponsors and stations. Are their implied "duties" as consumers always compatible with their duties as co-owners of a democratic system of government?

It is stoutly maintained by most mass media operators that Americans are the "best-informed people in the world." I do not propose to challenge this statement. But I would say that I believe Americans are far less well-informed than radio, television and our other mass media could and should enable them to be.

Because of the defenses which the sheer volume and shrillness of television and radio broadcasts rain upon him require him to erect, I believe the average listener and viewer may hear more but understand less than is generally assumed. A British scholar, Cardinal Demant, has pointed out how these media have forced us, in self-defense, to develop an ability to "tune out," which no previous generations had. We have been conditioned to <u>not</u> hear, even while listening, and not see, even while looking. This may be one of the unique contributions of radio and television to the "adjustment" of our generation to its environment. This situation in an age when we'd <u>better</u> see and hear, if we are to survive, is not a happy one.

In the information field, exposure does not guarantee understanding; and the conditioning brought about by radio and television is, I expect, transferred to some degree to reading as well. Understanding is further

complicated by the early recognition of radio that, for an aural medium only, news had to be shortened, edited and simplified to a greater extent than was necessary in newspapers. And when television came along, with an even higher rate card value per minute of time, there was no inclination to abandon this capsulizing technique, so that several "stories" could be covered in the time available. Some "newscasts" might then include the story of a murder, the capture of a robber, the story of an alarming statement out of Moscow and its reply from Washington, a human interest story, and perhaps two or three other items, if time allowed. As an ironic commentary on what is really new, or what is really happening in our nation or the city "described," it would be difficult to imagine a greater caricature if it had been planned by our enemies.

Of course, there is a basic problem here. Albion Ross in his Journey of An American (Bobbs-Merrill) has put it this way: "My life in the Middle East had been taken up with news, a thing that falls into patterns concerned with governments, crises, projects, change. I had barely noted that what was not changing was so great a part of everything. News is a very special distortion. It is either about something changing or something unusual. Life, however, is to a large extent about something not changing and not being unusual. Follow the news diligently enough and you will become stone-blind to the greater part of reality and to most of the values of living." But should television and radio news follow newspaper news formats in reporting only the sensational (or the most sordid of the sensational)? Is there not a thread of throbbing life and progress that might be traced for listeners and viewers who turn to television and radio for news? Might television and radio news not in this respect, at least, be unique?

A more alarming result of this simplification of news on radio and television, so even the "drips" in the audience can't miss the point, is to find a villain or scapegoat for every "unpopular" event. The days when conditions or events caused developments is apparently nearly past, in all but our best newscasts or analyses. The public's understanding of causes and effects is greatly simplified -- but also dangerously distorted --- by this "TV and radio" news technique.

But for this contribution of radio and television to the public's concept of news and events, I can not believe that McCarthyism (which is discussed later in other ramifications as well) could ever have flourished in our nation. Or perhaps continue to flourish in other ways and under other labels.

Television and radio, it is said, bring "events" themselves into our homes. But, just as you can not really "bring a sunrise" into the home, even with color television, so the whole event can never be faithfully reproduced. By TV, viewers on a certain network saw delegates at a national convention take off and throw down their badges, in a gesture of secession affecting their party's unity. They did not see the delegates put these badges back on, after the "TV show" was over and after the cameras had swung away.

No, we do not see "events" by television. We only see that part of the event which the producer and camera men, however conscientious, can pick out and transmit. They are still human, and many of them would admit to the difficulties and errors that beset them.

This is not to accuse television or radio of <u>failure</u> as a reporter. It can never fully transmit an event. The danger in it is that most people are convinced that they <u>have</u> seen the whole event, and base their

decisions and attitudes on what they saw rather than on what actually happened. Not being an unduly modest medium in its practitioners, TV is likely to encourage the viewer to believe that "he has seen it all," as you always do on (name your own network or station). Conclusions based on such interpretations or reports are likely to be both stereotyped and inaccurate. And the diversity which always exists when more than one person views a given event, is lost.

Because of the space it would require, I shall not here fully discuss the increasingly disturbing effects of reports, by the mass media, of "public opinion" pre-election polls on people who do not want to "throw their vote away", or other political implications of such reporting as it is now done. I mention only that television, particularly, has raised numerous problems affecting practices based on pre-television traditions, both for politics and the courts. It is my belief that a thorough re-examination of television's news functions, by its practitioners, might now well be in order.

I would, however, ask another question: Is television's and radio's greatest failing, if we are to keep people well-informed, not to be found in what it <u>fails to report</u> even more than in the area of the problems raised above?

I should like, for the moment, to discuss this only from the point of view of the picture of world events which the average citizen secures from radio and television. I am here not referring merely to news programs. While admitting that the average viewer and listener undoubtedly has this picture corrected or rounded out for him somewhat by newspapers and magazines, the fact that TV leaves him less time to read, and the fact that the printed media too are being affected by what we might call

"electronic techniques" of reporting, to meet the competition of TV, do make this question, in my opinion, a valid one.

I believe that what people are not told contributes to a dangerous false sense of security. I believe it is also a violation of our citizens' fundamental rights and needs to know the full truth, if they are to be the ones blamed for decisions: whether for programs on television or the election of political candidates. And I believe what the mass media, because of their interlocking and servile dependence on "serving" principally industry in this nation, "hold back" from the people, is far more serious and dangerous than what our political leaders withhold from our mass media, reprehensible as the latter also is.

For the false assurance "fed back" by the mass media to our leaders, who are like our other citizens in susceptibility to them, forms a dangerous circle of incestuous "back-patting" in the whole, which can not be corrected by occasional "criticism," even by courageous commentators.

We think we know vaguely what is going on in the Arab nations, or North Africa. It is essentially a battleground for foreign interests in conflict, we gather. The fact that its roots are in a civil conflict, essentially, is not really explained to us. This is too complicated, would take too much time, and does not lend itself to the "simplification" I mentioned earlier. We are not told that, in these nations which have become rich, with the discovery of oil, average citizens are no better off than before. That many are starving and half-clothed. Is our "support" not all too frequently support of native potentates exploiting their own people? Do we not support such local rulers, to the shocked amazement of under-privileged little people of other nations who are also seeking to rid themselves of undemocratic rule, whenever it serves our

military objectives to support colonialism? Do our present acts not often belie both our history and the constitution which many nations had planned to use as their model?

If the "contribution" made to this conflict by our oil companies, for example, in these nations, were revealed, would mass media really "be in trouble" with oil and automobile interests as some allege? Won't we be in more trouble if, our fibre weakened, our decisions wrong, we become an occupied country as a result of present mistakes? Do TV and radio make sure we know the full story?

"Regimented" science training in the U. S. will never enable us to catch up with Russia. Yet where is this warning to be found in the mass media? Dr. Edward J. Sparling, President of Roosevelt University, has warned us: "Before the Sputniks could be propagated, the top Russian scientists were freed to search for scientific truths wherever they might lead. Politburo members could not dictate what was to be found in the unknown, so they supplied the scientists with the equipment and with funds unlimited for their journeys into the unknown. The Sputniks, then, are not the progeny of the dictators but children of the free, born of scientists free to search for the truth and free to find it."

If we begin to tell our scientists what they must do, and how they must do it, or if we decide to stress one or another subject only, which nation is most free or least free in its education?

Is the fact that Soviet scientists earn 70 to 80 times as the average workman, with professors and teachers earning 5 to 10 times as much as skilled workers, not related to the mass media's treatment, as a whole of educators, intellectuals and scientists in this country? At a time when a "new birth of freedom" is occurring in education in Russia, are we to

solve it by panaceas or only partial solutions, just because intellectuals and educators have no "sponsors" in our industrial system, or "pressure groups" to prevent their constant depiction as stooges and comic characters?

Let me be specific in what I think are some of the effects of giving industry, through our present type of unrestricted sponsorship, "control" of what we do or do not see and hear on television and radio and, to a lesser extent, in other mass media. It is not surprising that "he who pays the piper calls the tune." But on this scale, where people's minds and emotions and political attitudes and votes are shaped by them, I believe it can be, and already is, most dangerous.

I believe television, radio, and many of our other mass media are now prisoners of a system of their own creation. The compromises they have had to make with ideas and ideals, in order to attain and now to continue to enjoy, extremely high profit returns on their investments, have created for them a cage in which they have learned to flutter about in such a way, and so noisily, that the cage is often not seen.

But to what extent do the mass media freely air evidence in the area of conservation, or natural resources, for example? A few years ago William S. Paley, of CBS, was Chairman of a National Commission to report to the President on this national problem. The effects of constant automobile model changes, their increasing size, and the increasing grades and amounts of petroleum they use, or waste, elicited great concern in this report. So did scores of other examples of what, in retrospect, we or our children can call only criminal waste. This plundering is based on keeping people buying and replacing fast enough to keep our economy on a steeply rising curve. The fact that inflation accompanies this curve steadily is rationalized for us, though not for the retired and

pensioners who suffer from it. And the question is never asked whether this continuing inflation and waste can not, by some stretch of the imagination, have dangerous consequences.

How many readers have ever read, or even heard about, the Paley Commission report? With the percentage of television's income that is received from automobile and gasoline manufacturers, let's not be ridiculous.

Or how about a genuinely adequate airing of concerns about what has become a new "plague" of our age: throat cancer? For the reasons you've not seen this more thoroughly discussed on television, check television's income from tabacco interests.

Or, at a time when the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and other parts of the world are being alienated by the apparent difference between our words and our deeds in the area of race relations and segregation, what moral national leadership is television providing in this area? What positive examination and dramatization of progress and gains, as opposed to losses, (reported only as "news") permeate our programming at a time when this is perhaps the greatest stain we bear in some parts of the world?

I fear that the prosperity of our mass media and our people are often thought of by foreigners, whom we would win to our "freedom", as resulting from our willingness to give up many of our own freedoms, in plain view of all the world: the freedom to know about, from our mass media themselves, everything which might threaten our mental or physical health, or our liberties.

With responsible psychiatrists, like Dr. Frederic Wertham and Dr. Eugene D. Glynn, on the basis of clinical records (not their opinions)

warning of the relationship between mental illness and excessive viewing of TV for many of their patients, how much have you seen on TV which might be interpreted as recognition by a responsible medium of a concern or problem it wants to meet, putting national interest ahead of its own?

Or what TV station runs a series to warn people against over-extending themselves in time payment commitments? Yet, do records in this area not indicate that this sort of education might well be in the national interest? Instead, we allow "barkers" to "work over" innocent (i.e. uninformed or unwarned) listeners until many of them get into ruinous conditions, wherein many are forced to use for interest charges money that might be spent for their children's education or other more essential needs. To those who would scoff: the relation of "drop-outs" in school to "time-payments" of parents; and the relation of working-mothers (obligated by time payments) to delinquency, illustrate some of the types of inplications that can validly be drawn from present free enterprise practices.

The "saboteur" of our economy, and this concept is becoming accepted in "society" generally as well as in attitudes of children toward their parents, is the "tightwad" father who wants to use the old car another year, or who believes that surely there are truer indices of success, or love, or happiness, than material possessions. By television commercial and too often usual television program standards, he is out of date.

The person who gets hurt in such a society is the one who would disturb this status quo, or "rock the boat." For, thanks to the power of the mass media in transmitting almost solely industry-oriented value systems, almost all listeners themselves become defenders of this status-quo as the "American way of life," "free enterprise." They find that

being plundered is "fun."

Hitler achieved conformism by violence and coercion as well as by persuasion through the mass media. The latter have become powerful enough factors in the lives of Americans today so that persuasion alone does the trick --- however unintentional or unorganized the effects may be.

Increasingly, no basic questions are raised about the structure of our economy, our political or party system. We are living in "the best of all possible worlds." If you're a "boat-rocker" you'll be smeared with all the power of the mass media. But isn't "Don't rock the boat" a poor motto for democracy, which had better remain dynamic if it is to survive? Isn't it the loyal and concerned boat rockers in history who have been responsible for our moving ahead into stronger and stronger positions, rather than the contrary?

If nearly all mental stimulation on television and radio is "conservative," if our entertainment and information are so carefully winnowed for subversive ideas that we lose our capacity for resistance to the germs the "outer world" or our domestic economy, contains, are we really being made stronger or weaker?

So strong have restraints and taboos become, as a result of the surrender of television's taste-making and policy-making responsibility to sponsors, that you are unlikely to find a villain who is Jewish, or left-handed, or Camel-smoking. If the president of the "mother-corporation" is red-headed and stout, the villain on his program certainly won't be red-headed and stout. Not because the producer would necessarily be fired --- but why should he stick his neck out to see? And surely the

hero won't perish in an airplane accident, or a Buick, or a Mercury or a Chrysler.

If an important event happens on a night when a super-spectacular is scheduled, perhaps tied-in with the unveiling of the new 1957 cars of the sponsor, with dealers and listeners poised from coast to coast --- how much of a chance do you really think there is for the event, instead of the "show"to be carried? Increasingly, the unfreedom of television's own "controllers" grows. What was possible even a year or so ago with ease becomes increasingly difficult today.

Holidays have been captured by commerce. You used to take only yourself to see Mother on Mother's Day. You still had some importance as a son or daughter. Today only a cheap-skate would go empty-handed. And even Mother, who, being human, has also been conditioned, would think you didn't love her if you didn't provide the proof which industry's standards have established as legitimate. There are more "weeks" in the "business " year in the U. S. than the inventor of the calendar ever foresaw.

Some critics and students say that television or mass media in general, as long as their economic base lies in commerce and industry, can never question man's fate, our political or economic system, our sense of values, or our way of life. I maintain that it must. For unless it does, it will either become a "controlled " system, whose consequences I shudder to contemplate, or it will continue the downward slide of irresponsibility which I have here sought to describe. That way leads to destruction, decadence and slavery.

It is late, but I hope not too late, for television and radio station and network operators to re-seize from sponsors the reins (which they promised they would never surrender in any case), and put the

public frequencies to the uses which our free system requires, if it is to survive.

To do this will require as much responsible staffing and as much research into social and human impacts and needs (as opposed to "wants") as is now devoted to "market" research, which now enables industry to get you to buy whether you really need the product, or wanted or intended to or not. Present research is strongly totalitarian, inhumanitarian and undemocratic, unless "democratic" no longer implies an obligation to develop the individual's best, instead of his cheapest, impulses.

Controversy is the whetstone of democracy. "It is a strenuous thing this of living the life of a free people; and we cannot escape the burden of our inheritance." So spoke Woodrow Wilson in 1889. History tells us that every nation that ceased to be dynamic, that began to "cover up" or muzzle critics, as if they were disloyal --- every nation that became too comfortable or materialistic -- has perished, often in a plundering blood-bath. The effects as well as the forms of our democracy need preserving.

The above paragraphs have sought to explore, admittedly in too incomplete a form, the claim that American viewers and listeners are well informed. It sought to suggest to readers, who can find other and probably better illustrations, various problems in which "veto" power is exercised, so the status quo, or the viewer's "enjoyment" will not be disturbed.

I turn now to another question. What are the life-values that are important, as conveyed by television and radio today, in general?

First of all, it would seem that, on the basis of both salary and prestige, the most important people in the U. S. are "show" people. Certainly television has adopted from Hollywood (whose senses of values might be examined in a comparable study), without challenge, a recognition that these people should be paid and imitated more than anyone else: scientists, teachers, workers, etc. In this incestuous inter-promotion of show people and stars, the best programs on TV are likely to be tributes to show-people: Oscar Awards, "The Eddie Duchin (Al Jolson, Eddie Cantor etc. etc.) Story," and so on. "Everyone who amounts to anything"(this "star" for instance) uses A's product.

Who successful people are is related to how they became that way. Years ago Horatio Alger used to teach that success was won by hard-work. But "successful," i.e. wealthy people today, when interviewed (as they interminably are), in the majority of cases will point out that they "got a break," which really put them over. If they did work hard, so unpopular has this procedure become that they will usually hotly deny it. And this is by no means restricted either to show-people or people who have won "64,000.00 Question" type "recognitions." Only a fool now succeeds by hard work. The real way is to "find an angle" or be on enough programs to strike it rich.

More and more, in our sense of values, fatalism, which totalitarian systems purposely develop, is observable. Success (like mass media love) "happens" or "comes" to people. It is not something to be won or earned. This would require using leisure time for something besides watching television, I would assume, and that would be disruptive of our economy.

Easy ways to success in love are offered. "Where there's an Arrow, can a girl be far away"? "If you use _____ (the boys; the girls -- cross out one) will positively mob you." "Yesterday at the intersection of Main and Vine, several hundred young men (all handsome) were crushed to death. ---- The girl towards whom they were all stampeding was wearing (insert "X product")." Sex is the plum. It is not something you're born with; it's something you, too, can put on!

You wish prestige? Easy! Drive up in the proper model Lincoln (Cadillac, Edsel, Imperial) and it's yours. Or use "K," "the world's most expensive" (and probably worthless) perfume. Why drudge your life away to come up the hard way? Take it easy. Fool people. Everyone does these days.

DeTocqueville, the French historian of a century ago, has said that one of the dangers, in a democracy, is that a taste for the easy, the useful --- will predominate over the good, or beautiful. The result is likely to be accomplished mediocrity, emphasis on sleekness and bigness, and the replacement of ability by personality. Mass media (particularly TV) have fully exploited this tendency, perhaps unintentionally, rather than trying to avert this danger, in the value systems taught. This is more fully discussed below in the discussion of the "other directedness" which is also cultivated by TV as it was never cultivated before.

If we are encouraged to study languages (and we will rarely find such encouragement on TV, unless sponsored by a commercial school), it is not so we will understand other peoples and their cultures and motivations in order that we may respect them and so they will respect us, or to help build one world. It is likely to be so we won't get "gypped" in buying trinkets when we go abroad; or so we may get a job with a

U. S. corporation abroad --- which provides prestige (through envy) and success (high salaries resulting from "developing" other nation's resources).

We don't know our neighbors, but we familiarly talk of Bing, Rita, Frank, Elvis, good old Ed, and even "good old Plato," since the familiarity taught by our media makes everyone "one of the boys," reducing the "differences" and emphasing the similarities "between us all." The prestige and dignity of world authorities are quickly reduced to our own level by television and radio particularly.

Since, in our values, everything is expected to be useful (including friendship, so we'll "get the breaks"), we emphasize gadgetry instead of ideals, practical engineering instead of "abstract" science. (A Russian scientist has been quoted as admitting that our car fins are better than theirs).

Since we see no way in which weak or small foreign nations can be useful to us, thousands of visitors from these nations find our condescension and proud ignorance of them the most powerful impressions they carry away from our nation and their contacts with our mass media. And when they do see themselves referred to, they are pictured as quaint curios of another age, whose senses of values and "homely virtues" are out-of-date in an atomic age.

Our attitudes as well as our senses of values have also been undergoing an imperceptible revolution during the past few years. I would call it a revolution rather than an evolution because of the power and rapidity with which television and other mass media have spread and promoted them.

Let us consider artists today. The "pure" artist is generally portrayed as long-haired, maladjusted, introverted, weakly, sissy and likely a homo-sexual. It's not a career we urge our children into. (Before the days of television we used to warn our children against "show business," but that is now a career we are re-examining in terms of "useful" returns.) We don't treat the real artist much worse than we ever did, perhaps. But we treat the commercial artist so much better that few can resist.

Where are the American "composers" of yesterday? Either writing jingles for cigarettes, beer, automobiles and refrigerators --- or trying for the Hit Parade, whose successes are thrown away in a few weeks like empty milk cartons, once the fever passes.

In such an environment, few artists indeed are able to create what they believe in or stand for. If they want to live decently or enjoy respect, they will hitch their star realistically to "product praise," in the chorus raised to the "good things of life" which America stands for: the products of American manufacturers.

A recent survey into melodies and "tunes" which people remember turned up fifteen beer jingles and thirteen for cigarettes, to mention only a few. Much of this composer talent is first-class, as listeners and viewers to such jingles will attest. The tragedy is not merely that creativity is "directed." It is that it is directed always into materialistic channels. For most of the great ideas of our struggle for progress are traceable to odd-balls and geniuses who were able to exist without such prostitution of their art, and take flights of fancy unrelated to materialistic influences.

In mass-produced mass media, of course, the identity of creators is also swallowed up. It's the "Marlboro Song" --- the brand name or one of the stable of artists who put it over who is remembered. And in the field of drama or documentaries, it's "staff work" you see, a compromise in which the creator or what he stands for is rarely visible. Most of his "status-quo-disturbing" ideas are either cut out or made bland enough to insure sponsor-safety. ("No protests were received to this program; it was an unqualified success"). Soon the good artist learns not to try to put in any "disturbing" suggestions. He adjusts to the "climate of the mass media."

Some foreign visitors, not meaning to be critical, have nonetheless asked: "Is there nothing better to praise in America than materialistic products and sentimental misleading concepts of love?" Where are the Walt Whitmans of today's America? Certainly not on television! If you would see America's real greatness -- of ideas or ideals -- praised in any way commensurate with the praise of luxuries and gadgets, don't expect to find it on television or radio...at least not often.

Our attitude towards law and its enforcement has also greatly changed. You can now tell the bad guy from the good guy principally by who wins, not by what either side stands for. The police are often as brutally depicted as criminals. But they're better trained and better organized. And they win in the end.

Of course the regular police (professionals) are usually "dopes." But the "private eyes" (amateurs) save America nightly --- often by unlawful means and in violation of human and constitutional rights, whenever "necessary." This was of course McCarthy's practice, which I earlier stated we had had conditioning by the mass media to accept.

Books about the Capones are little different from those about other heroes of our nation. For the clever criminal, like the clever private eye, is admired; he is "sponsored" by industry in a reversal of logic which I find difficult to understand. Is such lawlessness really of benefit to business?

I'm sure the reader can think of other evidences of a growing lack of respect for law and order: boasts of "getting away with" speeding, or having someone to "kill" traffic tickets, "telling the cop off" as Mickey Spillane's hero Mike Hammer would do, etc. We would not wish to overestimate here the disrespect for law which is spread by large numbers of programs. We would ask only if <u>any</u> such disrespect should be transmitted by a powerful medium like television or radio, in the public interest, or even in industry's interest?

Related to television's effects on our attitude towards law are its political effects. Although we would not presume to give a complete or full evaluation here, some symptoms which might lead to concern are becoming visible.

In the case of performers in general, on television, a tendency has been noted for viewers, who are self-admittedly usually not expert in the skill in which the performer is supposed to be a star, to be uncritical in judging what he does, judging instead on how "sincere" he is, his personality, and (for quiz-contestants etc.) how hard he tries. How "the others" react also conditions his attitude greatly. If the performer has a warm personality, is sincere and "tries", in other words, viewers are inclined to like him.

It appears that a similar reaction occurs (since it is in the familiar TV environment) to political candidates. If you're warm and sincere, you're good for the job. If you happen not to project, you will be adjudged a "cold fish", rather than one to be trusted, however honorable, intelligent or qualified you may be. In other words, it is easier to be qualified on a single basis (warmth of personality or "sincerity"), or disqualified on a single basis (moustache, "un-American" accent, "too high-brow") than was the case before the days of television.

If a popular leader makes a few mistakes, don't all the professionals? In fact professionals often endear themselves by apparent "boners" which prove "they're human too." Competence loses, and personality or "popularity" gains, as a basis of decision for or against, on the basis of present evidence, it would seem.

It is also unlikely, in view of the taboos which now exist in the medium, whether anyone who is too disturbing, original or advanced in his thinking could ever become well enough known to become a major candidate, because of the "dangers" his appearance would bring to stations and networks, if he discussed the sort of basic problems outlined earlier. In this framework it is at least problematical in my mind whether, in our age, a Lincoln could ever become a serious candidate.

In this situation leadership and popularity become confused as well. A leader who finds that people "go for him" must be unusual indeed if he does not like this popularity, and respond to it. And once you have as enormous and personally responsive a following as TV brings with it, would you not hesitate to do anything to lose it? This becomes an important consideration in the case of decisions which should be made without regard to their popularity --- for the national interest, for instance.

Admittedly great decisions will still be made by responsible or great leaders, in spite of the likelihood that TV's present base of operation is conducive to "hoarding" popularity rather than using it as a springboard for courageous decisions. But in the case of myriad small decisions, on which large decisions always rest, why endanger one's popularity for what is a small issue anyway?

How many great "minds," as opposed to "personalities" are likely to win election to major offices in an age of television and in what is increasingly becoming an "entertainment-centered" medium in its value systems? Are there at least not serious questions here that relate to the "status-quo" preserving tendency of TV? And what politically responsible steps is television taking to make sure that the good mind will have some chance of success in competition with the warm smile in such a contest?

How adequately, also, does the practice of charging for political time during campaigns meet the needs for "equal access"? The questions on this raised by the campaign preceding the November 1956 election were not raised by irresponsible individuals. They were raised by responsible Senators, Congressmen, politicians, and political scientists, among others.

We read also of a husband and wife public relations team in California, who promote candidates for public office. It is reported they have been successful in seventy out of seventy-four cases, or in 90% of their efforts. Is there any evidence to prove that, if the opponents of the successful candidates had retained these promoters instead, these opponents might not have been elected? Are our elected officials, now that television is here, to be sold like soap? Will only monied candidates or parties now be likely to succeed? How does this tie in with the need for keeping an avenue open for radical, liberal or new ideas and candidates if democracy

is not to overlook some ideas which might strengthen it?

Public opinion polls, now delivered immediately by television and radio, as compared with the slower earlier media more conducive to analysis, also raise some serious implications. Most people, except for those strongly tied to one or the other party or candidate, like to be on the winning side. "Why throw your vote away?" "The people obviously want" candidate X.

In such a situation, in which "you" frequently feel that obviously "the others" know more about it anyway than you do (an impression which is also reenforced by the mass media, particularly newspapers) you're likely to either "come around" by the time your ballot is cast, or stay home and watch. For it seems that there's a pretty good show going on without you, and television has trained you eminently to be a spectator instead of a participant.

Another danger in current practices, it seems to me, grows out of "get out the vote" campaigns for which TV and radio rightly take considerable credit. How about some campaigns to urge people <u>not</u> to vote until they have studied issues and candidates? Are such practices not even more urgently needed? Or are we promoting irresponsible decision-making?

In fact, of course, the citizen seems to feel quite frustrated about politics and foreign affairs from the picture given by television. It seems able to explain product virtues better than ideas or issues, all of which become fairly homogenized. For neither the stations nor their sponsors are expert in <u>this</u>. Consequently the citizen becomes increasingly reliant on "others" to figure it out: the government, business, labor unions or his "association." He'll "go along" with what they have decided. The need for finding a new TV formula for free political discussion and the clarification of issues is, I believe, apparent. Otherwise we shall be a democracy in

none only. The impossibility of airing basic issues, such as conservation, in a system in which media operators have in essence surrendered content or "tone" control to industries, which must use natural resources for their products, is by now an obvious danger.

The attitude found generally in television programs as related to the intellectual has been alluded to earlier. However it deserves brief, separate identification. What is the picture you have of teachers, scientists, or the "studious child" from television? Isn't the teacher likely to be an angular spinster or an impractical idealist who lets his or her family starve? Isn't the professor usually absent-minded and "queer"? Isn't the broadly or deeply intelligent professional person generally poked fun of? He nearly always comes off second best in TV "duels" with amateurs or kids. That such quiz "shows" are "rigged" to poke "friendly fun," or build up "good personalities" does not alter the effect. Even when Mr. Smith goes to Washington, the superiority of the amateur over the professional is obvious.

"Egg-heads" are a product of a mass media age. We heroize the clever, but the too intelligent person only bores us. Facts on television are traditionally kept simple and bland. Viewing should not be an "effort." But intelligent people and intelligent treatment of problems require effort from their listeners. Furthermore the intellectual is the source of virtually the only dissent found in our nation to present uses of television, radio and the other mass media. Why shouldn't his name be mud?

My question would be: are we certain that we don't need to encourage such intellectuals to participate in the mass media? Do we not need to encourage a race of intellectuals in view of the present state of the world and democracy? Do we not already have too little intelligent help from

intelligent people in our society, in planning socially responsible media uses?

The intellectual and individualist find it tough going in our present television age. Facts which he might quote in an argument are answered by what last night's commentator said. In the society of yesterday he could find holes to which to retreat and fire. Today television is filling in most of those holes by its sheer weight and volume as a taste-maker and attitude-former. Before this type of individual becomes wholly extinct, perhaps even television leaders should give some thought as to whether our nation can really do without him. If not, should they not create some niches for him?

Our attitude towards happiness has also, I believe, greatly changed, at least as it is reflected in television. Have you noticed the tendency to find most "happiness" which is portrayed on television traceable either to money or some material object: a new insurance policy, new car, new television set, or something else "I've always wanted?" Is this really happiness? The viewer who questions this is likely to come to admit that, since others seem to find satisfaction, pleasure and happiness in these objects, maybe his idea of happiness is too far-fetched. So that becomes happiness in the product-centered medium of television.

Another lesson for happiness is found in "adjustment." The happy person "goes along." He's not always raising unpopular questions. If you would be happy, be like an 8-ball, willing to go wherever life would push you -- well-adjusted to the inevitable as pictured in the mass media, too sensible to quarrel with "those who know," not "knocking yourself out" or "sticking your neck out." No rough edges to snag on the environment.

Happy people, too, are having fun --- always having pleasure. No hint that happiness can far more often than television admits, be a quiet outgrowth of a job well done, whether rewarded or recognized or not --- or may come from love, respect, or at least self-respect. Does happiness not really come from a sense of one's own worthiness as an individual --- regardless of status, residence, car or worldly possessions? Doesn't it come from respect for our own character, including those respects in which we are <u>different</u> from others?

Isn't the definition of happiness which most often is shown actually dangerous? Doesn't life impose on each of us certain obligations, commensurate with our talents? If people don't get excited or in an "inner uproar," as someone has called it, about some things, do they really ever achieve anything? And isn't the satisfaction from getting a gift, or the pleasure of sex, or the peace and quiet portrayed so frequently on television more like the "joy" of animals, or vegetating, or death, or vacation, than like real happiness which democratic human beings deserve?

I do not believe that happiness consists in satisfying one desire for a material possession until another comes along, as another always will. I don't believe it is synonomous with amused or pleased. And, as our Bill of Rights recognized, I do not believe it is ever fully achieved --- we are only guaranteed the right of the "pursuit of happiness." I do not believe our forefathers meant by this merely pursuit of physical pleasure, notoriety or commodities.

Nor do I believe that happiness is really possible to one conditioned to believe that all is predestined, and that our present system, and nothing better, is inevitable for us and our children. Fatalism and happiness are irreconcilable in the kind of society we need.

David Riesman, in The Lonely Crowd, some eight years ago called attention to the growth of "other-directedness." He may have coined the phrase. He explains the tendency in "other-directed" individuals to behave as if radar-controlled rather than as if gyroscope-controlled. At a conference table, the "other-directed" will canvass the group before replying or committing himself. To be different is to be indecent, and unwanted. And who wants to be unwanted?

The message of television, particularly in its commercials, is based almost wholly on other-directedness as an appeal. Be like the distinguished man in the Mercury. Drink the beverage the distinguished --- movie stars, TV stars, and everyone who amounts to anything --- drink. Be at least as good to your wife as neighbor Jones (who has thrown out the old dishwasher and air conditioner and gotten truly modern ones), so you won't be disgraced. Think what "the others" will think if you --- and on and on.

The message of TV in an age of dictatorship by industrial control is: "adjust." Industries themselves have begun more and more to weed out the person who doesn't mesh or adjust well -- regardless of his gifts. As one corporation film says: "No geniuses at work here ---" "Adjustment" to mass media appeals means acquiring facility in exercising your role --- nay your duties -- as a consumer.

The "hero" of TV and radio audiences may be the TV or movie star and the disc jockey. But the hero of the sponsors is the person who buys everything. He knows that it is a duty to "free enterprise" economy to spend, not save. Whether he needs a product or not, if he's not to look to "the others" like a saboteur of our economic system, he must buy, buy, buy! "The others," as portrayed on TV, all do.

If the craving he has is not satisfied by "things," he must be wrong. For in the struggle between the "individualist" and the economic and behavioral conventions found throughout commercial television, the individual is always wrong. In the struggle between the "individual," as a refuge for whom our democracy was allegedly created, and the "culture" portrayed in advertising-financed mass media, conformism is winning with barely a struggle. He who is not satisfied with trivial and comfortable ideas is obviously out of step.

You can tell whether you're a good conformist by asking yourself to what extent you are content to be like everyone else, as opposed to demanding more of yourself than "the others" seem to.

Ortega y Gasset saw industrialization changing democracy (in which qualified, elected leaders bear the responsibilities for policy-making decisions, advised by specialists and experts,)into what he calls "hyper-democracy" in which the nation's decisions are "born in the cafe". Everyone, however uninformed or ill-qualified, is called upon to "vote," in one way or another, on everything from fluoridation to which types of airplane our Air Force should use. "The cafe" he feared is on the way out, replaced in America by the television screen, kept illuminated "free" by the grace of product-makers. But the larger tendency, to ask increasingly less-informed people to decide between increasingly vague, complicated and confusing alternatives, remains.

Boredom is another problem, in the attitude-creation arena of television, which deserves discussion. With the volume and stridency of the bombardment to which each citizen is subjected in his consumer role, only the most violent voices and colors can now break through. As color television becomes more widespread, this blatancy will have reached its climax, unless the dangers are recognized.

Growing boredom with television is now being attacked with increased clanging and banging --- with increased motherly promises that if you buy and do this and that, you will be unbored like the others. See how happy they are with their new(coat, cosmetic, freezer, beverage, home, car)?

Days go slowly. But years (of opportunity) race dizzily by. We are becoming bored and immunized not only to hearing and seeing, but also to believing. Normal voices for years have warned of Russian scientific and educational progress, and of the dangers of losing Asia, Africa or the Middle East. Nothing less than Sputnik or outright war is piercing enough to break through. Then we put our finger in the biggest hole in the dike, but can't hear the ominous trickle from other holes. Since each sponsor has his own TV program, since industrialists should not be expected to be historians or social scientists, and since the networks have seen no need for such control by them, where is there an ear assigned to listening for failing pulses and weak voices calling for help? As the power of their media becomes increasingly recognized, I believe TV networks, at least, must begin to assume more of such responsibility. For no one else is in as pivotal a position as they, to assume it.

Exposure to floods of non-selective information, all at maximum stridency, whether selling cigarettes or cosmetics, does two things. It narcotizes and creates an inattentive boredom which is dangerous to democracy. And it leaves no "higher-keying" or distinctive format for real emergencies or the vitally necessary. Hearing Wolf! Wolf! cried day in and day out, how is the viewer and listener to recognize or concentrate on those things which may seal his fate?

It would seem that one solution must be to reset our "sales tone" at a lower key, so the SOS can be heard when necessary, and so we can hear the groans and birth pains which herald a new world, in which we must play a new role.

In the early days of wireless in this country, commercial broadcasters and emergency service radio operators finally had to appeal to the federal government to clear up the garbling, which was becoming dangerous. A similar garbling, not in frequencies but in programming , this time, would seem to be prevailing today. Only if adequate "planning" by those responsible for TV operation (the stations and networks) is not forthcoming promptly should federal regulation be called upon. Unfortunately the term "planning" has come to have subversive implications, as if it threatened, instead of sometimes protecting, freedoms. This attitude may well be fatal if industrial messages alone are not to be allowed to fill every hole which the mass media can create in the American mind.

Such a reorientation, when and if undertaken, should not be blamed for a decrease in TV viewership. For I believe the signs of the times indicate that this is almost inevitably bound to decline anyway. It appears that considerable numbers of people are already beginning to turn to educational television and radio stations, FM "good music and drama" stations, Hi Fi and other such sources of programs, from a sense of boredom and confusion which results from sheer commercial super-saturation. It would seem that no better time could be found for the television industry seriously to take the lead in developing more sound attitudes towards use of their media

However, let us return to the listing and brief examination of those undesirable attitudes in the American public which seem to be promoted by the mass media.

A serious one among these many is the sense of frustration, which so many citizens seem to have. They are concerned. They are informed (within the limitations earlier discussed). But events are unaffected. The situation gets worse. The decadence of our world leadership becomes more of a permanent possibility.

We have come to confuse "knowing about things" with "doing something." By the time we are urged to do several hundred things a day, and view them on television, there is little time actually to do any of them. But we do worry about them, because we or someone should do something about scores of these problems, if our "drifting" is not to continue. This is one type of frustration.

Another has been implied earlier: that which results from being perpetually shown, and urged to buy, items which you cannot afford. What is the effect of such appeals on people's satisfaction with the life they must lead? Or on people insecure enough to steal what they see proffered so irresistibly?

Children who play the piano or do anything well are frustrated by being compared consciously or unconsciously, with the "pros" on TV. A pretty girl used to be admired, instead of compared, to her disadvantage, with Rita, Marilyn or a Petty girl.

Reality and irreality become confused. The cartoon mother assures her screaming child, at the circus, that they will rush home in time to see "I Love Lucy" on TV. But she can't help feeling frustrated about how well she is filling her Mother role, in view of the many family and disciplinary problems she encounters, in an age of television.

As a result of our frustrations we seek escape. In an age of hydrogen bombs, Sputniks, and periodic outbreaks of war around the globe, who wouldn't

rather let the government and "the others" worry about all this? Who wouldn't rather be a child again ---- or at least be able to imagine you're a child, by "losing yourself" in TV entertainment, or comics, or drinking? But should television encourage such escapism instead of challenging it, at least more frequently than it now does? Should TV not invite viewers to question the callous indifference or even the modest pride with which they view new lethal weapons, designed for no purpose except destruction of our fellow men --- whether in enemy nations or innocent nations which may be caught in the middle? Should dehumanization be not only tolerated but sponsored by industry-financed programming? How far can we go in cultivating insensibility before Americans can't tell the difference, anyway, between living in freedom and living in slavery?

Should the warnings which the mass media can provide be hidden amidst the ads? Should they be mixed with the "mass culture," i.e. entertainment, so that like it, they will be thrown away like an empty paper sack, once the listener "knows about" them? Or, since someone should have some responsibility for effects on survival and humanity, could a full-stop not sometimes be afforded, in which ways of implementing these concerns can be thoughtfully discussed? Of course the stations and networks have no people qualified to do this. But the U. S. and its universities and other agencies have. It TV has enough money to ferret out the best "show talent," is it not equal to the task of ferreting out the best minds of our nation and age for <u>this</u> task?

Our attitude towards <u>power</u> is another attitude which might give a Rip Van Winkle some serious concerns. In the last ten years America has become power-happy and power-wasteful. This is an age when three quarters of the people of the earth lack power with which to develop their nations. Many

have neither soap nor food.

Our cars are several times as powerful as transportation purposes require, and many times as wasteful of tires, steel and gasoline. They have to be to pass on curves other cars, equally over-powered, in a race that means death to nearly 50,000 people each year.

Homes, to be comfortable, are switched automatically from air-conditioning to heating within a tolerance of two degrees. Millions of kilowatts of light are thrown skyward in what, to many foreign visitors, seems an effort to paint the evening skies a garish hue. Telephones and other appliances appear in every room, so mother may be relieved of work, and have plenty of time to visit the psychiatrist to get advice on how to keep from going mad because of all the time she now has on her hands.

As individuals, as well as as a nation, we like power for lavish power's sake. When we controlled atomic power, we hoarded it. Yet power over "the others," which we have never learned to use modestly, is one of the most written about and sung about of all the "gifts" promised us in the mass media: by gasolines, cars, shaving lotions, cosmetics, paper back "success" books, and drugs. Is unlimited power safe in <u>any</u> hands, however irresponsible and unskilled they may be?

Some writers have suggested that the U. S., as an economic nation, is "female-oriented." What is the attitude promoted regarding women by the mass media? The appeal to the woman in the family as the spender is obvious in automobile body designs, interiors, and more recently exterior colors. The American car, as compared to the airplane, has changed hardly at all in its motor and transmission designs during the past twenty years. Status quo has been good enough for the important parts. Appearance and gadgets are what count. This tendency is apparent in super-market design, and product-

packaging, as well.

I would doubt, however, if any of these were serious enough considerations to justify concern.

Slightly more serious is the extent to which artists, whose only recourse for patronage is usually to women, must become feminine in their appeals. As a result, it begins to appear to men that artists themselves are effeminate, prissy and otherwise suspect. This does affect our national concept of the importance of art and the artist to a culture. Unfortunately this stereotype of the artist, as described earlier, is the one generally conveyed on television and the mass media; greater responsibility could help correct it.

The most serious aspect of this problem, however, is the extent to which the physically lush female has become a universal siren and common denominator in promoting any product, from cigarettes to religion. The message seems to be "a pretty girl can do no wrong"/ as someone has said. Pretty girls have become the symbol of charm, loveliness, patience, excitement and popularity.

And, as we look more carefully, we find that the most attractive of these lovely girls is the one "who's been around." She knows how to "use men." She's "pretty cute" in the use of tactics that, in others' hands, would be considered only fiendish. As in the problem of attitudes toward the law, behavior and acts are no longer judged objectively as right or wrong. If you're a pretty girl, very nearly anything goes. No wonder teachers and professors, and later on, husbands, have problems with attractive girls and women. For if you're unwilling to be wound around a pretty girl's finger, you're certainly not a patriotic "mass man."

Love and sex, of course, permeate all advertising basically, particularly on television. Not (usually) the kind of love that is built on patience,

understanding and trust, however. This is a magic, "soul-splitting" bolt, that many young people go all through life without finding, and therefore frustrated. Love is generally idealized and simplified (perfume can "cause" it, for instance) in a sometimes fatally misleading way. Many young adolescents commit suicide when they are disappointed in their search for this "mass-media" type of love.

This picture of love tells young people how to feel and how to win. Are the writers and interpreters of the popular music and popular drama which teach the meaning of love the best authorities on the subject? With teen-agers glued to the radio and TV many hours a week, at a time when their whole sense of values, their personality patterns, are being formed, are the originators of the messages to which these young people turn for guidance, not concerned with any serious obligations in this area? Or qualified to teach good value patterns? Is the exploitative procedure now used, designed by adults who are not specialists in psychology or morality, the ones the media can turn freely loose on children's minds? I think this is a serious question at a time in an adolescent's life when "other -directedness" and example are more powerfully effective than at any other age.

The attitudes of television towards privacy and human dignity are also very interesting. We have come to have an interesting double-standard in this country. If an enterprising amateur photographer or "Peeping Tom" is caught outside a dormitory or home he goes to jail. But if you have a sponsor, it's quite all right to transform millions of viewers into "Peeping Toms" and eavesdroppers who probe the most intimate details of our fellow-countrymen's lives.

It is very well to say "if the fools want to, let them; what affair is it of ours?" Outside television "fools who want to" are generally jailed for indecent exposure. I wonder if more national harm results from the

latter than from the former?

Is the lesson being taught not really that, if you're willing to pay for it, instead of steal it, a person's privacy may be violated? Or is it that if you let enough people "in on it," this makes it "ok"? This writer finds both somewhat brutalizing.

I believe the denigration of private human dignity is a disservice, regardless of how popular the program is. I can think of hundreds of other indecent spectacles which would draw crowds, too. But I do not believe they should be on television.

One of the types of programs which most brutally belittles human dignity (in case you believed that I had reference only to "This Is Your Life," "Strike it Rich," "Truth or Consequences," or even "Person to Person") is the soap opera. Wholesale trivialization of emotion, and the exploitation of idle and sometimes neurotic listeners by the monotonous massaging of the tear and endocrine glands, might be acceptable if done under the supervision of responsible psychologists and doctors. Flagrantly practiced by salesmen, with broad "laissez-faire" authorization from wireless mass media licensees, is another thing.

Many respondents, questioned as to what they get out of soap operas, reply "lessons in living," or "suggestions how to meet problems." How qualified are the writers and producers to teach lessons in <u>good</u> living? People can demonstrate crime or prostitution techniques also, and other people would undoubtedly "learn" from them. But are we to allow people with no qualifications to "teach" in this way, on the most powerful mass media in our nation, even if they deny that they are teaching, or deny any responsibility for possible conclusions which might be drawn from their examples?

This brings me to an attitude on the part of broadcasters with which I would like to take particular issue: the statement that "we give the people what they want."

In sports, far more people hunt and fish than box, play or watch football, baseball or basketball. We still get the latter. Broadcasting does select what it gives; it serves the interests which are easiest and most profitable to serve. "Spectatoritis," however fatal it may be to democracy, is easier for these media to handle. So whether the people want it or not, they get it. If it is poured on them steadily, like smog, they even come to accept it. They are then tallied up as getting what they want.

Serial drama, crossword puzzles, comics, quiz shows, and scores of other things are not what the people "wanted." They are techniques, formats and media that were manufactured in New York and Hollywood --- for sale. They did not grow from the roots of America. They are accepted as a result of promotion, of being kept available to the people over long periods at favorable times for their kind of program, and because they make money. Comparable promotion and effort would put over programs with higher values as well. Broadcasting has developed many interests and formats which never existed before. The people will like what they are encouraged or forced to like. A serious effort by the media to reveal an expectation that people whose ballot governs one of the greatest nations in the world should also be interested in serious things --- that the Networks think these are some of their most important offerings --- would go far in promoting programs of more positive value to America and the world.

"The people" may be willing to accept any idiocy if it is accepted (or rather not positively rejected) by enough people. But to use this sort of a yardstick for responsible service would seem to neglect certain things

for which our way of life is supposed to stand.

As a result of present market research procedures which decide what to do next year on the basis of studies of what the people liked last year (it takes time to assemble and digest the results, and next year's programs are planned well in advance), programs to meet this year's needs or even "wants" of the public are unlikely to be tried. They too often have the choice only of selecting which of last year's successes bore them least, not a choice between new, forward-looking, or original ideas and programs. In an age when everything else is future-oriented, broadcast programs are based largely on formulas that proved safe last year. If people liked Westerns last year, you'll get more still next year.

And thus revamped, after desperately seeking any new recipes that "just might" work, we plod on. Each year brings the same mush: strained, homogenized, reassuring, undisturbing. The bland not only lead but follow the bland. The need for knowledge, understanding and a new respect for intellectualism deserves better. The radio and TV industries, which have by this technique condemned themselves to the status quo both in economic system and program ideas, also deserve better.

Once market research outlines the strategy, the entire resources of sponsors, advertising agencies, and networks and stations, are put at their disposal. The people, the network's "loyal following," are not consulted. Obstacles are swept aside, including protests on behalf of privacy, decency, habit-formation, or effects on children.

It is reported that one marketing expert, foiled in his attempt to sell more tea in the U. S., has found the answer: Americans are confused about the Boston Tea Party. He therefore has suggested that this episode in our

children's U. S. history books might well be rewritten --- to make clear that it was the British, not the tea, which the Colonists detested. It is not beyond the power of advertising pressures to bring about whatever such adjustments are necessary in any of our attitudes, if sales are at stake.

In the already long list of negative attitudes and lessons found in television particularly, among the mass media, we come to some of those basically emotional concerns about which psychiatrists, particularly, are raising questions.

If each industrial user is responsible only for his program, and wants it, above all others, to have sales impact; and if networks and stations are only vehicles or delivery boys, who say, or seem to indicate, that they have no great obligation for the psychiatric and value judgement effects of these programs, and few or no specialists in these areas, who is to be responsible? The advertisers are organized. The networks are huge organizations. Only the listener has no voice in these decisions. He takes this programming as inevitable: like rain and taxes. He does not know it can be changed. Nor would he know how, if asked. Someone must speak up.

Someone has. Based, as stated before, on increasingly disturbing and voluminous records of mental illness, criminal and divorce records, problem-children and delinquency, some challenges and questions have been raised. Being intellectuals, the askers of these questions are usually labelled "cranks" by mass media operators who find them disturbing as hornets. Fortunately for themselves mass media controllers can control whether or not such people are to be "heard" with any chance of reaching a significant audience, but this is unfortunate for democracy.

I believe a fair and frank invitation for a ventilation of the problems such men raise would be in the immediate public interest and, in the long run, in the interest of the media themselves, if they are to command respect as well as remain free.

Who takes care that the impact or bite of a murder mystery, for example, isn't too viscera-twisting for the good of many in the audience? How do we know that its harmful effects may not be greater than those of many drugs and narcotics we do control? How many blood-vessels, emotions, sensitivities and minds are being adversely affected or weakened by such programs? How much of a wringing do we have the right to give people's visceras before it can be considered sadism on a national scale? Let's not reply with pat answers, based on vague assumptions. Let's find out, as responsibly as scientific tools and procedures allow us, objectively, as if we had the national interest at heart.

With mental illness becoming a serious problem among the young as well as the old, let's not exchange only easy questions and answers in this area. We have heard that programs of violence, or programs which teach crime techniques have no "takers" except among disturbed or insecure children. How about the host of (perhaps largely adult) programs that create disturbed or insecure children? Not any one program but the whole philosophy of programming requires honest examination.

Is the United States not respectful of the UN and UNESCO-sponsored Declaration of the Rights of the Child (The Declaration of Geneva) which states, in part: "The child must be cared for with due respect for the family as an entity --- must be given ... means... for its development materially, morally and spiritually --- must be protected against every form of exploitation"? How does television's use of the child to get him to "give his

parents a hard time" unless they buy a certain brand --- or a myriad other well known TV program techniques, square with this? How does our open defiance of the most elemental declarations of humanity make us appear before the rest of the world? Do we really love children, or only pay lip service to them?

We could, by honesty and open discussion, gradually get that little discussion which television can't prevent, on a more enlightened and less hysterical plane. Some parents condemn television because their children don't read so much. Read what? Comics? Let us be intelligent. Let us remind parents that they, not TV, are in the last analysis responsible for how much TV their children watch, and what programs they watch. Perhaps this is a starting-point for a new approach which will enable networks and stations to get parents and children to patronize more good and fewer poor programs, if they (the networks, principally) really want to make such an improvement.

Prison records show that some criminals feel that imprisonment in prison is more endurable than conformism and imprisonment in an "other-directed" society, seemingly full of contradictions, and contradictory urgings which confuse them. How much bombardment "radiation" can even those of us who are "normal" endure, with many of the messages not even meant for us? Hitting men with ads for ladies cosmetics, or the man who has just bought a new car with an ad which in essence says he was a fool to buy that one? How do you escape such things without developing inattention to such a high degree that we miss what we should hear?

Gun powder, atomic developments, medicine --- all have indicated that great care and responsibility must be developed in their users and distributors. Is the socially narcotizing potential of TV (which is used as a narcotic in many psychiatric clinics) not sufficient to call for responsible concern

and control? Do we have the right to shout at people, and violate every standard of courtesy in their homes, simply because we come to them over public airways instead of public highways? Is electronic "assault" not becoming more of a menace than "personal assault" to some helpless people?

The effect of "example" is strong. How do "TV people" behave --- in programs as well as during commercials? That is the lesson which many are learning. It affects them more than what they learn at school. Yet let our schools become this irresponsible!

These then are some of the areas in which I believe television has abdicated, or never fulfilled, its responsibility as an instrument which, in its effects, is public.

If I would criticize, I would also suggest. I would like respectfully to suggest some areas in which television might provide useful services in programming. These supplement the suggestions made and implied earlier, in the problem-by-problem listing.

While we have been enjoying prosperity, a quiet change has come over our nation. We have, as we have stated, become a have-not nation in many resources. In addition to the material resources we have depleted, I believe we have deadened and annihilated many moral and spiritual ones. Our political apathy has become alarming. Our educational progress, and respect for intellectual efforts, qualities and freedoms have deteriorated dangerously. Nations who looked to us eagerly for friendship ten years ago have turned away in dismay: snubbed, ignored, rebuked or scolded -- when all they asked was understanding. In many respects we are no longer the same nation we were ten or twenty years ago.

I believe the people should be told this soberly, calmly, firmly. It can

not be done in any one program. It will require continuing humility and sustained effort, not restricted to a few programs.

I believe that armed force has lost its force as an instrument of national and world policy. Who would wish even to win an atomic war? Who believes that another war will bring peace? The realm of ideas is now the one in which nations must compete.

I believe our age of greatest leadership was not when we rattled sabres most loudly, but when we were rich in ideas, and in support of the fulfillment of the individual, wherever men were found. I believe it was not Caesar's conquests that made Rome strong, but the desire she instilled in the world of that day to emulate her --- even to become Roman citizens.

Just as I believe, with James Warburg, that we can survive only by learning to live humbly in and with a world that has passed, perhaps forever, out of our domination and control, so I believe we must get out of military uniform and posture if we would exert leadership in a world hungry for peace. We must also get out of only salesman's habits and garb in our mass media, if we would have equivalent effects at home.

I believe mass media, particularly TV, created an atmosphere in which McCarthyism could flourish ---- ignoring the deepest motivations of human decency, and impatience with "due process of law." I believe it could equally create an atmosphere of world maturity which could "feed back" to our national leadership. For, in this age of mass media, I believe this feed-back from TV viewers, and other consumers of mass media ideas, has taken over, whether it wished to or not, part of the guidance and decision function that used to be exerted only through the ballot. Our "ballot," in effect, is cast several times each week: in every item we vote for by buying it; by every indecent act we tolerate without protesting or preventing it.

The knowledge we all need is readily available. It only needs to be organized and distributed. This can be done only if those really responsible for television and radio, its owners and operators, re-seize their social and public responsibilities for enlightenment and education as well as entertainment. No good citizen, or mass media operator, has the right to give up simply because the task may be difficult and costly. Loss of our liberties would be more so.

I believe people should be urged by the mass media to listen to people they don't agree with, as a citizen responsibility -- so each man may hear from others than his "fans", and so each may know what many others are being told, and what they believe. Woodrow Wilson observed, in 1908: "The wisest thing to do with a fool is to encourage him to hire a hall ---." I believe we have repressed examination of the nature of the enemy, and self-examination of our own system, far too much.

By keeping to a minimum discussion of those things which might arouse or antagonize, we have also kept to a minimum the striking of sparks, from the minds of Americans, which would be most useful today. Wilson also said: "I not only use all brains I have, but all I can borrow."

Controversy and free discussion, in responsibly controlled form, should be encouraged, not repressed. What should we have discussion about? About many of the things earlier mentioned, from the state of our natural resources, to the fairness of our tariff laws. By such discussion we shall not only discover whether television and radio are bigger than any single economic pressure group in the U. S., but also their integrity, their maturity, and the value they put on the human beings who give them hours of loyal following.

Does the broadcasting industry really feel that it could not survive honest self-examination and self-explanation? Do people and institutions

become weaker, or stronger, under responsible criticism? Democracy must each year be self-correcting to meet new strains. Is this any less true of broadcasting? It is a necessary service to this nation, the world and humanity, as well as to our economy. Can it serve only one master? Has it really no faith in the loyalty of viewers and listeners, and their ability and willingness to respond to higher and nobler motives, as well as they respond to low motives when only the latter predominate or are shown them?

Could the Code of the industry not really be openly published and discussed, to enable millions of minds to contribute to its enrichment, refinement, and enforcement, guided by responsible advisors --- medical, educational, and others? Or is the broadcasting code to be above such criticism, hidden as if it were a shameful document, to be praised only to the ignorant?

What should we have free discussion about? About segregation and automobile design, and highway funds as compared to school funds. About fair advertising standards and the relative merits of exaggeration and modest honesty in commercials. About problems of "other-directedness" and juvenile delinquency and what is happening to America's sense of values. This would be mature programming. It would demonstrate a courage that would rally the support of many who now attack.

What should we discuss? Russian relations, for example. Are we not obligated, as a great nation, to seize every opportunity to discuss every proposal, piecemeal if necessary, which might bring a gradual relaxation of tension? Are there new approaches which might be used? Should we internationalize (or put under U.N. control) the Panama Canal as an example for Suez? What do we have to lose in an age where one bomb could disable it anyway, and it's already too narrow for our super-carriers?

Do we want universal disarmament and world peace? Then let us think and talk this out. Can this be had without world law? To what extent would or could we give up our national sovereignty for world policing and world government? States rights problems of our own U. S. should provide some clues and useful experiences.

How unreasonable is India? Does our own early history and "touchiness" as a nation have some useful analogies to offer?

How harmful to world peace have unilateral programs of the U. S., outside the U. N., really been? How about our interventions in Greece, China, Turkey? How about our economic and military aid programs? How about our other regional pacts? What are they? Do all except Americans have the right to know about them?

In an age of the emergence of the colored peoples, what kind of an example is given the world by two white giants threatening each other, and engaging in an arms race? How useful, or fatal, will be the effects of our continuing emphasis on close ties only with the "white nations" of Europe, and frequent support of their colonial policies over colored races?

How unreasonable <u>were</u> the requests made by Morocco, or Algeria, of France? A free press? Freedom of Assembly? A freely elected government? What else? What is the problem?

When the nation which hopes to be the world's leader must be world-minded, how much of what television offers is meeting this need? I am not talking about discussion on discussion programs only on Sunday afternoon. Such gestures do not even adequately keep the tradition alive. We should discuss, not superficially or just to "give an impression," but because such knowledge can save us from fatal mistakes. To what extent was our ignorance

of China and Asia responsible for losing China to Communism? Can we learn all we need to know about such things in discussion and news programs only?

For a people so generous in world relief as individuals (through CARE, the Red Cross etc), why are we such tightwads when we do it through our government? What would happen if we administered relief on the basis of need alone? Or through the U. N.?

What would be the results of an energetic, rather than half-hearted, People-to-People program (not just a campaign) through our mass media, sparked by TV and our networks, on a gigantic scale? If we can't start with Russia, let's start with others. In an age of growing world mass media control of attitudes, the relations of peoples can be more important than the relations of governments .

What interests (can we not discuss them?) cause us to support in the Arab lands some of the most cruel native rulers on earth?

What about Egypt? And Israel? To what extent did our helping Egypt alienate France, our helping England and France alienate Egypt, our helping the Arabs alienate Israel, our helping Israel alienate the Arabs, etc? Is such a self-reversing policy tenable? Our foreign policy is probably the one thing most Americans know least about, of all our responsibilities to the world. Let's discuss it.

The basic aspects of both domestic and foreign policy <u>could</u> be made understandable by television and radio, by full and free debate by qualified authorities.

We need to become informed participants, not just "passengers" in the most dynamic awakening the human race has so far witnessed. We need to provide examples and ideas, more than arms or threats.

We still have the resources and tradition to build the finest culture, and provide the finest leadership, that the world has seen. We've squandered much of our heritage in selfish and materialistic ways. The world knows this. By the maturity of our behavior from now on we can win back their confidence, and provide an island of stability, faith and confidence in a shrinking and shaking world.

In an age of mass media, to whom do we turn, if not to the mass media? Will they not lose more than all the rest of us if freedom is lost?

To those who state that TV and radio have, and should have, no policy-making role in our nation, I would say that, however unconsciously and unintentionally this role has been exercised, it has been played, even if it is denied. Radio and TV are and have been taste-makers and attitude-makers. By allowing commerce as a motive to permeate virtually all programming, by not having exercised careful editorial responsibility --- surrendering it piece-meal, to each sponsor separately, so it is never seen as a whole --- radio and television have exercised and continue to exercise negative policy-making influences on both our leaders and our citizens.

I believe broadcasters must take a new look at the extent to which the absence of control by them has meant "no control," and the extent, claimed in this statement, that this vacuum, left by a laissez-faire government agency, has been filled --- though not as responsibly or democratically as we would wish.

This balance can be redressed by giving responsible authorities in the social, political, behavioral and natural sciences, as well as responsible educators and civic leaders at least an equal role with industry in analyzing what tastes and attitudes it is safe to spread or "teach" by television and radio.

We have no quarrel with the use of these media to tell consumers about the availability and excellence of the products now advertised. Advertising is a useful service, to which the free economy and standard of living of the U. S. owes much. We would, however, hope, that important types of emphasis be saved for crucial issues, rather than squandered promiscuously in "Wolf! Wolf!" fashion principally for product purchase urging. The ability to "skip" such appeals in the printed media is vastly different from that which applies to television.

We have no quarrel with entertainment as one valid role for TV and radio. In all ages of man, entertainment has filled an important need and role. We would only quarrel with making entertainment so much more readily available, in prime times, that it becomes almost the sole --- or even the principal --- role of television and radio in an age of world crisis. Neither is this to deny that U. S. television has done a few fine things. It is precisely because it has proved its potential that we ask for far more.

Before proceeding with television, many nations imposed a "freeze" during which profound investigation was carried out into the likely political, social, moral and spiritual consequences which would result from many of the possible alternative systems which might be adopted. It was apparent that television would have many effects and powers which radio did not have. Therefore, to turn television over to the same operators who had provided radio service, with no additional investigation or controls, was unthinkable.

Only in the United States was such an investigation deemed "unnecessary." The "freeze" imposed in the U. S. was, typically, essentially a frequency examination and allocation freeze. It was consistent with the philosophy that engineers and transmitters must be licensed, but that the creators of the service shall not be harassed by any effective national restraints or

even coordination at the program level. Smug laissez-faire, and continuance of the status quo, were good enough for the nation whose model the rest of the world was invited to follow.

One of the few positive steps taken by the FCC during this critical period was reservation of certain frequencies for educational television. Even here the FCC now periodically warns education that if it doesn't move faster (as if education were not already harassed by enough problems) frequencies will be withdrawn for this public service and turned over for more of the type of service we now "enjoy." The Commission is prodded periodically, in this attitude, by trade organs of the industry. Unless educational radio and TV are allowed to develop along lines which do insist on social responsibility in programmers, as they have begun, even this alternative service, however small it still is, will be lost. I feel we could ill afford such a loss.

In England the Commission charged with this investigation, the Beveridge Commission, was given power, resources and prestige equivalent to that given to the Hoover Commission in the U. S. The most careful consideration was given to already observable tendencies of television by the best authorities available: doctors, psychologists, educators, economists, political and social scientists, and others. Many of these men visited the U. S. and carefully studied the American system at work. In most cases, as can be found in the Beveridge Commission reports available in many U. S. libraries, they went away shaking their heads over concerns we seemed to pay no attention to. Mental health effects were, and have continued to be, among the most important problems to be kept in mind by Britain, whose prestige, resources and strengths had been deeply sapped by a sobering war. No guesswork or wasteful squandering of intellectual resources could be afforded in the most powerful of the new electronic media. Out of the Beveridge Commission's objective and careful

analysis (discussed at length in Parliament) came a challenge to the BBC monopoly in television, and the co-existence of commercial and non-commercial television, though in radio no commercial system was created.

In Canada a Royal Commission was created to examine similar problems. Should Canada's TV service become commercial? How was Canada to meet the problem of its geographical proximity to the U. S.? For eighty percent of Canada's population lives close enough to the U. S. to turn to U. S. stations and programs if Canadian programs are not adequately responsive to Canadian needs and tastes.

Quoting from the report of this Commission (known as the Fowler Commission, after its Chairman, R. M. Fowler, one of the keenest minds in Canada): "The natural pressures are against us --- The forces of economics are against us too --- But this is one we had better work at, for it is really important if we are to keep a Canadian identity and culture; if there is, in fact, to be a Canadian force in the world. And that may be important to many people---both inside and outside Canada."

Is such a self-appraisal not in order in the U. S., by the TV industry itself, at least? Or is "fait-accompli-ism" once again to prevail, regardless of what it may do to America's potential for world leadership and its ultimate survival?

Are these unreasonable questions to ask in a nation founded on Christian principles?---Is this too much to ask in a nation allegedly founded to promote full development of the potential of every individual precisely because <u>his</u> informed participation is essential to democracy's dynamism and survival?

After a decade of Roman Holiday, giving the people "what they want": entertainment without limit, is it not time to wake up and behave as a mature

nation should --- rather than like a nation of luxury-oriented product-worshiping spoiled children? Our dignity, power and prestige as a nation are at stake. "Education" can neither do it alone, nor in the face of daily contradictions by television and radio of those lessons and senses of values which must be practiced if we are to survive. A "mobilization" in the mass media is called for on a scale never before seen.

Is this too much to ask in the greatest nation in the world? This question is asked humbly but urgently. What will be the answer this time?

H. J. Skornia
December, 1957

evaluation of Mr. Dulles is that he is first of all a rather intelligent and honest man, but he is not a very wise man. For example, his handling of Aswam Dam situation. Further, from certain private information, I conclude that he is indeed a very poor administrator. This has obviously not helped the world situation very much. I believe this at least as strongly as you do, but on very different ground, that he has been relatively ineffective as Secretary of State. If the gaining of small advantages by your side over our side is what you wish, then Mr. Dulles has certainly been a great help to you. Indeed, one of the major behavior patterns of both contenders in the cold war to this date is their almost exclusive attention to attempting to gain advantage one over the other with the result that each such relative apparent gain has actually produced damage to everybody.

As to President Eisenhower, he is an honorable person who is an ex-general. I believe that his settling of the Korean War on that particular basis was done largely for political motives, and that if we had taken all of Korea as General Mac Arthur had recommended, not only the U.S., but the whole world would be a great deal better off. Although his first term was probably a very good thing for the United States, since he gave the Republican administration some chance of showing what it could do, his second term has been, in my opinion, almost a disaster, not only for ourselves, but for your native land and all the other countries of the world.

I might insert parenthetically, that I prefered the egghead and still prefer him. The apparent, almost total, occupation of this administration with what is known as a balanced budget is not very appropriate at this stage in world history.

The President's repeated statement that he is willing to meet with you anywhere, at any time, but only if there was a reasonable chance of success, I completely agree with. However, I am very curious as to what he means by reasonable. For myself, I would say that if such a meeting would decrease the probabil-

ity of the destruction of the human race by as much as even a hundredth of a percent, this is a "reasonable" chance. I imagine that you, a human being, must feel enormous frustration in your inability to establish contact in a reasonable way with the present administration. I know that one of the reasons why some of our people are so wary of having a meeting with you is their belief that you will lie, and will not carry out your treatly obligations. Whether or not this is true, seems to me to be irrelevant, since a man's beliefs determine his actions. I am sure that the President and Mr. Dulles also feel somewhat frustrated too. I suspect, also, they are terrified of the diplomatic and propagandistic skills of the "Russian Bear." In fact, in some ways they behave like people with deep inferiority complexes; perhaps they act even as though they feel that you will steal the fillings out of their back teeth. A similar inferiority complex seems to possess the Russian leadership. As an example, a high energy accelerator was built in Russia which is larger than has been in construction in any part of the world. The information that such an enterprise was under way was not released for many years, even though it could not have any security significance whatsoever. At least in the United States and Britian and other countries we talked of our machine construction and don't mind too much even if we have a few failures. Similar comments might be made in relation to the Sputnik and our own efforts and failuresin this corresponding field.

I must say that I am personally very happy that you successfully launched the first artificial earth satellite as it may enable you to overcome this apparent complex. Indeed, if one considers the enormous technical, scientific and social advances that have taken place in Russia in the last forty years, advances that have taken place in spite of the Hitlerite invasion, of Stalin, and of the enormously lower level at which you started, the Russian Government and the Russian people have nothing to be ashamed of whatsoever, but have much to be proud of. I can only hope that these successes will enable you to overcome your complex rapidly.

I should like to appeal to you Mr. Kruschev (you must be intelligent and are probably wiser than some of our leaders) not to push so hard for small advantages against which we will almost certainly react violently, and possibly use force. The present Berlin crisis, although not one of the smallest, could easily be such an event. The Western powers feel, and I must say I agree with them on this, that we cannot leave Berlin under the threat of an ultimatum and must use force to maintain our position there. Why hurry? After all, Mr. Kruschev there will be a new administration in this country in less than two years, and I hope another one four years after that, etc. When one consider the long future available to us if only we don't blow the world to peices, I think you must agree that a delay of a few months, ayear, ten years, are not important. After all, human beings may even have, given the chance, the opportunity to occupy peacefully not only this planet and some of the other solar systems around the sun, but perhaps many other solar systems not yet inhabited by other intelligent races. At this time, no man has the knowledge or the wisdon to foresee what the future will bring. We can only dimly anticipate possible events and techniques that may be used and at the moment it seems that the most probable of these events is the utter annihilation of the human race or its reduction to such a state of savagry that it may never have another chance.

I appeal to you because I believe that a sincere man could indeed act as you have in both the revolts in Berlin and in Hungary, simply because you believe so strongly that what you call the communist form must triumph and thus feel that not to do so would weaken your position in the world so as to defeat what you apparently believe will be the ultimate triumph of communism.

Another terrible danger confronting the world is the relative ease with which maniacs at least have in the past been able to obtain control of powerful nations; such people may indeed push the panic button and everything will be lost.

In viewof the apparently tragic failure of conventional diplomacy, and even of your somewhat less conventional approach, I believe that a rank amateur at the business such as myself might be able to produce some small change in this situation. Specifically, I have in mind the organization of an operation similar to the IGY but devoted to the far more important problem of establishing, insofar as we are able within our own human natures, ways of controlling the maniacs and the like. This body would also study the racial, religious, political, and social differences between the nations, or at least make a start in this direction so that we would know, much more clearly than we now do, exactly where the various protaganists and neutralist stand. Such an organization must certainly invite representative of the Pope who, indeed, has influence in certain places, the social scientists, psychiatrists, psychologists, physical and biological scientists, doctors, philosophers, historians, and perhaps even poets, but surely not diplomats, at least not in the initial stages. I believe that these people must be selected first with respect to their intelligence, honesty, character, and dedication to humanity, and in addition they should have great intestinal fortitude for what they may face when they return to their native lands if they state truthfully what they may have come to believe. Each nation should select its personnel without restriction as to whom and how many they send. Even dissident groups should be admitted, if they can get there. These people must be from all lands, of all races and religions. They must be essentially uninstructed as to what they will discuss, how they will approach problems, and should surely be given free access if this is possible to all the nations of the world in order to study the social problems of the world. It would also be desirable if reports of agreements and disagreements were published in all nations and all languages. Such an organization could be set up under the auspices of the United Nations or possibly under a neutralist nation such as India.

I am writing this to you as an American citizen to the leader of a most powerful nation, which is opposing much of what our nation desires, and because I doubt that any letter sent to our administration by me would receive much attention or consideration. For myself, in writing this long letter to you, I have released some of my inner tension by the knowledge that I have done what I could. The most that I may reasonably hope for is that this communication may raise slightly the probability that there will be future generations to solve their problems.

Although we must pay due consideration to the lessons of history, we must not allow the dead hands of the past, of Christ, Mohammed and Budha of Washington and Jefferson; of Marx and Lenin, to bo becloud our thinking and emotions that we are not able to solve the problems of today which are so much more difficult than theirs. I also hope no one will Mac Carthyise this message.

I wish to thank you in advance for whatever consideration you may give this missive of mine.

Sincerely,

Hartland S. Snyder
Senior Scientist
Brookhaven National Laboratory

Skreen, Chet

January 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Skreen:

Thank you for your letter.

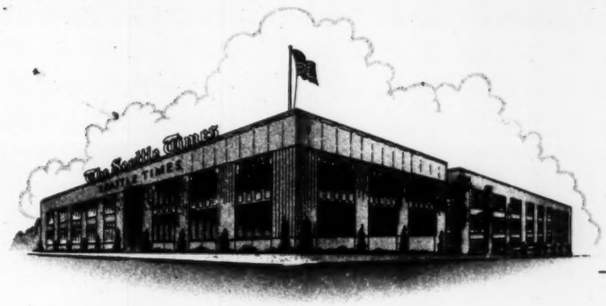
Your idea for a television show may perhaps have merit, but I am sorry to say that the pressure of my own present broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking an interest in any additional programs.

If you care to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest that you contact Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Chet Skreen
1827 Monterey Drive
Renton, Washington

mcc



The Seattle Times

SEATTLE 11, WASHINGTON

FAIRVIEW AVENUE NORTH AND JOHN STREET
TELEPHONE MAIN 0300

December 31, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

C. B. S.-Television

New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You unquestionably don't recall me but at the time of your return from Korea in 1953, I was one of a group of newspaper reporters who interviewed you when you were hospitalized briefly at Renton Hospital, south of Seattle. I am a feature writer on The Seattle Times.

My reason for writing you on this occasion is to solicit your advice about an idea I have which I think could be turned into a first-rate television program.

According to most industry spokesmen, program ideas are distinctly in short supply in the medium. My idea, I feel, would provide a highly literate program (a la Murrow-Friendly productions) and similarly have a widespread appeal. It also could be produced at a relatively low budget as costs are considered in television.

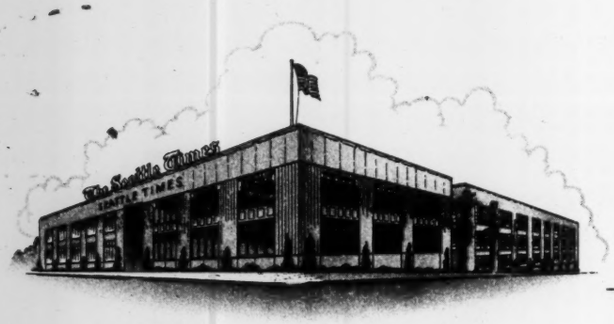
Would you be so kind as to inform me by return mail on the customary procedure to follow in submitting a program idea to the networks and/or ad agencies for consideration?

Also in this connection, I would appreciate knowing:

1--If accepted as the basis for a series, what remuneration might be expected?

2--Would there be any possibility of my personally becoming associated with the program in an advisory or production capacity?

3--Is there any assurance that an idea, once submitted, wouldn't be pirated for someone else's benefit?



The Seattle Times

SEATTLE 11, WASHINGTON

FAIRVIEW AVENUE NORTH AND JOHN STREET
TELEPHONE MAIN 0300

Before closing, I would like to say how much your Marian Anderson report was enjoyed here last night. To my mind this was, by all odds, the finest television program of the year. It will be a long time before America has an ambassador of good will who can match the stature and quiet dignity of the incomparable Miss Anderson. Keep up the brilliant programming.

Thanks for whatever assistance you may see fit to offer in this matter and with kindest regards, and in warm admiration, I remain,

Chet Skreen

Chet Skreen

1827 Monterey Drive

Renton, Wash.

Sloan, L B

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY
THE FOREMOST BIOGRAPHICAL AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES
101 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.
PUBLISHERS
(Founded in 1873)

F

January 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Several weeks ago we sent to you a preliminary draft of your biography, which is scheduled for publication in the forthcoming volume of this Cyclopedia.

If our communication did not reach you, we would be happy to forward you a duplicate of the article. If, however, your reply has been delayed, will you please notify us at your early convenience when we may expect the return of the manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Sloan

L. B. Sloan

LBS:dp

Sly, Ted

March 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Sly:

I have your letter of February 21st and regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews that are not directly connected with my programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ted Sly
173 Linden Avenue
Middletown, New York

mcc

Ted Sly
173 Linden Ave.
Middletown, New York

interview

February 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y. C. 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have a symbol which I believe can be used by ~~be~~the free world in its struggle against totalitarianism of both the left and right. I have had many letters (Including: Arthur Larson, Senator Monroney, "Bill"Mauldin and Herb Block of the Washington Post) all in favor. But nothing more happens!

The Nazis and Communists had and have symbols, yet all we had was "V" for Victory during the war, not ~~m~~ of great lasting meaning. We need something the people behind the Iron Curtain can quickly chalk on the walls and sidewalks to give the Reds a constant reminder that the people see thru their lies.

Unfortunately I am not an artist, so I can only describe. It is a combination of two letters (Which are translatable into most foreign languages) "C" and "L" meaning " Constitutional Liberty". It is drawn so that the "C" protects the "L", much more can be read into it which would take too much explanation for a letter. For instance Blue could be used in opposition to the Red of Communism and Black of Nazism, also blue is the color of the U.N.

Here is a chance to promote Democracy, instead of always having to be on the defensive. I need help. Iam a high school history teacher and, if you are interested, would appreciate an interview at your convenience to discuss this and several other measures which can be used to help defend our Democracy.

"C"

Yours truly,

Ted Sly

Smead, Elmer E.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
∴ *Department of Government* ∴
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

August 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your permission to quote you as described in my letter.

I appreciate very much your interest in the book. It is now in galley proof and, according to the contract, must be published during the "summer of 1958." The title is "Freedom of Speech by Radio and Television" and the publisher is Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C. I have already written them about your interest in the book.

Sincerely yours,
Elmer E. Smead
Elmer E. Smead
Professor of Government

EES/BM

July 31, 1958

Professor Elmer E. Smead
Department of Government
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire.

Dear Professor Smead:

Sorry about the lost letter. Of course you have my permission to use the quotation. I am sure the statement was accurate at the time it was written.

I should be grateful if you would tell me the name and publication date of your book, so that I may order a copy.

Sincerely yours,

EEM:skh

July 24, 1958

Professor Elmer E. Smead
Department of Government
Dartmouth College
Hanover
New Hampshire

Dear Professor Smead:

Thank you for your letter of July 23. I am very sorry you received no reply to your first letter. After looking vainly through our files for it, I can only think that it somehow went astray.

Mr. Murrow is away on vacation at present and is not scheduled to return to the office until the autumn. I will hold your letter until then, and ask him to attend to your request immediately.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow

skh

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Department of Government
HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE

July23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I wrote you on April 3, asking for permission to quote from a letter you wrote to the New York Times on January 26, 1947.

I find in looking over my files that the letter has not been answered and my manuscript has already gone to the printers.

I hope that you will help me to keep the record straight by sending me your permission. I assure you that your response to this effect will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer E. Smead

EES/BM

Elmer E. Smead
Professor of Government

C O P Y

April 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like permission to quote the following passage from a letter written by you to Jack Gould, of the New York Times, in a book I am writing on governmental regulation of radio and television programs. The passage states CBS policy on news sponsorship and was published in the Times, January 26, 1947, Sec. X, p. 11. The Times has informed me that I must write you for permission.

> "This network takes full responsibility for broadcasts of news and analysis transmitted over its facilities. The individual broadcasters are members of Columbia's staff, are paid by us and responsible only to us. We set aside periods of network time for news and analysis which are sold only to clients who will sponsor them as they are developed by CBS. Under no circumstances will we sell time for news and permit the sponsor to select a broadcaster who is not wholly acceptable to us to influence the content of the broadcast."

I assure you that your consent will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer E. Smead
Professor of Government

EES/BM

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HERTFORDSHIRE

Smith, B. G.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, U. S. A.

Our Ref. BGS/RL. | Your Ref. Mr. Murrow. | Date May 27 1959.

~~Copy of three sheets enclosed herewith~~.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have good reason to believe that I have found the cause of the large number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung, which is attributed to Tobacco Smoking. I gave this information in a confidential report to the Tobacco Manufacturers' Standing Committee on May I last, and this morning I learnt that my papers had only yesterday been sent to the head of the Research team for consideration. This is nearly a month after I had passed on my Theory. In addition, the thesis has a direct bearing on Cancer generally, but it seems to me, that unless you are a medical man, no one is going to listen to a small'boy' like me. For comparison as to my intellectual standing, I would say this:- I am not a degree man myself, but in our family, out of Five adult males, there are , I - B.Sc.(London), I - B.Sc.(London) Ist Class, I - B.A. (Cambs,) Ist Class, the last coming over to Princeton in June for a further three years study. I believe that vested interests will prevent the publication of any news detrimental to sales interests, thus my rather unorthodox approach to you.

As a working principal of a specialist business, I am very busy, and as you must get many queers like myself writing you on numerous occasions, please forgive and forget if you cannot pursue this further. Awaiting your valued reply,

Yours sincerely,

B G Smith.

(Mr. ~~J.B.~~ G. SMITH. (55 years)

Confidential report to Mr. C.H. James, confirming conversation of May I 1959, with Mr. B. G. SMITH, by telephone.

The fundamental cause of Cancer is destruction of anti- bodies in cells, thus allowing the growth of Cancer cells at a greater rate than they can be destroyed by the remaining anti-bodies. This Cancer can be destroyed by radio active treatment, and conversely, healthy cells can also be destroyed by radio active treatment, either deliberately, or as an incident in the process of active human life and living.
In the case of Lung cancer, which can be asribed to Tobacco smoking, the fundamental cause must be the retention in the respiratory tract of radio active material, carried in suspension in the Tobacco smoke. This radio active material is first absorbed by the Tobacco plant from the atmosphere, since in all known cases, Tobacco plants are grown in the open. The quantities are extremely small, but since the life of Carbon I4 for instance is measured in hundreds if not thousand of years, the emission of radio active rays is constant for all practical purposes for the period of one human life which is being considered.
The noticeable increase in cases of Lung cancer in Britain as compared with that of the U.S.A., has been caused by the Dollar shortage in the war years, when for shipping space saving and other reasons, more of the Tobacco midrib was used in the manufacture of Tobacco, thus giving a more concentrated dose of radio active material. This has resulted in heavy smokers, aged about 40 - 50 years having a high mortality rate.
Our WAR casualty rate of men who smoked in the first world war, was so great that whatever the condition of Tobacco in the first world war, the long term incidence of deaths from Lung cancer, gave no real lead to the possible link in the incidence factor.
Carbon is one of the substances that becomes more easily radio active hence a retention of carbon particles in a smoker's lungs, will of course result in serious damage to the protective elements of the body.

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As to persons who do not smoke getting Cancer, this is of course quite easy to connect, because they have to breath the atmosphere, in enclosed places, where carbon particles are present this is absorbed as witness of specimens of Lungs preserved in Hospitals, where heavy impregna tion of carbon is shown. Thus if radio active material is taken in at any time, the inevitable radiation commences, by virtue of the glutinous nature of the mucous membrane which retains these particles.

where Cancer takes place in the Breasts, or with males in the prostate gland, usually in or part middle age,(with exceptions), this can be caused by the radio active material, present in the bone marrow being sent to the mammary glands or testicles as part of the normal function of living, but if as life goes more slowly, the replacement of the milk or semen dries up or slows down, assuming that the radio active material is not absorbed, then it can commence the destruction of the protective mechanism of the prostate gland or of the mammary gland.

Radio active material is of course taken in with food, but where the normal functions obtain, this retention is not of sufficient length to cause damage unless passed into the bone marrow.

Pipe smokers who normally do not inhale, would inevitably be liable to Cancer of the stomach or intestines, because they absorb in their spittle, some of the radio active material from the Tobacco, but it is more rare for them to contract Lung cancer.

The level at which motor cars, lorries etc., discharge their products of combustion, i.e. at between 2 - 4 feet, warm and rising into the atmosphere, inevitably force passers by to inhale these carbon waste particles, and especially with diesel lorries, whose pumps are not what they should be in lots of cases, the damage can be very serious. It is known that radio active fall out is on the increase, and also the emission of automotive exhaust waste products must increase with the large number of extra cars on the roads. Hence a large number of Cancer

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cases must inevitably result.
My conclusions are as follows:-
Tobacco smoking can be made safer by manufacturers growing the raw tobacco under conditions where radio active materials falling from the open atmosphere cannot be taken up by the plants, and that the mid rib of the leaf is not retained, but cut out before using the leaf remainder.
That all motor vehicles or all vehicles discharging exhaust fumes, must have a device that traps the solid wastes such as carbon, sulphur etc., into the open atmosphere.
That this too must apply to all persons with chimneys to their houses, shops etc.,ppwer stations.
(On this latter point I believe that Ford Motor company of U.S.A., are trying to find a catalyst, which will absorb the obnoxious fumes given out by vehicles, so far as I am aware at present without result.).
The mechanism of the structure of the Cancer cell or organism should be investigated, if such is possible with a view to making a vaccine to give immunity, or if the action of Cancer is such as to allow the size of body cells to increase with resultant destruction to the infected person, then of course, this is something on which your research team could well undertake.
Owing to the affinity of Carbon for radio active materials, it is essential that all man made carbon is kept to a minimum. The incidence of Cancer to the industries of woollen manufactures, ascribed to dust come back to the same point, that it is radio active dust on the fleeces that give rise to such rates of the disease occurring.
I do hope this will give your Committee a new angle to pursue,

with every good wish,
Yours very sincerely,

B. G. SMITH.

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Smith, Benjamin

May 19, 1959

Mr. Benjamin E. Smith
102 Schwegmann Building
5200 Gentilly Road
New Orleans 22, La.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your thoughtful and penetrating letter of May 12.

For the past several years, I have had no control or influence in regard to CBS News, other than the programs on which I personally appear. I am therefore referring your letter to Mr. John Day, our current Director of News.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

cc: John Day

Smith, Lawrence

LOCUST 4-0250

LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
1707 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

don't ans. - fine!

May 1, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Legislation now pending in the House of Representatives is of vital concern to the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. An amendment has been introduced to permit the National Commission to receive and use private funds, an authority the Commission has sought for the last six years. This legislation is needed if the National Commission is to increase its effectiveness as the enclosed letter of transmittal by Dr. Richards sets forth in more detail.

The legislation in the form of the amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1958 was sponsored in the Committee on Foreign Affairs by Congressman A. S. J. Carnahan, Democrat of Missouri, and Congressman Walter H. Judd, Republican of Minnesota. For this reason, we have excellent expectations of this amendment being reported out. The act should be considered on the floor of the House in a few days. Mrs. Heffelfinger and I, with help from Mrs. Alexander, Ray Murphy and Leon Obermayer have been working in support of the amendment but we felt that you, also, should know of its status.

It is possible that discussion on the other more important parts may minimize any opposition to this amendment, and I feel that any campaign of group letters to Congress would not be useful. On the other hand, I would urge you to get in touch with any members of Congress you may know personally so that they may be prepared to support this amendment in case it is attacked on the floor.

Won't you kindly let me know if you have any ideas or have taken any action about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Smith

Lawrence M. C. Smith

Attachment

U. S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

SUGGESTED LANGUAGE FOR THE
AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 565

"(e) Section 5 of the Act of July 30, 1946, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (22 U.S.C. 287q) is amended by the addition of the following sentences at the end thereof:

'The National Commission is further authorized to receive and accept services and gifts or bequests of money or materials to carry out any of the educational, scientific or cultural purposes of the National Commission as set forth in this Act and in the Constitution of the Organization. Any money so received shall be held by the Secretary of State and shall be subject to disbursement through the disbursement facilities of the Treasury Department as the terms of the gift or bequest may require and shall remain available for expenditure by grant or otherwise until expended, provided that no such gift or bequest may be accepted or disbursed if the terms thereof are inconsistent with the purposes of the National Commission as set forth in this Act and in the Constitution of the Organization. In no event shall the National Commission accept gifts or bequests in excess of $200,000 the aggregrate in any one year. Gifts or bequests provided for herein shall, for the purposes of Federal income, estate and gift taxes, be deeped to be a gift to or for the United States. The National Commission and Secretary of State shall sunmit to Congress annual reports of receipts and expenditures of funds and bequests received and disbursed pursuant to the provisions of this section.'"

April 18, 1958

Dear Dr. Morgan:

I have attached hereto suggested language for an amendment to Public Law 565 which would permit the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO to receive gifts of funds, materials and services from private sources. It has been proposed that the amendment might be included with others of a similar character in Section 9 of the Mutual Security legislation presently being discussed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The question as to whether an amendment of this kind was needed was brought before the meeting of the National Commission for UNESCO last November. The Commission's reaction was unanimous that authority to receive gifts from private sources would increase its ability to carry out the responsibility entrusted to it by the Congress and enable it to function more effectively.

I would like at this time to summarize for you the purposes we, on the Commission, feel would be accomplished by this amendment and why it is justified. At the outset, it should be emphasized that funds thus raised would be primarily for the use of the U. S. National Commission in the United States. It should also be made clear that appropriations are not available for the projects we wish to undertake.

A number of developments in recent years have affected the role of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. The program of the international organization has emerged from the experimental phase. It has matured. Consequently, the U. S. National Commission is under a steadily increasing burden to carry out its role in such a way that the desired U. S. leadership in the program may be achieved. The Soviet Union's joining of UNESCO in 1954

The Honorable
Thomas E. Morgan,
Acting Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

has further expanded the Commission's responsibilities. The nature of the activities for which funds from private sources might be used is indicated by the following examples:

1. Domestic action on UNESCO "major project" to promote mutual understanding between Asia and the West. Several years ago, the National Commission sponsored a highly successful visit of ten unofficial leaders from as many nations of South and Southeast Asia. The visitors participated in public meetings and roundtable discussions with community leaders in six American cities. Other exchanges of this kind are needed. Additionally, in the Asian-American context, the Commission convened a Conference in San Francisco last November as required by the statute. The meeting was focused on what the American citizen could do to promote Asian and American understanding. It was a stimulating and highly successful Conference. However, the necessary follow-up has been lacking, primarily because the Commission has not the financial resources needed to instigate action.

2. Assistance to organized groups wishing to conduct discussions of problems that are the concern of the U. S. and UNESCO as well. The pilot program of Citizen Consultations could usefully be expanded.

3. The development of plans and machinery to assist in the international distribution of educational films suitable for television.

4. Exchanges between the U. S. National Commission and the Commissions of other nations. Several years ago, the Australian National Commission collected and sent to the U. S. National Commission an exhibit of aboriginal arts and crafts which was shown in a number of American cities. The exhibit attracted much favorable comment. Lacking the means, the U. S. Commission was unable to reciprocate.

Because the Commission is not presently authorized to receive gifts, no private sources are now known to be planning a contribution. However, from time to time, organizations and individuals have evinced an interest in making donations provided there was a simple and direct means of doing so.

There is no need to emphasize here the growing importance of cultural relations and cultural diplomacy. The Commission is convinced that the most effective participation possible in the international organization is clearly in the national interest. Its members recognize that, in addition to the public funds appropriated to insure that the U. S. role in the cultural field is properly executed, it is completely consistent with the established American pattern of action on cultural matters that support from private organizations and private funds be enlisted in this effort. Moreover, the employment of private resources in this field will extend the effectiveness of the application of appropriated funds. My colleagues believe that the improvement of international understanding is an undertaking suitable to government and to private enterprise as well.

I speak for the entire Commission in expressing the earnest hope that this proposal will receive your sympathetic consideration.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

John R. Richards
Chairman

Smith, Maurice &
Cara Davis

March 19, 1958

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Smith:

I have your nice letter of March 16th.

Your idea for a television show may perhaps have merit, but I am sorry to say that the pressure of my broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking an interest in any additional programs.

If you care to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest that you contact Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Maurice H. Smith
Brunswick Pike
Princeton RD 3, New Jersey

mcc
enc.

Brunswick Pike
Princeton RD 3, New Jersey
16 March 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Sugg for a TV show

Sir:

We respectfully suggest that a television interview between you and Dr. W. Taylor Thom, Jr., would bring before your large audience a positive idea for action toward peace at a time when such action is of great and immediate international concern.

In brief, Dr. Thom proposes a series of federations of nations, based on natural boundaries and natural-resource and economic groupings, similar to the highly successful Benelux union. His paper and the other articles and maps enclosed contain detailed, point-by-point reasons for the groupings, results to be expected from their establishment predicated on experience, methods for making them effective, and suggestions for aids to the summit meetings expected in the near future in setting up proposals to effect such federations.

It will be noted from the enclosed documents that Dr. Thom's analyses are fully informed, scientifically and historically; and we trust that it will appear to you, as it does to us, that their wide dissemination and interpretation is urgent. We do not presume to add comments upon the qualifications of their author, which are summarized in the enclosed documents and in Who's Who in America and in American Men of Science.

Dr. Thom, who is at present at a peace conference in Ohio, is aware that we are writing this letter.

Should you wish to communicate with us directly, our telephone numbers are:

Business: Walnut 1-8000, Extension 222

Residence: Walnut 4-0825.

Sincerely yours,

Maurice H. Smith

Maurice H. Smith, Assistant to the Director
The Forrestal Research Center
Princeton University

Cara Davis Smith

Cara Davis Smith, Chairman
Committee on Human Relations
Princeton Monthly Meeting of the
Religious Society of Friends
at Stony Brook

Smith, Palmer

March 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of February 16th stating your idea for a television program.

Unfortunately, I must tell you that I have no control over any programs at CBS, other than the ones which I am, at present, producing.

If you care to pursue your ideas, I suggest you contact our Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS, Mr. Irving Gitlin.

Sincerely,

Mr. Palmer Smith
218 Broadway North
Seattle 2, Washington

PALMER SMITH
ATTORNEY AT LAW
218 BROADWAY NORTH
ON BROADWAY NEAR EAST JOHN STREET
SEATTLE 2, WASHINGTON
EAst 4-0322

February 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would very much like to see C.B.S., which has the facilities, do an hour-long program auditing the successes and failures of our day-to-day foreign mission operations in Southeast Asia, the Near East and Africa.

This suggestion is stimulated by a reading of "The Ugly American," which is slickly written, over-simplified; but, despite this, makes some very sound fundamental criticisms.

Could not C.B.S. obtain frank appraisals, not too much muted by Asian politics, of both our failures and successes abroad in these countries. "As Others See Us" is something of this sort, but it does not deal specifically with the foreign service.

Very sincerely yours,

Palmer Smith

PS:es

Smith, Paul

February 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your nice letter of January 20th and your kind comments on THE BUSINESS OF SEX.

The program brought forth a considerable volume of mail, most of it favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul H. Smith
WTTR
Carroll County Broadcasting Corporation
Westminister, Maryland

mcc

1470 KC

1000 WATTS

WTTR

CARROLL COUNTY BROADCASTING CORP.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

TILDEN 8-5511

January 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

On behalf of the staff members of this station, and various individuals to whom we have contacted today... may I express our appreciation for the broadcast of THE BUSINESS OF SEX. We all believe that subsequent broadcasts on "subjects involving a degree of controversy" are in order, and the manner in which the material was presented, has proven RADIO to be a mature news and special events medium, far out-ranking the printed media...not necessarily the big"juke-box" some unprincipled station owners have transformed their operations.

Also, may I thank you personally for various hints in presenting news (which I do quite frequently at this station).

Although our station is an independent operation, we do not hesitate to recommend to our listeners various programs, which we believe to be of general interest. (We can do this because we are sunrise to sunset station).

Again, thank you for a very enjoyable, informative program, and we'll be listening for others.

Very truly yours,
Paul H Smith
Paul H. Smith
Salesman-Announcer

Smith, Roy V.

WEED TELEVISION CORPORATION

Television Station Representatives

*New York * Chicago * Boston * Detroit * Atlanta * Hollywood * San Francisco * Des Moines*

579 FIFTH AVENUE * NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

November 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you would be interested in this. We certainly are proud to be carrying these shows.

It is always a pleasure to be of service.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

WEED TELEVISION CORPORATION

Roy

Roy V. Smith

RVS:fl

2506 Turnagain Blvd. West

Anchorage, Alaska
November 17, 1958

Manager
KTVA Television Studio
McKinley Apartment Building
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our pleasure at the high quality of several of your programs this season, especially "Small World" and "Person to Person". It is very stimulating to have entertainment of this caliber available and you are to be congratulated for your discrimination in selecting it for the people of Anchorage.

Very truly yours,

Willetta B. Matsen
(Mrs. Robert Matsen)

Smith, Roy

September 19, 1958

Dear Roy:

I am delighted that PERSON TO PERSON will be shown in Alaska. If anything goes wrong with the setup, don't hesitate to let me know.

I have fond hopes of going up there to do a little fishing next summer, but who knows? Thanks again for your letter.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Roy Smith
WEED Television Corporation
579 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

WEED TELEVISION CORPORATION

Television Station Representatives

New York * Chicago * Boston * Detroit * Atlanta * Hollywood * San Francisco * Des Moines * Dallas

579 FIFTH AVENUE * NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

September 15, 1958

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

On behalf of Augie Hiebert of National Television in Alaska we certainly want to thank you for releasing PERSON TO PERSON for kinescope use. We told Bob Wood we wanted this show on his program service Plan, and we want to carry it even though the sponsors did not order it, with the commercials deleted and public service announcements inserted.

As you know, Alaskans are extremely interested in you and in your programs due to your staunch fight for statehood. You were one of our most ardent supporters in Alaska, and the Alaskans are extremely anxious to see your program.

In case there are any hitches I hope you will see that this program does get to Alaska. It could be easily routed from Hawaii where the kinescope was originally ordered.

Once again, thanks for Augie, myself, etc.

It is always a pleasure to be of service.

Kindest personla regards.

Sincerely yours,

Roy

Roy Smith

RVS:fl

CC Bob Wood

Frank Howlett - Lennon & Newell

Smith, Vera Canode

February 27, 1959

Dear Miss Smith:

Many thanks for your very nice letter. Please excuse the delay in replying to it. However, lately I have become completely deluged with correspondence, and I am just back from a vacation.

It was most thoughtful of you to send me the news clip. I do indeed appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Miss Vera Canode Smith
1412 Hyde Park Boulevard
Houston, Texas

(Mrs) Vera Canode Smith
1412 Hyde Park Blvd.
Houston 6, Texas
Telephone -JA-2-6432.

January 31, 1959.

Truth etc.

Mr Edward R. Murrow
CBS -Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr Morrow:

Remembering very vividly your national braodcast during the uncovering of the Texas Land Scandal by the editor of a small town newspaper in Cuero, Texas, I believe it was, I am now approaching you with some enclosed data that I am of the opinion will likewise interst you.

A world-wide scandal in the petroleum industry seems to be looming which will probably stem from the steps of the Texas State Capitol building in Austin, Texas.

From there it could reach up to the skyscraper offices of certain oil tycoons in New York City and elsewhere. From there far across the seas into the inner sanctums of prime ministers, potentates and kings in far away places.

With the twilight of the natural resources gods visibly in sight as cheap power from the atomic energy and cosmic ray methods are further developed by our scientists and engineers, it is sure that the world of people will welcome the release from bondage from the oil and gold monopoly held over us for nearly one hundred years. (1842)

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of December 30th The Houstonian which carries an article of mine and a repeat of another published Nov. 11. There will be others. The first of those will be a repeat from a national magazine over the subject given "Hot Oil - The Billion Dollar Racket." A one woman war against bootleg oil, A Billion Dollar Racket."

The editor and publisher of this Houstonian has been threatened several times with death if he publishes any more of these articles. Enclosed is clipping from last weeks Houston Press. Also there appears in later issues o this Houstonian articles on the subject by editor, Nat Terrence.

If you are interested, and I feel sure you will be, may I suggest that you send someone down here to get all the facts and please have them see me, as well as Editor Terence.

Yours very truly,

Vera Canode Smith

Vera Canode Smith

P.S. The oil industry was opened in or about 1900 in Texas - 58 years
The monopoly in our money system began about 1914. 48 years.
But before that there was a constant debasement of our currencies in one way or another and a battle for freedom from foreign domination.

THE HOUSTONIAN

"THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE"

O, Justice when expelled from other habitations, make this thy dwelling place!

VOL. 25, NO. 51 | TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1958 | $2 PER YEAR BY MAIL

VERA CANODE SMITH WRITES AGAIN ABOUT HER LOST OIL WELLS OBTAINED BY BOB SMITH

By VERA CANODE SMITH

On November 11, 1958, you published some remarks I had written to you regarding Mr. R. E. (Bob) Smith and the Smith oil properties in Kilgore, Texas.

At first glance when I saw that headline over the article I was shocked at the sharp words but then I recalled that a good newspaperman or editor will do all he can to make attractive to the readers his publication and this is just what you did and with probably very good effect.

As I review in my mind again the events briefly described in that former letter to you, as published, in which the method was told of how Mr. R. E. (Bob) Smith obtained possession of those two Victor Smith oil wells, the word "fence" came to my mind and I looked up the word in the dictionary. One definition says: "One who receives stolen goods."

Now it comes to me that surely Mr. Smith and his attorney were not unaware that those two wells did not just grow to maturity, like Topsy, or in this case into production without someone having done the financing, obtaining of the land and then the equipment for drilling, etc., with which to produce those two fine wells.

Also let me inform you that it was I who worked to get the pipeline connections when no other independent in that area had such. This came about through the kindness and sympathy of Mr. Jack Pew of the Sun Oil Company who naturally had good connections for such. This made those wells much more valuable and desirable. Mr. Pew did not charge one cent for his gracious gesture to help me.

Mr. R. E. Smith told me himself after he got title to those properties he purchased surrounding land and drilled the 11 other wells, and this naturally gives his excess proration quotas for the daily oil runs, just in case he observes the so-called "proration law." But I cannot help but smile sardonically knowing as I do so much about "hot" oil in that east Texas field.

You see I had planned to run the oil after the pipeline connections were installed so I could pay off the men who had worked so hard to bring in those two valuable wells. One poor man asked for two dollars with which to bury his dead baby. I do not yet know how much less percentage the men had to take when the long delayed pay-off day came. It is likely many had left the field and some the country without ever getting paid.

Proration by the Texas Railroad Commission was a rich man's tool and the tool of some of the majors, not that of the little independent, many of whom were war veterans who had lost their toe-hold on life as they were sent to military service all over the world and came back to face many closed doors.

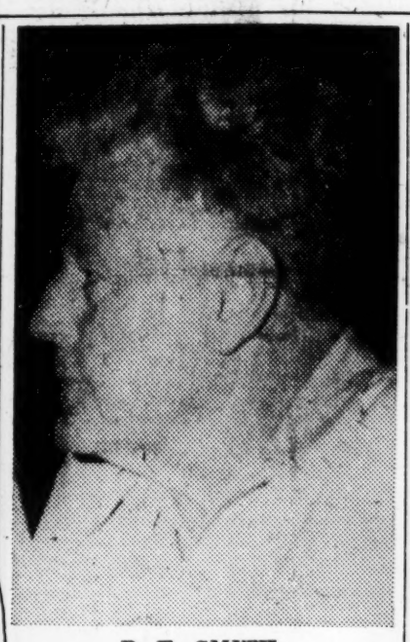
As I continue to ponder the case of the Smith oil wells I cannot help but compare this deal with that of the Texas Veterans Land Scandal which resulted in the former land commissioner, Bascum Giles, going to prison for a time.

I have gone through much struggle to regain those properties but as quoted in a recent magazine article concerning how the Rockerfellers, after the Standard Oil interests were run out of Texas in 1911, scattered their forces through much the same method as was used to get control of the Smith properties, and Judge Landis of New York made the remark—"YOU CAN'T CONVICT A MILLION DOLLARS." According to your figures in THE HOUSTONIAN, you are saying R. E. (Bob) Smith is worth $600,000,000.

I had better stop here but I could go on for many more pages which would bring into the picture other prominent Texans who likely would prefer not to be known in this deal. No, Mr. R. E. (Bob) Smith did not steal those properties, but he and his attorney must have stood by while it was being done.

(Elsewhere in this paper we are reprinting the first article written by Mrs. Vera Canode Smith against Bob Smith.)

ADVERTISING IN THE HOUSTONIAN WILL BRING YOU RESULTS JUST ASK ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS IF THAT ISN'T SO.



R. E. SMITH

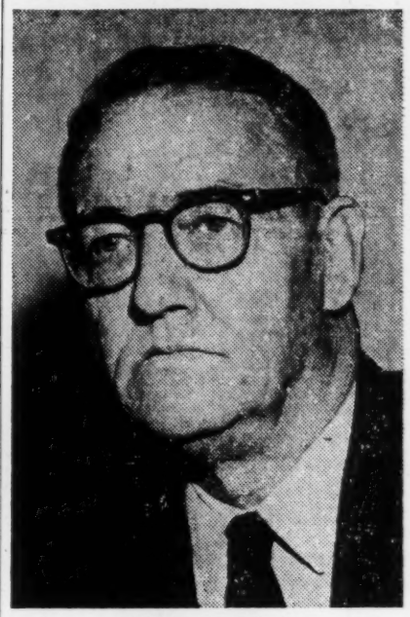
"Mayor" R. E. (Bob) Smith is not only Houston's political boss, but he has extended his czaristic control into the county and state government.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

M. GABRIEL NAHAS, JR.

Attorney M. Gabriel Nahas, Jr., observes his 44th birthday Jan. 4.

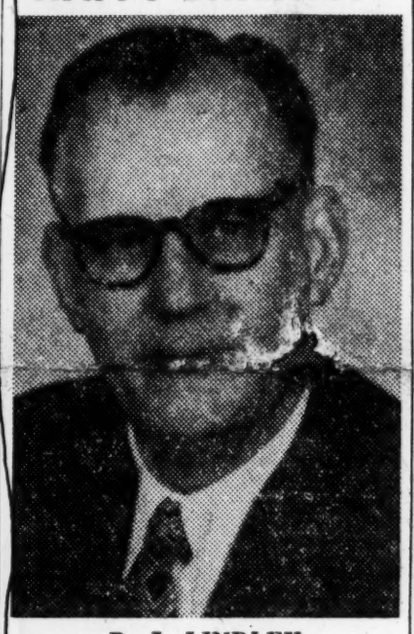
HAPPY BIRTHDAY



ROY OAKES

City Controller Roy B. Oakes observes his 59th birthday Jan. 1.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY



R. J. LINDLEY

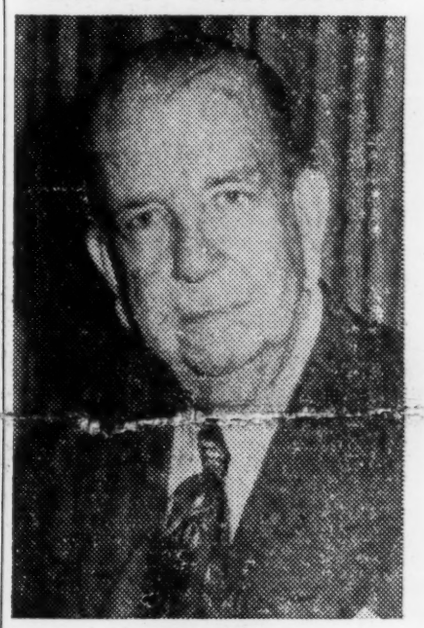
District Clerk Richard J. Lindley observes his 56th birthday Jan. 6.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

W. GAIL REEVES

W. Gail Reeves, former city councilman, observes his 53rd birthday Jan. 5.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY



F. M. LAW

F. M. Law, an official of the First City National Bank and one of our leading civic leaders, observes his 82nd birthday Jan. 3.

MRS. SMITH EXPOSES BOB SMITH

"MR. SMITH DID NOT STEAL—"

By VERA CANODE SMITH

(Reprinted from our issue of Nov. 11, 1958)

Thanks for sending me the several late issues of THE HOUSTONIAN. I have always enjoyed reading your paper. You don't always do it, but you can write beautifully when you want to. I guess sometimes you just don't try, but I know you have much skill in your profession. Perhaps you feel your efforts are not always appreciated, but I have always appreciated your ability to write and place before the people the deep truths you know.

In these two issues of THE HOUSTONIAN dated October 7th and 14th I note you state the current political power of Mr. R. E. (Bob) Smith of Houston.

Of course, I guess most everyone knows about this and as for me I am not too much concerned about it. Power is one thing but ruthlessness with it is quite another matter. It will take great wisdom to execute power that is constructive and so we shall see, as time goes on, how Mr. R. E. Smith progresses with his power.

I am not a native Houstonian, but I am of the opinion that it will certainly require a great mind or great minds now to lead a great people, such as are the people of Houston, for they are an informed people, such as are no other people of this nation. Little minds, full of jealousy and envy, could not get the job done, and this city needs so many things done materially such as streets, roads, lighting, etc. I think the work will progress better than it has ever done before. Let us hope so.

You enclosed with the papers a little note in which you said you understood Mr. Smith (R. E. Bob) had mistreated me. Well, that is too long a story to tell you in a short letter. He has not personally mistreated me in the strict sense of the word.

But he could make restitution to me now, for past grievences now that he knows who he has hurt most, by his obtaining two receivership wells he now has which are located right in the heart of Kilgore, Texas.

In other receiverships, except oil wells, the properties are usually returned to the original owners once the indebtedness has been paid off, except, that is the owners of land as related in the Texas land scandals, such as sent Bascum Giles to prison.

Briefly, Mr. Smith obtained two valuable oil wells some time ago that were once the property of my husband Victor Smith and myself, brought into high production with money from my own dear mother's estate, plus the "blood, sweat and tears" of my war veteran husband, plus my own good credit, which of course, I don't have now. I will take that back for in Houston I owe much money to banks and merchants and friends.

There were no shareholders in those two oil wells, only an exorbitant indebtedness due to inferior drilling equipment which caused delays in bringing in at least one of the wells. A long story. However, those two wells

(continued on page 7)

Subscription Blank

Date 1958
(Please fill in date)

THE HOUSTONIAN
2005 Mason Street,
Houston 6, Texas.

Enclosed is two dollars ($2), for which please mail me THE HOUSTONIAN for one year.

(Two years for $3); (Three years for $4);
(Five years for $5); (Twenty-five years or life for $25)

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Occupation .....

THE HOUSTONIAN IS NOW 24 YEARS OLD

These Are Lawyers We'll Recommend

The purpose of this column is to name and recommend the good and ethical lawyers of Houston.

Those lawyers whom we consider to be shysters are never mentioned among the lawyers we recommend.

Fifty attorneys are recommended this week. There will be another 50 next week.

(If any lawyers who are paid subscribers are omitted from the following list when their names should appear in alphabetical order, it is an oversight on our part, and we would appreciate their notifying us of that omission).

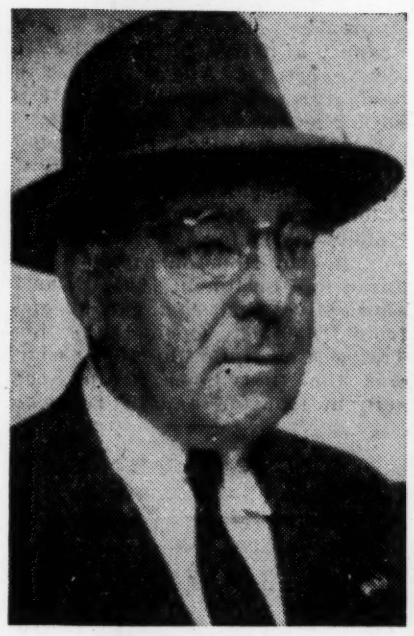
Ralph Abercia.
John B. Abercrombie.
Ben L. Adams, Jr.
Joe L. Allbritton.
Harry P. Allen.
R. G. Allen, Jr.
Harold Allison.
Judge James V. Allred.
A. E. Amerman, Jr.
Dillon Anderson.
Errol Anderson.
Wiley N. Anderson.
Jesse Andrews.
U. Stanley Ardoin.
Lawrence Arnim.
Ed Arnold.
Theodore Arter.
Ed. S. Atkinson.
M. J. Atlas.
W. D. Avra.
Jack K. Ayer.
Kenneth H. Aynesworth, Jr.
A. D. Azios.
Hector R. Azios.

J. S. Bailey, Jr.
Forrest F. Baird.
James A. Baker, Jr.
Rep. Robert W. Baker.
W. Kendall Baker.
George E. Baldry, Jr.
Ballard & Carroll.
W. V. Ballew, Jr.
Overton B. Banks.
Bannon & Bannon.
V. A. Barraco.
Garth Bates.
Stanley Beard.
Charles W. Bell.
Edwin S. Bell.
Judge Spurgeon E. Bell.
Judge W. E. Bell.
E. N. Bender.
C. W. Bennett, Jr.
F. Fox Benton.
Benton, Baker, Burris & Zwiener.
H. J. Bernard.
E. A. Berry, Jr.
Thomas E. Berry.
Weldon H. Berry.
Bierwirth & Rosenbaum.

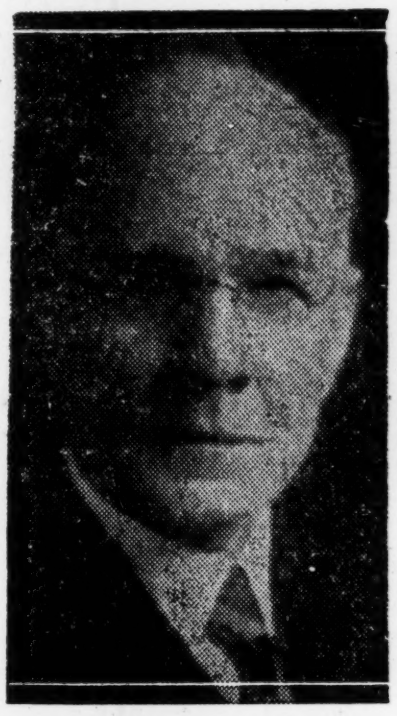
(The above names are taken from our paid subscription list. We invite attorneys who are not regular readers to clip the subscription blank on the front page and become subscribers so they can read this newspaper every week. We also invite the above named attorneys to mail us their photographs and biographical sketches, if we don't already have them. Many thanks.)

★

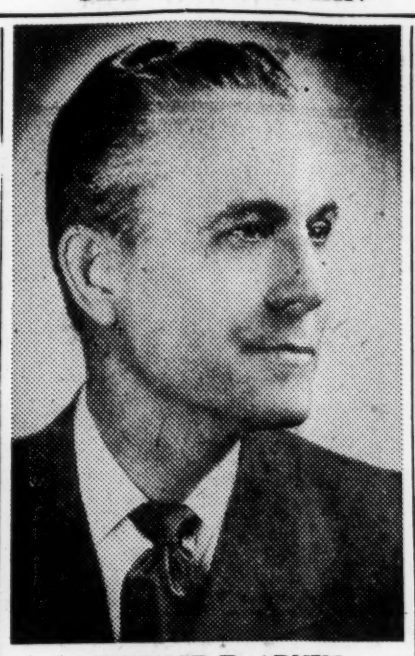
RALPH ABERCIA



R. G. ALLEN



JESSE ANDREWS



LAWRENCE E. ARNIM

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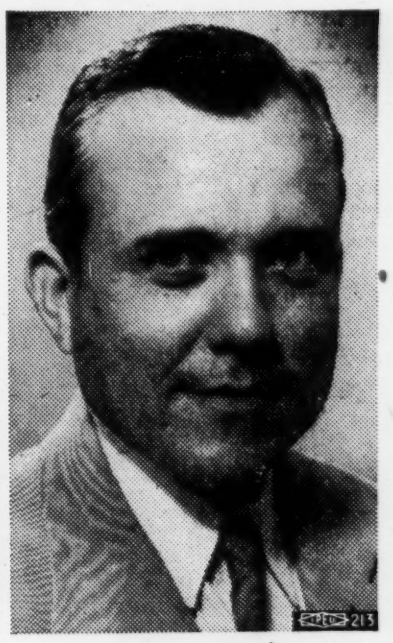
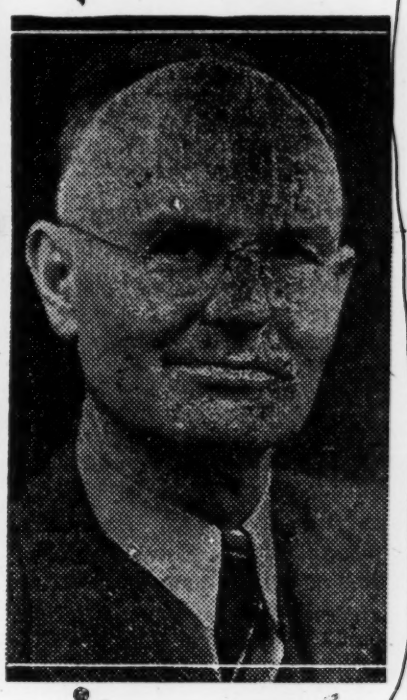
J. S. BAILEY, JR.

ROBERT W. BAKER



GARTH BATES

WALTER E. BOYD



J. S. BRACEWELL

MAIL IN YOUR RENEWALS NOW

All subscribers who receive subscription statements should mail their remittances in immediately in order to be sure to remain on the subscription lists and continue getting their papers every week.

THE HOUSTONIAN is now in the process of eliminating all delinquent readers. We are not phoning any of them to get their okey to continue receiving the paper. We are just mailing them a statement and letting it go at that.

Since it takes time to go over a subscription list, we have adopted a procedure of eliminating two delinquent names for every renewal we receive, and so again we suggest you mail your remittance in immediately, if you want to continue getting the paper, to make sure your name isn't among those cut off.

Right now the biggest source of income THE HOUSTONIAN has is the money received from subscriptions, both renewals and new ones.

That, plus regular advertising, legal notices and extra copies, is what pays the expenses of publishing THE HOUSTONIAN and furnishing a living for its editor.

The fact that people are now especially interested in reading THE HOUSTONIAN is proven by the large number of renewals and new subscriptions we are receiving. And some of them are even coming from people who might not approve of some of the things we are printing, but they want to read it just the same.

THE HOUSTONIAN has long claimed that some of the finest people of Houston are readers of this newspaper.

For instance, here are some of the renewals and new subscripitons that came in last week.

Again we urge you to mail in your renewal immediately if you want to stay on the subscription list and read THE HOUSTONIAN every week.

VERA CANODE SMITH——

(continued from page 1)

were and are of great value, else Mr. Smith and his attorney, a Mr. Sauer of Houston, would not have worked three years to obtain title to them.

First, there were chosen two dummy purchasers of the wells through a Dallas bank.

They ran the oil until the indebtedness was paid off and then came the cash purchase made by Mr. Smith through the Dallas bank. One well was purchased for $18,500 and the other for $22,500. I have the records and the name of the dummy purchasers which came to me direct from the mouth of Mr. Sauer himself.

Since Mr. R. E. (Bob) Smith obtained those two wells which are only one block apart in Kilgore, about three blocks from the post office there, he has drilled 11 more wells around them. He told me that himself. So there are 13 oil wells right in the center of the most lush field in the East Texas oil field.

As I said before, Mr. Smith did not steal those properties, but with the aid of friendly courts, the Texas Railroad Commission, and a skilled and probably very well paid legal counsel, he got them.

I might mention too, that the district judge into whose court the wells went through, was a cousin of Clint Murchison of Dallas who knows all about HOT OIL IN TEXAS. Mr. R. E. (Bob) Smith and Clint Murchison and Sid Richardson all have fabulous incomes while I have nothing.

I once asked Mr. Smith to give me the oil runs from just one of those wells, the J. A. Knowls well where we lived in a little house Victor built which was our only home at the time. I asked him for the runs during my lifetime without transfer of the properties, but instead he referred me to his attorney Mr. Sauer, who explained how they got title to the properties. Mr. Knowles was quite willing for me to gain and tried to help me.

There are many prominent people in Texas who know about this deal, and those who have not profited by it, give me their sympathy, but I can't eat that nor pay my debts made here since I came to Houston, where I found Mr. Smith by the merest accident. I didn't know who got the properties for a long time, and my husband had disappeared. A long sad story, believe me.

If you wonder what led me to write so much about POLITICS, well, it is because I learned when fighting to retain or recover those oil wells, THAT ALL ROADS LEAD TO POLITICS. You would be surprised what I learned.

★

Advertise in The Houstonian.

BOB'S PRAYER

GOD BLESS ME AND MY WIFE, ROY HOFHEINZ AND HIS WIFE, LEWIS CUTRER AND HIS WIFE, BLESS WE SIX AND NO MORE. AMEN

A BOUQUET OF STINKWEEDS

TO

POLITICAL BOSSES

BOB SMITH

(HES"S GOT THE MONEY)

AND

ROY HOFHEINZ

(HE'S GOT THE BRAINS)

AND

Mayor Lewis Cutrer

(HE'S JUST THE PUPPET)

(Pd. Political Adv.)

ADVERTISE IN THE HOUSTONIAN

Smythe, Ada

February 11, 1959

Dear Mrs. Smythe:

I have your letter of February 6th concerning the application made by Mr. and Mrs. William R. Downs for admission of their son, William to your school.

I have known Mr. Downs for at least seventeen years. We worked as colleagues together in London during the war, where I very soon became aware of Mr. Downs' complete integrity. My family has maintained a close friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Downs during all these years, and we regard them as excellent parents, whose children are being provided with the best possible preparation for taking their place in the world, although, naturally I know more of the parents than I do of the child.

I think I may fairly say that you would find William Downs, Jr., a satisfactory and desirable pupil in your school.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ada Smythe
London School
Bethesda
Washington 14, D. C.

mcc

LANDON SCHOOL
BETHESDA
WASHINGTON 14, D.C.

February 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Downs have made application to this school for admission of their son, William.

They have given us your name as a reference and we should greatly appreciate a note from you concerning them. We shall, of course, treat this information as strictly confidential.

Enclosed is a self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ada Smythe

Ada Smythe

Enclosure

Smythe, Dallas W.

September 10, 1958

Mr. Dallas W. Smythe
Institute of Communications Research
The University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to thank you very much for your letter of September 8. He has read your article with great interest, but unfortunately his heavy schedule does not permit him the time to make the comment that you invite. I am therefore returning the article to you enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS + URBANA

September 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Several years ago I served as Consultant to the Royal Commission on Broadcasting in Canada. This year and after the report was submitted, I tried to write up what I conceived to be the significance of this event for us in the United States.

In its present form, the enclosed article has been rejected by Harper's, The New York Times, Weekly Magazine, The Reporter, and Scientific American. I write to you because Bob Fowler, the Chairman of that commission, after reading my article told me that you had privately expressed views similar in certain respects to mine on the occasion of his visit to New York two years ago. Would I be presuming too much if I asked you to look over my piece and to tell me what needs to be done to it to make it acceptable to the American magazines for the intellectuals? My correspondence with them has been singularly unhelpful in this regard. I will deeply appreciate any attention you can give to it.

Cordially,

Dallas W. Smythe

Dallas W. Smythe
Acting Director

DWS:cw
Encl

Snowden, R. B.

November 24, 1958

Mr. R.B. Snowden
Cotton Exchange Building
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Snowden:

Thank you for your letter of 10th November. I will certainly consider your suggestion of Governor Faubus for some subsequent program. I have seen him on television and he handles himself very well.

I was in fact aware that there had already occurred a very considerable degree of desegregation in Arkansas.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

R. B. SNOWDEN
COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

November 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will perhaps recall my letters of October 17th and the 28th complimenting you on the great speech you made in Chicago.

In this connection, because you are advocating the presentation of truth and understanding to the public, I wonder if you would be interested in presenting to the public Governor Faubus in a thoroughgoing interview.

I nominated him for the Freedoms Foundation award on the basis that no man in modern history has created as much discussion on the subject of states' rights and constitutional government as he himself has done. In my opening paragraph presenting him for the nomination, I used this language: "Regardless of the merits or demerits of enforced integration, there stands one American who has contributed more than any other man to the widespread interest in, and study of, constitutional government, and the rights of sovereign states.....".

In my letter of transmittal of the nominating brochure, I wrote Mr. Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation in Valley Forge, as per the enclosed copy, October 29th.

Under separate cover I am taking the liberty of sending you a rough copy of the nominating brochure. There are certain facts therein which will whet your imagination. Governor Faubus is a much maligned and much misunderstood man, but it is my belief that he can take good care of himself before the public in any televised interview, regardless of the stiffness of the questions.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Snowden

R. B. Snowden

rbs/h

P.S. One fact which is not in the brochure, which is little known, is this: Prior to Little Rock (September 1957) Governor Faubus had admitted more integration in the State of Arkansas in actual numbers of children than all the other Southern states put together.

Snowden, R. B.

October 29, 1958

Mr. Kenneth D. Wells
Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Wells:

Under separate cover, by special delivery, we are forwarding to you our nominating brochure on Governor Faubus, and it should reach you before November 1st.

Mr. Combs, the gentleman whom we asked to prepare this brochure, visited Little Rock at least three times in assembling this data. He tells us that there are on file some three million pieces of correspondence from 31 countries in the world (not behind the Iron Curtain) which have reached the Governor since September 1957 -- an almost incredible number.

We are nominating the Governor purely on the basis that he has stirred the people of this Nation and the world into an appreciation of States Rights', Constitutional government and freedom more than any other man of several generations.

I enclose to you a copy of my foreword which appears in the brochure.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Snowden

rbs/h
enclosure

Snyder, Hartland

21 South Howell's Point Road
Bellport, L.I., New York

February 19, 1959

re Khrushchev

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed you will find a preliminary draft of a letter which I intend to send to Khruschev. The fact that it is being sent to him is essentially a gimmick to obtain publicity. I trust that you will read, at least, a few paragraphs of the letter before filing it.

I am sending a number of copies of this draft to competent professional people in the publicity and news fields in the hope of obtaining free editorial advice as to format, composition, reduction in length, improving the order of presentation, and so forth. It will also, I hope, give a greater chance of wide spread publicity for the final product.

I do not, of course, know what the result of this effort will be. It may be equivalent only to casting a gram of sand into the sea, or a conceivably mountain range therein.

It is my intention to send the letter to Khruschev with copies to Eisenhower, Hammarskjold, John XXIII, Nehru and others. A press release will then follow in a week or two.

Your name was suggested to me by Joseph Mc Carthy, a freelance writer, of Blue Point, L.I., New York.

I trust that you will give me the help which I need.

Sincerely yours,

Hartland S. Snyder

Hartland Snyder
Senior Scientist
Brookhaven National Laboratory

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter to you as one desperate individual to the leader of one of the most powerful nations in the world and that is possibly in the military sense, the most powerful. I am writing as an individual because I know that only an individual could write a letter such as this, and also because I believe that I have a certain competency which may make my self-selection for this task peculiarly appropriate. In any event, such things can only be judged by the ultimate result, and this represents my attempt to do something about the world's present horrible situation. There are a couple of experiences which I should mention in relationship to both the atom bomb and the H-bomb, in order that you can readily understand some of the reasons for my great distress over the present situation.

To start with, immediately after the public announcement by President Truman of the explosion of the A-bomb, I became very curious as to the actual method of assembly of the bomb. I made a few back-of-the-envelope calculations and realized how difficult this problem really was. One day while washing dishes and contemplating this problem, I hit upon an idea, which was clearly an exceedingly good way of making a bomb, perhaps even the best. Out of personal curiosity as to whether such a technique had been used, and also to see whether I should or should not write to the appropriate authorities, I decided to check upon the correctness of my ideas.

After a seminar at the University of Chicago and during a dinner at the Quadrangle Club with S. Goudsmit and L. Szilard, whom I knew were familiar with the actual techniques used, I proposed my idea to them. I received dead silence from these gentlemen as a result of my disclosure. Later, while we were in our cups, I accused them of giving away national defense secrets, at which Goudsmit said, "We told you exactly nothing." I said, "I am sorry, gentlemen. It is obvious that the idea is so cute and novel you would have

reacted quite strongly to it if you'd never heard of it before. At this point, Szilard exploded and said, "It proves that you cannot even listen to somebody discuss secrets without giving away information?"

A similar experience occurred to me in relation to the H-bomb. As soon as I knew the most important fact, that such things can be built, I began thinking about how it was accomplished. In this case, also, I had found a scheme which I thought was good, and I wished to verify if it were the one used. As there was soon to be a conference at Los Alamos on controlled thermonuclear problems at which both Edward Teller and I were to attend, I decided to wait and approach him with this idea. One evening, after a drink or two , I approached Edward Teller, and described my scheme to him. His reaction was: "Hartland, don't calculate, don't think about it, don't do anything about it: it's exactly what we did." I know of other examples in the U. S. in which similar reinvention has been done, and apparently it has been done in the Soviet Union and England as well.

Although I have always been interested in political affairs, I have never before permitted this interest to interfere with my scientific work, I have decided that now is the time for me to make an attempt to alter the world's precarious situation by throwing some light on certain facets of our present problems.

The plan of this letter is to show by examples, something of the nature of the problems facing the world of today, to draw certain conclusions, and to suggest a possible scheme for the nations of the earth to start to dig their way out of the present horrible morass.

I think I should now give a short thumbnail sketch of my life and works so that you will perhaps begin to understand why I feel that a letter written by me might be effective.

I was born in Salt Lake City, Utah in 1913. My father was a civil engineer, my mother an ex-long distance telephone operator. I spent my youth there. I went to the University of Utah in the same city because I had to work in gas stations and the like to get enough money for this purpose, as these were during the depression years in the world. I graduated from the University of Utah with a B.S. in physics. After leaving college because of lack of money, and not quite good enough grades to get scholarships, I was able, however, to get a job in the WPA because of connections of my father. I also made a blunder or two and got fired. Also the boss of the division didn't like me. After this I worked as an assayer in mines in southern Utah and in Nevada. In any event, I then entered graduate school at the University of California and became a student under the tutelege of Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer.

(During those years I married my first life). I have also written, both by myself and in collaboration with other people, a number of papers, some of which I believe have some intrinsic merit. Upon graduation from the University of California with a Ph.D. in physics, I received an appointment as an instructor in physics at Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. The war years intervened and although I remained on the staff teaching a course or two, I also was doing some work on infra-red communications systems for the U. S. Navy, and then I worked first as a consultant and finally as the technical director of a bomb sight development project at the Victor Adding Machine Company. Incidentally, I have been told that the bomb sight which was used to bomb Hiroshima was a Norden bomb sight which was modified for this purpose by the group which I directed.

I also divorced my first wife during these years, married my second wife and have three nice, but somewhat obstreporous children. After the war,

I decided to leave the University. I had several offers but ultimately selected Brookhaven National Laboratory as the best place for my future development, even though the salary offered was the lowest of all.

During my first few years at Brookhaven, I devoted myself almost exclusively to problems in theoretical physics. My stay at Brookhaven was interrupted by a year at Princeton which I treated as a sort of sabbatical and taught only one course, and had many pleasant hours of talk and discussion with other physicists at the University and at the Institute for Advanced Study. Realizing the importance to the Brookhaven Laboratory of the development of high energy accelerators, of which the Cosmotron was the first one constructed here, I decided on my return from Princeton to see what could be done to lower the cost of such machines. In collaboration with M. Stanley Livingston and Ernest D. Courant and others, I am a co-inventor of the strong-focusing principle, which can be applied not only to the synchrotrons but which has many other applications in the field of physics and elsewhere. There are now being developed and built in Europe, Russia and the United States machines which are based on these principles; also there have been many beautiful developments in this field which were inspired by this work.

In addition to the work of the synchrotron, I have been acting for many years as a consultant with Oak Ridge National Laboratory on controlled thermonuclear problems. I have played a considerable role in the development of the machine they call the DCX at Oak Ridge and which is in principle very similar to what you call "OGRE" in Russia. I understand from my friends, particularly John Luce and Ed Shipley, who were at Geneva at the Geneva Conference, that the DCX produced an enormous impression on the Soviet scientists. This brings me, in brief, up to date as to my life and professional competence.

As I was raised in Salt Lake City (that is a gentile among Mormons) I am well aware of pressures and tensions that are exerted by a strongly organized group upon their neighbors. For example, when my brothers and I buried our mother in Salt Lake City many years after we had left there, during a visit to a nice lady who had lived next door to us during all of our youth, said, "We tried so hard to convert you to the true faith." Similar pressures are also exerted by other strongly organized groups, political, religious and social on neighboring peoples. I have become, as a result of these experiences, as ardently opposed to militant aetheism as I am to ardent theism. I feel that there are other experiences which have a great deal to do with the fact that I am writing this letter. A few weeks before President Eisenhower had his attack I also had a coronary attack of a much more severe nature than his. I recognized from the medical symptons of the deep shock I was in at the time I reached the hospital and also from the expressions on the faces of the various people present that my chances of survival were less than fifty percent at that time. I was not afraid. I have had a total of five coronary attacks which have put me in the hospital for a very long period during which time I have thought about many problems. During the early days of my stay in the hospital I was not permitted visitors so I converted the orderlies and the nurses and the doctors into visitors. I also read enormously to keep occupied: novels, detective stories, science fictions, pornographic literature, history, although none of my normal work was permitted me during hospitalization. I also became, in spite of everything I was doing, bored. I thought about the problem for a while and decided that the study of the Russian language, because of the enormous advances in science in the Soviet Union in recent years, would prove to be a very valuable occupation. I have continued reading Russian on a somewhat sporadic basis, and I am now able to read the language quite well; in fact, I am even reading both classical and modern Soviet novels and short stories.

I had an immense amount of time to contemplate other problems such as the state of the world situation and what might be done to improve it, ways of defending the United States against a possible attack by the Soviet Union and possible ways in which ships that could reach other solar systems and planets might be constructed. Of course, these space ships wouldn't look in detail like the sort of thing you see in science fiction because they are much more limited by knowledge as to the known laws of nature. Among other things, I thought about ships based on the obvious use of fission power, also thermonuclear power, and also sailing by virtue of the sun's radiation pressure. There are many problems involved in a solar-powered machine, one of which is the problem of keeping a very large surface of a mirror, of say 100 miles in diameter, expanded, and I feel very ashamed that I had not thought of the possibility of rotating this mirror and using centrifugal force to keep it in place, (a possibility pointed out by Dick Garwin of Los Alamos).

I was also considering the long-range problems of energy sources for the earth, and there seem at the moment only three which are likely to be successful, and which will probably take enormous effort to accomplish. Recently, during a visit to Oak Ridge, Alvin Weinberg, the director, asked me how much the United States should spend on the problem of controlled thermonuclear reactors, and I answered without hesitation, "The United States should be willing to spend one billion dollars before reconsidering the problem." Alvin Weinberg, who is interested in the burning of the mountains instead of the seas, feels that we are spending too much money on the thermonuclear and not enough on the fission problems. He may well be correct.

The third possible energy source is the development of some form of device to utilize in some form or other the energy of the sunlight falling upon the earth. I also think that enormous effort, and maybe it is being done, should be put in on this possibility.

I believe that this is enough discussion of the technical matters, although there are many others which could be gone into in detail. I believe that I should now turn my attention to the political, the social and racial, and the religious aspects of the problems which face the world today, which are indeed much more difficult to solve than the technical ones.

One of the recent events which makes me believe that this letter is timely is the visit of Mr. Mikoyan to the United States. I wrote Mr. Mikoyan a short note in Russian expressing my thanks for his coming to this country and congratulating him on what appeared to be his successful approach. The selection of a man of his personality seems about as good as it could have been, considering the political climate in the world. It appears that the essential purpose of his visit was to attempt to make some contact both with the government of the United States and the people of the United States, so that some form of accommodation can be reached between us. Perhaps even the Berlin crises was provoked with this in mind. I only hope that this was your motive. Otherwise, it looks like another stupidity to me.

It is a truism that people act on their beliefs whether or not these beliefs have correspondence to reality. When these beliefs differ sufficiently, even though they could obviously not have any relationship to reality, disastrous consequences can occur and indeed in the past have occurred many times.

I listened with great interest to the interview that Mr. Mikoyan had on the American program, "Meet The Press." I was immensely impressed with his ability to parry questions, a considerable percentage of which were in the "are you still beating your grandmother?" class. I wish to select an example from these questions which were given to Mr. Mikoyan to show the enormous differences which exist between the beliefs of different individuals and religious groups. The question arose as to the invasion of Hungary, by Soviet forces, in contrast with the invasion of Lebanon by American forces. The correspondent who asked him this question essentially brought up the point as to why 20,000 Hungarians were

killed in the Russian invasion whereas no Lebanese were killed in the American invasion. Mr. Mikoyan's answer was very coy. He said, in effect, "Well, after all, the Hungarians shot at us and we had to shoot back, whereas the Lebanese did not shoot at the Americans." Almost anyone could ask the question as to why there was such a difference, and one might give an answer of the following nature: it is evident that Hungarians have had a great deal of experience with Russian occupation and they really wanted you out of the countey and didn't know any way to achieve this except to shoot at you, whereas the Lebanese, looking at past American history, knew that we would leave soon in any event, and it wasn't necessary to shoot. Ofrcourse, Mr. Mikoyan gave quite a different reason as to why we left Lebanon. According to him, we were forced out. Counter, counter arguments could be given. This sort of approach can continue on ad infinitum and ad nauseum. Such ways of discussing things clearly will get neight nation anywhere, and it is to be desired that some course be discovered whereby belief in one another's sincere intentions may be established.

This leads to the problem: that of having faith in one another's good intentions even though we do not agree with the specific beliefs of the other. I think it quite possible that many of the recent maneuvers of the Soviet Union have their basis in your desire to establish satisfactory relations, not only with our government, but with all of the Western governments. I believe this if for no other reason than that, and it must be quite clear to you, the development of weapons of terrific destructive power, together with the means of delivery, make almost hopeless any real solution of the world's problems, unless there is some appropriate set of agreements reached between the various countries of the world, which are at least reasonably satisfactory to everyone.

In order to obtain agreement one should, among other things, stop charater assassinations. I was unhappy with the attempts on the part of certain parts of the American press to present you as a drunkard and a buffoon. I can hardly believe that you could reach your present position if this were true.

On the other hand, I have been reading modern Russian Soviet novels in which similar pictures are drawn of Western leaders. I have, in this case, specifically in mind a novel entitled, "Secrets of the War," which was written in 1957 by an author named Korolkov. In this novel, men such as Dulles, Churchill, Roosevelt, were depicted as though they had the same vile character as Hitler. Such character assassinations can, in either country, do really nothing but harm, even in those cases where they might be true. I do think that few people think this is true about you, but many do believe it about Stalin, including myself.

Another example of similar character assassination, which was certainly in bad taste, or worse, even though there might have been some truth in what was presented, was the recent play produced by NBC, CBS "The Death of Stalin," or "The Night That Stalin Died." This was a bad enough thing to do but your reaction was worse. I have a similar attitude toward the Pasternak situation and I feel sure that this is a rather general attitude present in the Western world.

It is clear that there is a serious lack of understanding as to the true motives and characters of the peoples of both the East and the West on the part of each.

Many years ago I heard a lecture by Mrs. E. Roosevelt in which she described some of her conversations with Soviet delegates to the United Nations. About the only thing that standsout clearly about this leoture is one statement she made to a Russian delegate to whom she said: "Sir, I don't see how an intelligent man like you can sit here and lie to me, staring me in the face, when I know you're lying." I believe that I can give a possible answer to Mrs. Roosevelt's deep concern. An otherwise sincere man can do such a thing when he believes that the consequences of telling the truth would be much more serious than the lie itself. For example, he may have such strong beliefs in the political value of one system over the other that he feels completely justified in utilizing such a lying technique and his conscience is at rest.

I believe that this lying technique is not only self-defeating, but is leading toward universal destruction. Far too much of this sort of thing has gone on between nations of the world, and is one of the important sources for the lack of trust between nations.

Most Americans believe that the Soviet Union has not lived up to the spirit, or even the words of some of its treaties. You, of course, have denied this, and therefore I am convinced that you are lying in this instance and that you know it. You may feel yourself to be justified by the exigencies of the situation and I believe you may be right in a few instances. In any event, even if you truly believe that you have lived up to your treaties, there has been something drastically wrong in the way in which you handle affairs with us.

I consider that most men act from the best of motives, namely the good of their country, their families, and ultimately for the good of humanity. I also believe that you, President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles and almost all of the political leaders in the world have this same motivation to a greater or lesser extent. I am indeed possibly as unhappy as you ought to be with the performance of our present administration in the field of foreign affairs. I suspect it is the incompetence of this administration which has hurt us more than it has hurt you, although it has certainly hurt both of us very seriously. I do not in any sense mean to attack the character or the intelligence or the integrity of these men, but I certainly do not feel that they have been very wise. This should be of as deep concern to the other nations of the world as to ours because we may all be destroyed togerher, as was predicted in the Book of Reverlations. As someone recently quoted to me, "We may be both equally right, but we most certainly will both be equally dead."

I should like now to introduce some technical material to point up another serious problem of which I am sure you are aware, namely that with the passage of the years more and more nations will have weapons of total destruction, and adequate means of delivery.

The two stories about my experiences in re-inventing the A-Bomb and the H -Bomb were related to illustrate that such re-invention has obviously been done by other people, as in the U.S.S.R. and Great Britian, and still more people in the world can clearly di this and indeed intend to unless the situation improves.

With respect to the bomb testing programs which are carried out by both of our nations, and by the British, and certainly, if nothing is done, will be carried out by other nations, I should like to make a few remarks. In the first place, your original announcement that you would not continue testing gave you an enormous propaganda victory over our side. I believe as a technical man, that I can understand many of the reasons that must have been advanced by the weapons development people and the military here as to why we could not stop our own testing program. Many of these are undoubtedly military top secret and I cannot discuss them, even though I have no specific information on these points. I suspect that you resumed the testing of weapons because your own people would also advance essentially the same arguments. There is, of course, from our point of view, the fact that, from the time you announced the cessation of testing and resumption of testing, the time involved was about the time it would take for the preparation of a series of tests. I must admit that our own government would probably have done the same thing under similar circumstances.

There is an additional problem which I believe has not been previously pointed out, and that is that nations could develop quite effective weapons without any testing, so that amere cessation of tests would not accomplish too much, although it would be a valuable first step. Of course, the development of weapons without explicit testing of designs must then proceed from proper physical measurements, and from making adequate mathematical calculations. All weapons are originally designed this way and there have been very few failures.

It is clear that about the only thing that testing does is to change the time scale in the achieving of such weapons but since I would like to see mankind exist for a few more billion years at least, a few years more or less in the development of weapons makes little difference.

It is evident that quite a large number of nations could, even if testing were banned, produce both atomic and hydrogen weapons of high efficiency in the course of, say, twenty-five years. A list of such nations is France, Germany, Italy, India, Sweden, Switzerland, Argentina, Brazil, Red China, Japan, and as time goes on, many more.

In my opinion the development of delivery systems will probably be more difficult for these nations than the development of the weapons themselves. Unfortunately, a large number of suitcases might do the job, and we soon wouldn't even know whose.

However, I believe that all the countries which now possess these weapons will be quite careful in their evaluation of any incident that might result in the explosion of one of these devices, either accidentally or otherwise. I dread to think about what might happen if a man such as Hitler or Peron had control of such devices. These names were chosen because the men are either dead or out of power, but there are others, and there will be more, unless something effective is done.

It is well to turn here to racial and religious problems. During the period of treatment for my last heart attack I was confined in a Catholic hospital in Washington, D. C. While there I made some effort to find out something about Catholic doctrine about which at this time I was very ignorant and still am.

During this confinement of mine I appreciated for the first time the deep contentment that such religious beliefs can give to people. I also managed to get in a talk with a priest at which we discussed the obvious problem of birth control and in which I tried to find out why the Catholics were so opposed to it.

His answer was that according to Catholic doctrine, during the act of the joining of the sperm and the ova, God also puts a soul into the resulting fertilized egg. We discussed a number of other things but I wish to use this only as an illustration.

I, as an agnostic, scarcely subscribe to this doctrine. I pointed out to the Father that if the present exponential rate of human population continues, within a few thousand years there would have to be a solid wall of human flesh travelling away from the earth at the velocity of light, and after that even this would not suffice. This looks a little difficult to achieve although no one knows what the future advancements of science might do, and indeed maybe God will provide! I made the somewhat sarcastic remark that perhaps the only solution was continence as far as the Catholics were concerned. Another minor point, the good Father was willing to admit that Catholic and other religious beliefs are based on faith. I pointed out to him that this was true about all the physical and biological sciences, and indeed all human knowledge.

Wtih respect to racial problemes, my most significant experience occurred while a colored nurse was walking me up and down the halls, and I noticed the predominance of white people in my section while in other sections they were essentially colored, I asked if the hospital had a policy of segregating the races. She said it did not, but that usually neither the Negroes nor the white desired to be together in common wards, but if there were individuals who didn't mind they would be put together. While discussing questions of racial intolerance, she told me that many Southern white persons literally cringe when a Negro touches them. She said that "the hospital, of course, tried not to have the Negroes tend such persons, but the patients did not realize that all their food was prepared by Negroes and they might well gag if they realized this fact." This points up the serious problem of the racial strife as it exists in the United States today, and indeed something of the nature of the human beast. I must say that I feel quite bitter toward the government of the Soviet Union for the manner in which

it exploits our racial suffering for petty political gains.

Concerning the various sociological and political and economic problems of the world today, I believe that it is desirable to have many different types of social and economic systems operating in order that we have the opportunity to test out those features of each which are best for the ultimate happiness of the human race. I feel reasonably sure that if we are given sufficient time each will borrow from the other those features which are most successful; after all, everybody likes to succeed. You apparently wish to call this process "peaceful competition." What, in reality, is the difference what we call anything if we can only really understand what the other man is talking about, so we may trust one another.

We in America, during the last forty years, have undergone an enormous social and economic revolution quite comparable to that which has taken place in Russia in the same time. In the days of my youth oppressive capitalism was undoubtedly a problem. Today, our economic probelms are much more closely associated with the desire for power on the part of certain unscrupulous labor leaders, and racketeers, and not nearly so much with the management of various enterprises. I do not consider that the system in Russia is either economically socialistic or communistic, even though you insist upon using these words. It is, rather, a form of state capitalism.

I prefer our deomocracy since it readily enables not only the peaceful, but even pleasant change of governments. As to the political form in Russia, at best it is an oligarchy or at the worst a dictatorship, but not a democracy in the sense I understand the word demonracy. In economic affairs, our two nations are in practice behaving much more alike than they did in the past. It is to be hoped that this is the result of doing things in a better way. There are also many indications that even politically our ways of doing things are becoming more alike.

From the days of Stalin to your own control, many enormous changes have taken place in both the political and economic fields in Russia. Perhaps an indication of this is in your denunciation of Stalin for deeds which the Western world had long been aware of and indeed revolted by. I hope that this is a strong indication as to your desire to liberalize the political situation in Russia. However, the impact of this denunciation was much greater than you anticipated on other countries in the communist camp, with the result that some groups attempted what I regarded as an untimely revolt. True, their provacations may have been great, and their desire to move toward the direction of the Western ideals incited them to unwise acts in view of the power situation in the world. The Russian press has, for example, treated the Hungarian revolt as though it were incited by the American government. I do not believe this because I believe there does not exist any agency within our government which is competent enough to incite any revolt anywhere.

The changes which have been taking place in the religious, social, and political lives of the peoples and nations is the inevitable result of the accumulation of experience by the human race, and its attempt to better itself. Indeed, the differences between our systems are not nearly as great as might be guessed from the differences in the words which we use. You use words to describe your system as communistic or socialistic, whereas many Americans say we have a capitalistic society. Actually, of course, you do not have a communistic society, and we have a very strongly modified capitalistic society. The laws of this country are such that government restrictions upon private enterprise might almost be described as leading to a form of state capitalism. Politically, there has been a steady concentration of power in the hands of the executive department of our government, whereas in Russia, which was once under a very strict dictatorship, the power is becoming more diffuse, and in this respect we are becoming more alike.

With respect to Mr. Dulles, I know that there are very severe castigations of his character in the Soviet press, journal and books. My own

A.T.R.C. Snyder, Vic L.

VIC L. SNYDER

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1-26-59

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

I HAVE LISTENED AND WATCHED YOU OVER T.V. AND THE RADIO THAT I ALMOST ADDRESSED YOU AS DEAR ED.. I KNOW HOW BUSY YOU ARE AND WILL JUST SAY THANKS FOR YOUR EFFORT. A LITTLE GIRL AT O'MALLEYS BOOK STORE IN NEW YORK GAVE ME A TIP WHERE THE BOOK I WAS SEEKING COULD BE FOUND. I HAVE SINCE SENT MY MONEY AND AM LOOKING FORWARD TO RECEVING THE BOOK. I HOPE SOME DAY I CAN WRITE YOU ABOUT MY CASE WHICH HAS BEEN IN THE COURTS TWO YEARS AND IN WHICH I AM FIGHTING THE NEW DESPOTISM AS OUTLINED IN THE BOOK SO ENTITLED AND WRITTEN BY LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HEWART OF ENGLAND. THANKS AGAIN.

YOURS SINCERELY,
VIC L. SNYDER

Snyder, Vic L.

January 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I have your recent letter.

To answer your question, I would suggest contacting any of the leading publishing houses, such as, Doubleday, Knopfs, etc. Your New York Public Library in Findlay might even be able to help you.

I am sorry that I cannot give you any more information as to where a copy might be bought.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Vic L. Snyder
319 1-2 South Main Street
Findlay, Ohio

mcc

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1-6-59

MR. EDWARD MURROW
NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

IN 1929 A BOOK ENTITLED "THE NEW DESPOTISM" WAS WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY THE GREATLY LAMENTED LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND. THE PUBLISHING HOUSE, THE COSMOPOLITAN BOOK CORP., OF NEW YORK CITY, HAS SINCE CHANGED HANDS AND THE BOOK WENT OUT OF CIRCULATION. I HAVE SEARCHED EVERYWHERE FOR A COPY OF THIS BOOK. WILL GLADLY PUT UP DEPOSIT FOR USE OF THIS BOOK. AFTER LISTENING TO YOUR MANY DISCUSSIONS I THOUGHT THAT THROUGH YOUR CONTACTS YOU MAY BE ABLE TO DIRECT ME TO A PARTY HAVING A COPY.

WHEN I HAVE CONCLUDED MY FIGHT IN THE COURTS ON THE MATTER OF "UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW" I WILL GLADLY FURNISH YOU WITH ANY INFORMATION THEREON. THE PROCEDURE OF THE BAR ASSOCIATIONS STARTED AT THE TURNING OF THE CENTURY AND I HAVE EXCERPTS FROM THIS GREAT BOOK MENTIONED ABOVE BUT WOULD LIKE TO READ THE BOOK ITSELF.

THANKING YOU FOR ANY ASSISTANCE YOU MAY BE ABLE TO GIVE ME.

YOURS SINCERELY,

VIC L. SNYDER

Vic L. Snyder

SOLOMON - MAN AND MYTH

No ruler of ancient Israel captured the imagination of succeeding generations in so spectacular a fashion, as did King Solomon. The combination of virtues and other characteristics attributed to him is so rare, that his name has become the byword of a variety of qualities. The Bible records him as the wisest ruler on earth (I Kings, ~~V,12~~ X,7); a wise judge (I Kings, III,16ff); a brilliant master of quiz (I Kings, X,1); a poet of love songs (Song of Songs I,1); a cynic (Ecc.,I,1); a great lover (I Kings XI,1ff); a shrewd merchant (I Kings X, 28ff.,); a great seafarer (IX, 26 ff); a wise administrator (I Kings, IV,7); one of the greatest builders (I Kings, VI); a clever diplomat (I Kings, X); and above all, a great lover of peace, who managed to co-exist with the great empires beside him.

What evidence do we have - apart from the scriptures - to support these Solomonic qualities and achievements? It should be emphasized at the outset that no evidence exists which answers such questions as: was Solomon tall? Was he good looking? Indeed, Solomon is not even mentioned in the hitherto discovered annals and records of the Holy Land and the neighbouring states. This is not surprising, for such mention has usually taken place in the record of battles by the scribes of the victors, where they have gone to great pains to describe in detail the power and the glory of the king who has been vanquished. Solomon was not vanquished. During his reign, the M.E. was in a state of decline. No great ruler of a neighbouring state waged war against him, and none could therefore use him as the subject of recorded military history as for example, the later annals of the Assyrian and Egyptian kings, which made frequent mention of the kings of Israel and Judah whom they had conquered.

And yet, paradoxical as it may be, there are few monarchs of ancient Israel whose deeds can be corroborated - and better understood - by the spade of the archaeologist than Solomon. The evidence is both direct and indirect.

We may not be able to help those who yearn to discover whether Solomon looked like Yul Brinner or whether the Queen of Sheba was the Lollobridgida of her times. But to all who may be content with answers to less Holywood-like questions, we have a wealth of evidence. Let us follow his activities according to the Biblical narrative:

[VIDEO] VIDEO]

§ 1 - Coronation

(I Kings, I, 38) - "So Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benajah the son of Jehoiada, and the Cherethites and the Pelethites, went down, and caused Solomon to ride upon king David's mule, and brought him to Gihon."

The Gihon fountain exists to this day in the Valley of Kidron in Jerusalem, Jordan.

§ 2 - Altars

(I Kings, I, 50) - "And Adonijah feared because of Solomon, and arose, and went, and caught hold on the horns of the altar."

Several altars with horns, from Solomon's times, were discovered in Megiddo (Israel); one can be seen in the museum of Antiquities, Jerusalem, Israel.

§ 3 - Alliance of Marriage

(I Kings, III, 1) - "And Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter, and brought her into the city of David, until he had made an end of building his own house, and the house of the Lord, and the wall of Jerusalem round about."

Sculptures of the Pharaoh, most probably Sa-Amon, of the XXI Dynasty, and of Egyptian women of the period, exist in the Cairo Museum. The only other case in history in which a Pharaoh is known to have given his daughter to a foreign king, is Niqmad, king of Ugarit (XIV cent., B.C.). The scene of this marriage is depicted on a vase found in Ugarit (Syria), now in the Louvre.

§ 4 - Gibeon - sacrifices

(I Kings, III, 4,5) - "And the king went to Gibeon to sacrifice there; for that was the great high place; a thousand burnt offerings did Solomon offer upon that altar. In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by night; and God said, Ask what I shall give thee."

Gibeon has recently been excavated by Professor Pritchard on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, and can be photographed on the spot. (Gibeon, today el-Jib, in Jordan, north of Jerusalem).

§ 5 - Peace

(I Kings, IV, 25) - "And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree, from Dan even to Beer-Sheba, all the days of Solomon."

Scenes of Dan and Beersheba today, with their ancient mounds (in Israel).

§ 6 - Cedars of the Lebanon

(I Kings, IV, 33, 34) - "And he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things and of fishes. And there came of all people to hear the wisdom of Solomon, from all kings of the earth, which had heard of his wisdom."

Photos of the Cedars of the Lebanon; the "hyssop that springeth out of the wall" can be seen in the Biblical botanical museum of the Hebrew university.

§ 7 - The barter trader

(I Kings V) - "And Hiram king of Tyre sent his servants unto Solomon; for he had heard that they had anointed him king in the room of his father; for Hiram was ever a lover of David. (2) And Solomon sent to Hiram saying, (3) Thou knowest how that David my father could not build an house unto the name of the Lord his God for the wars which were about him on every side, until the Lord put them under the soles of his feet. (4) But now the Lord my God hath given me rest on every side, so that there is neither adversary nor evil occurent. (5) And, behold, I purpose to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God, as the Lord spake unto David my father, saying, Thy son, whom I will set upon they throne in they room, he shall build an house unto my name. (6) Now therefore command thou that they hew me cedar trees out of Lebanon; and my servants shall be with thy servants; and unto thee will I give hire for they servants according to all that thou shalt appoint; for thou knowest that there is not among us any that can skill to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. (7) And it came to pass when Hiram heard the words of Solomon, that he rejoiced greatly, and said, Blessed be the Lord this day, which hath given unto David a wise son over this great people. (8) And Hiram sent to Solomon saying, I have considered the things which thou sentest to me for; and I will do all thy desire concerning timber of cedar, and concerning timber of fir. (9) my servants shall bring them down from Lebanon unto the sea in floats unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be discharged there, and thou shalt receive them; and thou shalt accomplish my desire,in giving food for my household. (10) So Hiram gave Solomon cedar trees and fir trees according to all his desire. (11) And Solomon gave Hiram twenty thousand measures of wheat for food to his household; and twenty measures of pure oil; thus gave Solomon to

Hiram year by year. (12) And the Lord gave Solomon wisdom as he promised him; and there was peace between Hiram and Solomon; and they two made a league together. (13) And King Solomon raised a levy out of all Israel; and the levy was thirty thousand men. (14) And he sent them to Lebanon, ten thousand a month by courses; a month they were in Lebanon, and two months at home; and Adoniram was over the levy. (15) And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that bare burdens, and fourscore thousand hewers in the mountains. (16) Beside the chief of Solomon's officers which were over the work, three thousand and three hundred, which ruled over the people that wrought in the work. (17) And the king commanded, and they brought great stones, costly stones, and hewed stones, to lay the foundations of the house. (18) And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the stonesquarers; so they prepared timber and stones to build the house."

Verse 6: 1) a relief in a Temple of Karnak (Egypt) showing Lebanese hewing cedars for King Sethi I (Ca. 1300 B.C.)

" 9: 2) A beautiful relief in the Louvre - from the palace of Sargon in Khorsabad - showing how logs of cedars are being conveyed "by sea in floats".

§ 8 - The Temple

(I Kings, VI) - "... "

Nothing remains. The site is known to be under the Harem esh-Sherif in the Old City of Jerusalem, The Biblical description however, enables us to reconstruct the plans along general lines. Only two similar temples are known.

a) in Tell Tayanat, in the Alexandretta region of Turkey. (and in the Museum of Antioch).

b) in Hazor. The temple is visible and can be photographed.

On the basis of the description and finds, a model was built by Prof. Paul Garber (formerly at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.); it is a beautiful model (scale 3/8" to a cubit; the cubit was about 0,5 meters), and can be opened so that the inside can be seen. Details can be obtained from Prof. Garber or from his partner, E.G. Rowland, 609 Michigan Ave., Troy, Ohio. For details mentioned in the Biblical description many archaeological examples exist; some are described in the "Biblical Archaeologist", Vol. XIV, Feb., 1951, No.1 (published by the American Schools of Oriental Research (Drawer 93 A, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.)

Some examples :

a) "Window of narrow lights (VI, 4); Depicted on ivories found at Samaria (British Museum, London); Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem; Ivories from Nimrud (Baghdad Museum; British Museum).

b) "stone made ready before it was brought thither" (VI,7) - Many stones of Solomon's times, just like these, can be photographed at Megiddo, in Israel.

c) "the cherubs" (VI, 23-28) - not the way cherubs were drawn (rosy cheeked babies) by the great Renaissance artists (pictures in Louvre and other great museums). Cherubs as conceived in ancient times, were winged lions with a human face, and are depicted on ivories to be seen in the British Museum, the Louvre, and the Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem).

d) Ornamentation (VI, 29) on ivories as above. More examples if needed.

§ 9 - Solomon's smelting operations and copper mines

(I Kings, VII, 46) - "In the plain of Jordan did the king cast them, in the clay ground between Succoth and Zarthan."
The following can be photographed:

(a) The valley of Succoth near the Jordan.
(b) Solomon's mines near Elath.
(c) The refinery - model with Prof. N. Cluck of Cincinnati.
(d) The copper mines of today in Timnah, near Elath.

§ 10 - The Bible as guide book for archaeologists.

(I Kings, IX, 15) - "And this is the reason of the levy which king Solomon raised; for to build the house of the Lord, and his own house, and Millo and the wall of Jerusalem and Hazor, and Megiddo, and Gezer."

Solomon's gates at Hazor, Megiddo and Gezer. The story of their identification with the help of the above short verse; showing the 100% reliability of the Biblical narrative. The archaeologist as a detective. Photos of Megiddo, Gezer and Hazor, with maps and models (the latter exist in the Museum at Megiddo, in Israel). The results of excavations showing an office of architects and military engineers and all three cities and fortifications built according to a single master plan.

§ 11 - Solomon the seafarer and trader

(I Kings, IX 26-28; X,22) "And king Solomon made a navy of ships in Ezion Geber, which is beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom. (27) And Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon (28) And they came to Ophir and fetched from thence gold, four hundred and twenty talents, and brought it to King Solomon. (X,22) For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram; once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing gold, and silver, ivory and apes and peacocks."

a. Ezion Geber - Elath - photos of the site.
b. Ophir - perhaps the Egyptian Punt, near the African coast.
c. Reliefs from the famous Temple at Deir el Bahari, in Egypt, from the times of Queen Hatshepsut, showing ships - coming from Punt - loaded with exactly the same goods enumerated in the Bible; elephants' tusks, apes, gold, etc.
d. Gold of Ophir (X,11) - a docket scratched on a sherd, found near Tel-Aviv (now in the antiquities Museum, Jerusalem, Israel), bearing an inscription in the old Hebrew script: "gold of Ophir, 30 shekels".
e. Models of ships of Solomon's times - the historical navigation Museum, Haifa.

§ 12 - Solomon and the Queen of Sheba

(I Kings, X, 1-2) "And when the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, she came to prove him with hard questions. (2) And she came to Jerusalem with a very great train, with camels that bare spices, and very much gold, and precious stones; and when she was come to Solomon, she ~~commended~~ communed with him of all that was in her heart".

a. Photographs to be made in the Land of Sheba, Yemen; photos of objects from this land in Museum in the U.S. (Johns Hopkins, Baltimore; contact Prof. W.F.Albright).
b. Camel riders of Solomon's times; relief from Tell Halaf (Syria) in the Waters Art Gallery, Baltimore).
c. Camels in the Negev, etc.
d. (X,2~~0~~19,15) Spices - photos of the trade of spices in Yemen; markets of Cairo, Damascus, etc.

§ 13 - The Throne of Solomon

(I Kings, X, 18, 19 ff.) "Moreover the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the best gold. (19) The throne had six steps, and the top throne was round behind; and there wase stays on either side on the place of the seat, and two lions stood beside the stays..."

a. Similar throne with lions; the Sarcophagus of King Ahiram of Tyre; now in the archaeological museum in Beirut.
b. a king of Megiddo on his throne - an ivory relief at the Rockefeller museum, Jerusalem, Jordan.

§ 14 - Solomon the charioteer and the horse trader.

(I Kings, X, 26) "And Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen; and he had a thousand and four hundred chariots and twelve thousand horsemen, whom he bestowed in the cities for chariots, and with the king at Jerusalem. (X,28, Albright's translation) And Solomon's horses were exported from Egypt and from Cilicia (in Asia Minor where fine horses were bred). The merchants of the king procured them from Cilicia at the current price; and a chariot was exported from Egypt at the rate of six hundred shekels of silver and a horse (from Silicia) at the rate of a hundred fifty. And thus (at this rate) they delivered them by their agency to all the kings of the Hittites and all the kings of Aram".

a. "Solomon's stables" at Megiddo - photos on the spot and of models in Jerusalem (a discussion: are they Solomon's or not?)
b. Reliefs of horses and chariots of Solomon's times, Hittites and Aramaeans, from Tell Halaf, Seinjirli, Carchemish and other places at the following museums: The British Museum, Louvre, Ankara, Istanbul.

§ 15 - Script and Calendar.

The famous agricultural calendar of Solomon's times found in Gezer and now in the Istanbul Museum.

.....

The above material is arranged according to the order of its appearance in the scriptures; it can be arranged of course, in many other ways.

.....

Suggestions for a programme:

1. What we know of Solomon from the Bible.
2. The Evidence.
3. What mean these stones? - a discussion between experts:
   Prof. W.F. Albright of Johns Hopkins (or Prof.G.E.Wright of Harvard Divinity School), Mr. Richard Barnett, curator of Near Eastern archaeology in the British Museum; Prof. A. Parrot, director of the Near Eastern Section, Louvre; Y. Yadin?.

.....

Suggestions for further programmes:

1. Moses.
2. St. Paul
3. The Dead Sea Scrolls.
4. The Battle of Armageddeon (from Thutmoses III, Joshua, Deborrah, King Joshia, down to Lord Allenby, the Israeli Arab war, and the Battle of Armageddeon at the "End of the Days".
5. The story of the alpha beth.
6. Interview with Biblical characters: The monuments of Egyptian, Assyrian and Babylonian kings, mentioned in the Bible.

.....

Soloveytchik, Geo.

April 22, 1958

Dear George:

I am sorry that I was not available when you telephoned, but I am sorry to say that is the way my schedule goes these days.

I, too, regret that it has not been possible for us to meet during your stay in New York and hope that we can catch up with each other at some future time.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George Soloveytchik
Great Northern Hotel
118 West 57 Street
New York, New York

mec

FROM GEORGE SOLOVEYTCHIK

Sunday, 13 April 1958

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
COCKTAIL LOUNGE • RESTAURANT • GRILL
118 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
Telephone CIRCLE 7-1900
CABLE ADDRESS "NORTHHOTEL"

Dear Ed,

I called you at 4 p.m. on Friday - as suggested by you. But once again I failed to get beyond your secretary - this was the third or fourth unsuccessful attempt since arriving here five months ago.

On the 28th of April I leave for Europe and shall be at the Connaught from mid-June to mid August.

It saddens me to have to leave the U.S. without our traditional exchange of views.

All the best.

Sincerely George Soloveytchik

Frank Sommers

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

July 29, 1959.

from: Frank W. Somers,
AEIC, TUTO. EXT 525

f

Sir:

In connection with your recently reported Naval affiliation, may I take this opportunity to offer my congragulations. If at any time I can be of assistance in a technical capacity please let me know.

6

Frank W. Somers
CDR- USNR-R

Sonino, Max.
F

May 20, 1959

Mr. Max Sonino
453 West 21st Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Sonino:

Thank you for your letter of May 11 and its enclosure.

As I explained to you during our most pleasant conversation, I have nothing to do with programming on the network and therefore cannot make decisions in that area. I am therefore sending your proposal to our Director of Public Affairs, Irving Gitlin, who will I am sure give it his prompt and sympathetic consideration, and he will no doubt communicate directly with you.

Please convey my sincere regards to Mrs. Sonino.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Sonino, Max & Gillmore, Ruth

CEIVED
1959 MAY -7 AM 9:42
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N

WU002 DL PD

NEWYORK NY MAY 7 751A

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

THERE WAS NO ONE MORE DESERVING OF THE EMMY YOU RECEIVED PLUS THE ADMIRATION AND GRATITUDE OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC STOP WE ARE MOST HAPPY FOR YOU OUR SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS

RUTH GILLMORE AND MAX SONINO

825A..

Douglas Sorenson

September 9, 1959

Mr. Douglas Sorenson
Wisconsin Agriculturist
1125 Sixth Street
Racine, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Sorenson:

It was most thoughtful of you to send Mr. Murrow a copy of the WISCONSIN AGRICULTURIST, and I shall keep it here for him to look at as soon as he returns from his world travels. Thank you so much for writing to him as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

AMERICA'S DAIRYLAND
WISCONSIN
Agriculturist
SERVING WISCONSIN FARM FAMILIES 110 YEARS • 1125 Sixth St., Racine, Wisconsin

August 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News Correspondent
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Now that you have gone into temporary "retirement," I'm sure you will be flooded with letters from people like me who feel you have more time to read.

I think it's a wonderful idea to take a leave of absence while you are still in the prime of your career. Although we already miss your voice on radio at 6:45 every evening, we are glad to know that you are relaxing and will come back next summer with refreshing views and ideas.

I have been an Ed Murrow admirer since I first heard your voice in the early World War II days reporting from London.

Today Mrs. Sorenson and I are faithful listeners to your timely and accurate analyses of the world news picture as well as your interesting comments on American social customs. We especially enjoyed your commentary on the "liberation of the male neck and knee."

Although I haven't freed my knees by wearing Bermuda shorts, my neck has been liberated from the necktie.

My open-throated sport shirt has become my trademark and the wearing of a tie always incites a comment by my office staff.

Since agriculture is my business and your sideline, I thought you might be interested in seeing our publication. We are the leading farm paper in this state with 200,000 subscribers.

We are rather proud to be the official voice of Wisconsin farmers. We think we feel the pulse of the farm population, especially through our opinion polls. We have had rather high accuracy in our politi-

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURIST
Racine, Wisconsin

cal polls which are popular at election times. We are one of the oldest samplers of farm opinion, dating back to the early 40's.

I hope you may glance at our publication when you get time. Our very best wishes for a relaxing vacation and a pleasant journey wherever you travel during the next year.

Sincerely,

Douglas Sorenson

Douglas Sorenson
Managing Editor

DS/ps

Enc.

Soustelle, Jacques

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LIBERTÉ - ÉGALITÉ - FRATERNITÉ

JS/MH.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INFORMATION

LE MINISTRE

PARIS, LE December 19th.58

36, AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND (8e)

WAG. 88-55

Dear Mr Murrow :

Thank you very much for your kind letter of November 18 and the enclosed check.

I have seen the film recently and I think you made a really good job for which I send you my congratulations.

Yours sincerely,

Jacques Soustelle

(Jacques Soustelle)

Mr Ed. R. MURROW
485, Madison Avenue
New-York, N.Y.
(U.S.A.)

Spalding, Eugenia

Sorry - No Time, etc.

7

Apartment 96
106 Morningside Drive
New York 27, New York
March 28, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President, C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am about to revise my book Professional Nursing: Trends and Relationships.

Because I think it is important to get your point of view, I am wondering if you would be willing to review the enclosed material. I do not intend for you to spend any great amount of time on this but wonder if you would be willing to read it and make comments, on the blank pages, which might occur to you.

If you have suggestions on references and problems you believe are important for students to consider in this area, I should be glad to have those also.

If you do not have time to do this, I shall certainly understand. In that case just enclose the material in the attached envelope and return to me.

If you are willing to do this I should appreciate it if you could send me, when you return the material, information on how you would desire to have your name and title listed under acknowledgments. A 3x5 card is enclosed for you to use for this purpose.

Sincerely,

Eugenia K. Spalding

(Mrs.) Eugenia K. Spalding
Professor of Nursing
Education
Teachers College
Columbia University

Ret'd material.

EKS:kec

Spargur, Ronn
A.T.D.C.

SINGEL 386 AMSTERDAM C, THE NETHERLANDS
PH. 48271 CABLE: INTCOUNCIL, AMSTERDAM

801 HADDON AVENUE, COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., U.S.A.
PH. CO. 5-4248 CABLE: INTCOUNCIL, COLLINGSWOOD

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS:

January 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In your note of January 22nd there was enclosed a summary of a suggested television series, "Television Examines the Press." If I may, I should like to make a few comments and observations.

Frankly, I think such a series is long overdue. As your summary notes, it should not be sponsored from a revenge motive stimulated by the field day newspaper critics have had with the stage, movies, and television. It should be developed with the idea in mind of offering fresh, provocative television viewing and performing at the same time a valuable service to the press.

I am inclined to think the press is in the situation today of the person in the old cliche who "could not see the forest for the trees." Other than profession-sponsored criticism (which is not always the objective force it tries to be), newspapers, critically, have been left to the occasional rousings of public sentiment against some unusually slanted bit of journalistic prose. This is not a healthy situation. There needs to be some other system of checks and balances established to keep newsmen on their toes and alert to the well-rounded coverage of news expected from a free press.

Perhaps a program of the nature you suggest could supply a constructive critical set of checks and balances. At the same time, a tendency to play personalities would have to be studiously avoided if an honest service is to be performed. Approached in the proper manner, I think the press would welcome a program of this type. And I think the reading, thinking public would applaud such an effort as it attempts to encourage the complete, undistorted reporting of the many-faceted news of today.

Sincerely yours,

Ronn Spargur
Director of Public Relations

RS:n

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Collingswood, N. J.

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Belfast, N. Ireland

Mr. E. C. Eicher
Beirut, Lebanon

Dr. Israel F. Gueiros
Recife, Brazil

January 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Spargur:

Many thanks for your very nice letter and calendar.

It was indeed most thoughtful of you to remember me at Christmas time.

Here's wishing you a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ronn Spargur
Director of Public Relations
International Council of
Christian Churches
801 Haddon Avenue
Collingswood, New Jersey

mcc

SINGEL 386 AMSTERDAM C, THE NETHERLANDS
PH. 48271 CABLE: INTCOUNCIL, AMSTERDAM

801 HADDON AVENUE, COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., U.S.A.
PH. CO. 5-4248 CABLE: INTCOUNCIL, COLLINGSWOOD

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS:

Tuf

December 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At this Holiday Season we wish to thank you for receiving and considering our news during the past year. We appreciate your fair appraisal of our news and your good use of it when possible.

We are enclosing our five-year calendar and hope you will find it useful and a reminder of the International Council and its world-wide activities.

May we wish for you and yours the most pleasant Christmas Season in your experience.

Sincerely yours,

Ronn Spargur

Ronn Spargur
Director of Public Relations

RS:n

Enclosure

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Collingswood, N. J.

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Chicago, Ill.

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Utrecht, The Netherlands

Rev. W. J. Grier
Belfast, N. Ireland

Mr. E. C. Eicher
Beirut, Lebanon

Dr. Israel F. Gueiros
Recife, Brazil

Spargur, Ronn

September 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Spargur:

Thank you for your nice letter of September 19th telling me about the Fourth Plenary Congress of the International Council of Christian Churches.

It was very nice of you to take the time to write me about it. I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ronn Spargur
The International Council
of Christian Churches
15 Park Row
New York, New York

mcc

THE *International Council* OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

International Headquarters: SINGEL 386, AMSTERDAM C., THE NETHERLANDS · *Telephone* 48271 · *Cable Address:* INTCOUNCIL AMSTERDAM
United States Headquarters: 15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, N. Y. · *Telephone Colls* 5-4248 · *Cable Address:* INTCOUNCIL COLLINGSWOOD

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Pastor, Belden Avenue Baptist Church
2309 N. Halsted Street
Chicago 14, Illinois, U. S. A.

19 September 1958

Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed for your information is a complete set of releases from the Fourth Plenary Congress of the International Council of Christian Churches. The Congress was held at the Hotel Quitandinha, Rio-Petropolis, Brazil, August 12 to 21, this year.

While the Congress was accorded the greatest press, radio and television coverage ever given a Protestant meeting in Brazil, or South America for that matter, reports about the Congress in the American press were slim. This is not the fault of the bureau men in Brazil. Lou Stein, UPI; Tom Clark, AP; Ted Sulzc, NY Times, Jane Bragan, Reuters and Hank Johnston, TIME, received our material and used it. I saw the daily releases that went on the wire, taken from this material. What happened after the information reached the States cannot be determined. But it is apparant that little of it was placed on the national wires.

This is somewhat strange when it is recalled that the London Daily Express wired Brazil for special coverage of the Congress and that numerous European and Australian sources asked constantly for information. Why the Congress and its work and implications was ignored in the United States with its reputation for a "fair" press, is a mystery.

Here, for your files, is a picture of what went on in Brazil where representatives from 63 Protestant denominations gathered in an international convention.

Sincerely yours,

Ronn Spargur
Director of Public Relations

RS:n

Sparling, Ed.

May 28, 1958

Dear Dr. Sparling:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of May 20th and for sending me the brochure of the plans to restore the famous Adler-Sullivan building and the Auditorium Theatre.

The plans are handsome and impressive, and I am grateful to you for letting me have a glimpse of them.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Edward J. Sparling
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

mcc

ROOSEVELT
UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
WAbash 2-3580

May 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because of your interest in Roosevelt University I thought you would like to see the enclosed brochure which has been a year in the making and is just off press. It shows our long range plans to restore the famous Adler-Sullivan building in which Roosevelt University makes its home, and to restore the Auditorium Theatre which should long since have been made available for the furtherance of the cultural life of the Chicago community, the midwest and indeed the nation.

When the timing is ripe we would appreciate being able to call upon you for advice as to how the television networks might best make use of the theater for outstanding educational and cultural programming. Our ultimate interest in having this beautiful theater useful once again as a center for the performing arts is to promote the best in education and culture at the lowest possible cost for the largest number of people.

Your own vision and standards made me confident that you would like to peruse this booklet and to know of our long-range objectives.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward J. Sparling

Edward J. Sparling
President

Sparling, Edw J

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS • WABASH 2-3580

February 11, 1958

don't reply to

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Roosevelt University came into being twelve years ago. Since that time more than 35,000 men and women have enrolled and over 7,000 have been awarded degrees.

The accompanying booklet tells a story that could not have been told until now. While we have been confident of the success of our undertaking, we needed the measures of faculty competence, institutional policies, quality of graduates, and contribution to community life that only a decade of time could provide.

We are pleased to make this brochure available to you.

Cordially yours,

Edward J. Sparling

Edward J. Sparling
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Spence, Sylvia

Sylvia Spence Associates AWARD CONSULTANTS AND MANAGERS

Suite 515
527 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
PLaza 5-2584

October 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your good letter.

Yes, I do have some ideas on the subject of an Elmer Davis Award. I can also get some financial support for the project if needed.

Will your schedule permit you to lunch with me one day soon? Would you want to bring along any of the other members of the committee?

Why don't you have your secretary call me and we can set a date at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Sylvia Spence

Sylvia Spence

February 5, 1958

Dear Miss Spence:

Thanks very much for your gracious note.

I am afraid I took a rather circuitous route in trying to say what I wanted to say, but it's good that you approved.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Sylvia Spence
Suite 515
527 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

Sylvia Spence Associates AWARD CONSULTANTS AND MANAGERS

Suite 515
527 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
PLaza 5-2584

January 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a delight to see you win another award last night at the Sylvania dinner! But I know this is old hat to you. I was much more intrigued with your brief speech of acceptance. My congratulations to you on having the courage of your convictions. I sat at a table with Thompson people; I think they're still sitting there with their mouths hanging open.

With kindest personal regards to you and Mr. Friendly.

Sincerely yours,

Sylvia Spence

Sylvia Spence

Sprenger, Rev. W. E.

October 22, 1958

The Rev. William E. Sprenger
New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society
38 Bleecker Street
New York 12, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Sprenger:

Thank you for your letter of October 20 and the enclosures. This is interesting material but, now that SEE IT NOW has gone off the air, I no longer dispose of airtime in which to undertake programs of this nature. I have therefore passed your letter to Mr. Sig Mickelson, our Vice-President in charge of News and Public Affairs, in the hope that he may be able to find a use for it.

Yours sincerely,

ERM:skh

Sprouse, John

March 9, 1959

Dear Mrs. Sprouse:

Thank you for sending me the article that appeared in the Greensboro Daily News.

I appreciate your kind thought.

Sincerely,

Mrs. John Sprouse
1828 Willora St.
Greensboro, North Carolina

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

TMf

Greensboro, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Attached you will find a copy of an article that appeared in the Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, N. C.

Yours very truly,
Mrs John Sprouse
Mrs. John Sprouse
1828 Willora St.
Greensboro, N. C.

Enclosure

MONDAY MOANIN'

Knights Of Bath Puzzle People

By W. RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

It takes a long time for some stories to come to light. This one, comin' from Kay King Kimbrough, is about an incident durin' Greensboro's water shortage in the fall of 1954.

Folks were rationed to 15 gallons of water per day.

Out in one of the residential sections where houses are bigger, a neighbor noticed two men come up the drive, clothin' over their arms. She knew her neighbors were away.

torney and law book editor, is the grandson of Stephen A. Douglas of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

There's due to be a downtown book shop window with log cabin, rail fence and red soil from the farm where Lincoln was born, furnished by Horace Johnson, who represents a national life insurance firm. And there's to be a TV program at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Speakin' of TV, we enjoyed meetin' Marc Connelly, the

"Happy Birth-aversary!" Don't try to say it three times fast!

C. K. Fitzgerald of Whitsett offers this formula for reachin' the moon: "Take soap ad claims, mix with headaches and antiacid remedies, which cure everything, except sleeping sickness; rub in some excess TV commercials, especially the re-run film type. Reduce to atoms, and you should have enough power to send a man to the moon and back."

Mark your calendar. March

Spry, Graham

April 2, 1959

Mr. Graham Spry
28 Chester Street
Belgrave Square
London S.W. 1.

Dear Mr. Spry:

I hope you will have had a better journey back to England than you must have had on your way to New York in the QUEEN ELIZABETH. I am writing to let you know that Mr. Murrow was in Europe on assignment at the time of your brief visit to New York. He will be sorry to have missed you, and I hope you will not be discouraged from contacting him again on your next visit.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

GRAHAM SPRY

TELEPHONE:- SLOANE 0641.

CABLES:- GRASPRY, LONDON.

28, CHESTER STREET,

BELGRAVE SQUARE,

LONDON, S.W. 1.

13th March, 1959.
ref: S/RL.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I refer you to our correspondence in Nov/Dec. last year?

I shall be in New York from the arrival of the QUEEN ELIZABETH on March 31st until the night of April 1st. If you have a moment to spare I would much appreciate the opportunity of calling on you.

If possible I may ask to appear before a parliamentary committee on broadcasting in Ottawa now being set up. It would certainly be useful to me to hear some of your views on the television situation in the United States and how far any of the changes you proposed in your address in Chicago have any chance of being introduced.

I shall be at the New Weston Hotel, 50th and Madison, and if you are in town could meet your convenience at any time.

Yours sincerely,

Graham Spry

Graham Spry.

GS/emh.

PL 3.4800

ypc -

December 16, 1958

Mr. Graham Spry
28 Chester Street
Belgrave Square
London S.W. 1.

Dear Mr. Spry:

Thank you for your kind words about the Chicago speech. It was something I had had on my mind for some time.

I do indeed remember you from our wartime days. When you are next in New York, it would be pleasant to renew our acquaintance.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

GRAHAM SPRY

TELEPHONE:- SLOANE 0641.

CABLES:- GRASPRY, LONDON.

28, CHESTER STREET,
BELGRAVE SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

1st December, 1958
S/RL

mcc

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am most obliged for the copy of your Speech to the News Directors' Convention in Chicago which is even more striking than "The Times" report on November 17th suggested.

I divide my time between North America and Britain and what startles me is how tolerant the public is of poor popular programmes. Your Address hits the nail exactly on the head.

I used to meet you occasionally during the War (I was on the Staff of Sir Stafford Cripps), and during last summer I was in Ottawa as a Canadian interesting myself in government policy towards the Canadian Broadcasting structure. My general views were similar to those of Mr. Fowler's Royal Commission which I know you helped very greatly when they were in New York. Our new set-up in Canada is an interesting one, but whether they will be able to resist the pressure of advertisers remains to be seen. I personally think they will.

Thank you again for the copy of your Address.

Yours sincerely,

Graham Spry

Graham Spry

gs-dt

Stabler, Sydney

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(40)

NA329 PD=HY HYATTSVILLE MD 3 958PME=

EDWARD R MURROW, DLR=

KL=

1959 FEB 3 PM 10 43

I AGREE WITH YOU WE SHOULD GIVE CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT TO TV, WHICH IS OUR BEST MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS WOULD YOU KINDLY CALL ME WHEN YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY AT EMERSON 31800 3428 CONNECTICUT AVENUE WASHINGTON DC=

SYDNEY STABLER=

Ignore.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Stafford, Mrs. M.

August 27, 1958

Mrs. Myrtle M. Stafford
414 Holcomb Street
Springdale, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Stafford:

Thank you for your letter of August 22, which has arrived here during Mr. Murrow's vacation.

I think that you have probably got all the information from your library researches that we could give you, as these volumes contain very accurate information. However, I can certainly provide you with something that the library cannot, in the shape of a picture of Mr. Murrow, and I send it with our good wishes.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc. 1

Springdale, Arkansas
August 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow.-Have been assigned the first program in our PEO chapter for Tuesday, Sept.2 on "My Favorite TV Personality" and I have chosen you.

Spent part of the morning in our local library jotting down notes from the biography in the "Current Biography" by the H.W.Wilson Company but it was issued in 1953. Though I found interesting and pertinent facts about you-I do so want something about you of much more recent date. So-o-o I thot of writing you and asking for something-and perhaps a picture-am I not the daring one?

Well at the age of 75(will be 76 come Nov.13) one can afford to be and since you COULD be my son as far as age is concerned(my older daughter born in 1908) I can afford to be daring.

also

Installed my TV set in December, 1954 and what fun I had learning channels etc and rather stumbled onto "Person to Person" and it has been a "must" ever since except when impossible to watch same. Many of them have been extremely interesting and YOUR part always so of course.

Some disillusioning-"fer instance"-at least to me-The Duchess of Windsor(IS there a d in that word?). I had more or less admired her til them, but her nervousness or-shall we call it "jumpiness" kinda irritated me-had thought her slow and calm-if you know what I mean. The Duke was quite okay.

I believe you will continue it soon and am wondering whom we shall see-you may be sure I'll be watching.

So if you can give me any helps at this late hour, gratitude will indeed be part of my name along with the signature below. Airmail stamp enclosed to speed the helps to me.

Very sincerely and appreciatively yours,

(Mrs. Jno. P.) Myrtle M. Stafford
414 Holcomb St

Been widow since Sept. 1933 -
have 2 daughters and one son,

Stoutenberg, Ellen

August 20, 1958

Dear Miss Stoutenberg:

I have your kind letter of August 11th and regret to have to tell you that it will not be possible for me to participate in your series of programs called "Search for Peace".

Unfortunately, I find my existing schedule so heavy that it is impossible for me to undertake anything in addition.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Ellen Stoutenberg
WIP
35 South Ninth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

mcc

PHILADELPHIA'S PIONEER VOICE

WIP/610 ON YOUR DIAL

PENNSYLVANIA BROADCASTING COMPANY • 35 SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA. • WALNUT 2-68

August 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

WIP has initiated a series of programs called "Search for Peace" featuring commentaries by informed people on critical problems now facing the world today. The series, now in its fourth month, will continue for a year. A program folder for the month of August is enclosed.

"Search for Peace" has two purposes: to bring to the widest possible audience an opportunity for growth and understanding, and to encourage other commercial radio stations to participate more actively in educational and public service programming.

To this end, we have arranged for the Junior Leagues and World Affairs Councils of America to offer the "Search for Peace" series, without charge and without credit to this station, to radio stations in 250 cities.

We would like to bring your broad knowledge and experience to "Search for Peace" series. Commentaries may be of whatever length or viewpoint the individuals deem important to the subject of peace. If you will help us in this project, we will be happy to tape record such a commentary at a time and place convenient to you.

May we hear from you?

Sincerely,

Ellen Stoutenberg

Ellen Stoutenberg
Assistant Program Director

ES/b
Encl.

Search for Peace

"There is no ill which may not be dissipated like the dark, if you let in a stronger light upon it. If the light we use is but a paltry and narrow taper, most objects will cast a shadow wider than themselves."

Thoreau

August, 1958

World peace will never come because we wish for it, nor will we come upon it accidentally. It must be sought, fervently and purposefully, as we must actively seek anything which is worthwhile.

In the belief that finding peace is the noblest of all purposes, Radio Station WIP has opened its microphones not only to the world's distinguished citizens but to those people who have earnest thoughts on peace and who have not, until now, had a medium of expression.

If only one idea in our Search for Peace is heard by one thinking person who acts upon it, our purpose will be accomplished.

Bernard Gimbel Jr

Search for Peace

Program Schedule for August, 1958

Station WIP

Saturday, August 2 ..... 6:15 PM
MARTIN NIEMOELLER (*Part I*)
World Renowned Lutheran Churchman

Sunday, August 3 ..... 7:30 PM
GEORGE F. KENNAN (*Lecture VI*)
Former U. S. Ambassador to Russia

Monday, August 4 ..... 10:00 PM
DR. JOHN LUKACS
Professor of History, La Salle College

Saturday, August 9 ..... 6:10 PM
ROBERT STRAUSZ-HUPE
Foreign Policy Institute Director—Univ. of Pa.

Sunday, August 10 ..... 7:30 PM
EUGENE LYONS
Senior Editor—Reader's Digest

Thursday, August 14 ..... 10:30 PM
GEORGE F. KENNAN
Reith Series Press Conference

Saturday, August 16 ..... 6:15 PM
H. E. DANIEL CHAPMAN
Ambassador to U. S. from Ghana

Sunday, August 17 ..... 7:30 PM
NORMAN COUSINS
Editor—Saturday Review

Mon., Aug. 18, thru Fri., Aug. 22 .... 8:00 PM
THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT
"Education and the Future of America"

Saturday, August 23 ..... 6:15 PM
ROBERT F. HURLEIGH
Chief Washington Correspondent—Mutual Broadcasting System

Sunday, August 24 ..... 7:35 PM
MARTIN NIEMOELLER (*Part II*)

Wednesday, August 27 ..... 10:45 PM
ELIZABETH HELLER
Director—Share Your Birthday Foundation

Saturday, August 30 ..... 6:15 PM
HUGH MOORE
President of The Hugh Moore Fund

Sunday, August 31 ..... 7:30 PM
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II

610 on your AM radio dial
93.3 on your FM radio dial

WIP/610 **WIP-FM/93.3**

These are some of the informed people who have been heard on

Search for Peace

ANTHONY DREXEL BIDDLE
EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
PEARL BUCK
CLIFFORD CASE
NORMAN COUSINS
THOMAS K. FINLETTER
C. SCOTT FLETCHER
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
PAUL HOFFMAN
GEORGE F. KENNAN
WALTER LIPPMANN
MARTIN NIEMOELLER
DREW PEARSON
LESTER PEARSON
SIR LESLIE PLUMMER
BERTRAND RUSSELL
HARRY SCHWARTZ
ROBERT STRAUSZ-HUPE
ARNOLD TOYNBEE
JESSAMYN WEST

We invite your comments on this program series.

Write to: "Search for Peace"
Radio Station WIP
35 S. 9th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

"Nothing can bring peace but yourself; nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles."

Emerson

World peace will never come because we simply wish for it, nor will we come upon it accidentally. It must be sought, fervently and purposefully, as we must actively seek anything which is worthwhile.

In the belief that finding peace is the noblest of all purposes, Radio Station WIP has opened its microphones not only to the world's distinguished citizens but to those people who have earnest thoughts on peace and who have not, until now, had a medium of expression.

If only one idea in our Search for Peace is heard by one thinking person who acts upon it, our purpose will be accomplished.

Bernard Gimbel Jr

Search for Peace

Program Schedule for

June, 1958

Station WIP

Sunday, June 1 ..... 7:30 PM
HARRY SCHWARTZ
Russian Authority – New York Times

Wednesday, June 4 ..... 10:45 PM
WALTER LIPPMANN
Noted Political Analyst

Saturday, June 7 ..... 6:15 PM
PAUL G. HOFFMAN
White House Advisor

Sunday, June 8 ..... 7:35 PM
ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE
Leading Contemporary Historian

Monday, June 9 ..... 10:00 PM
"THE STALIN MYTH" *(Part 1)*
A dramatization of Isaac Deutscher's "Stalin – A Political Biography."

Saturday, June 14 ..... 7:45 PM
GAYLORD P. HARNWELL
President of the University of Pennsylvania

Sunday, June 15 ..... 7:30 PM
THOMAS FINLETTER
Former Secretary of the Air Force

Monday, June 16 ..... 10:00 PM
"THE STALIN MYTH" *(Part 2)*

Saturday, June 21 ..... 6:15 PM
SIR LESLIE PLUMMER
Member of English Parliament

Sunday, June 22 ..... 7:35 PM
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II

Monday, June 23 ..... 10:00 PM
"THE STALIN MYTH" *(Part 3)*

Saturday, June 28 ..... 6:15 PM
JOSEPH S. CLARK
U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania

Sunday, June 29 ..... 7:35 PM
ROBERT L. JOHNSON
President of Temple University

610 on your AM radio dial
93.3 on your FM radio dial

WIP/610 **WIP-FM/93.3**

We invite your comments on this program series.

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Bernard Gimbel Jr

Search for Peace

Program Schedule for July, 1958

Station WIP

Wednesday, July 2.....10:30 PM
GEORGE F. KENNAN
Former U.S. Ambassador to U.S.S.R. — BBC Lectures (*Part I*)

Thursday, July 3.....10:30 PM
JOHN FOSTER DULLES
New Hampshire World Affairs Council Address

Friday, July 4.....10:00 PM
SEARCH FOR PEACE
State Department Documentary—Narrated by Cecil B. DeMille

Saturday, July 5.....6:10 PM
ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE (*Part II*)
Leading Contemporary Historian

Monday, July 7.....10:30 PM
GEORGE F. KENNAN
Reith Series of BBC Lectures—(*Part II*)

Wednesday, July 9.....10:30 PM
GEORGE F. KENNAN
Reith Series of BBC Lectures—(*Part III*)

Saturday, July 12.....6:10 PM
EDWARD MARTIN
U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania

Sunday, July 13.....7:30 PM
JESSAMYN WEST
Authoress, "Friendly Persuasion"—Interviewed by Taylor Grant

Wednesday, July 16.....10:30 PM
GEORGE F. KENNAN
Reith Series of BBC Lectures—(*Part IV*)

Saturday, July 19.....6:15 PM
ROBERT F. HURLEIGH
Chief Washington Correspondent—Mutual Broadcasting System

Sunday, July 20.....1:30 PM
REX STOUT
Noted American Author

Monday, July 21.....10:30 PM
GEORGE F. KENNAN
Reith Series of BBC Lectures—(*Part V*)

Saturday, July 26.....6:15 PM
GEORGE S. ALLEN
Director—U.S. Information Agency

Sunday, July 27.....7:30 PM
PEARL BUCK
Nobel Prize Authoress

Monday, July 28.....10:30 PM
GEORGE F. KENNAN
Reith Series of BBC Lectures—(*Part VI*)

610 on your AM radio dial
93.3 on your FM radio dial

WIP/610 **WIP-FM/93.3**

We invite your comments on this program series.

Write to:

"Search for Peace"
Radio Station WIP
35 S. 9th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Search for Peace

WIP

Stark, Milton

January 15, 1959

Dear Mr. Stark:

Thank you for your letter of January 12th.

I fear that once again we shall have to postpone our meeting. This impossible schedule of mine appears to have me thoroughly tied up until the end of January. I am hoping that February will be a little easier and shall communicate with you as soon as possible.

Congratulations on the Citation awarded you by the Governor. I am sure that it is richly deserved.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Milton Stark
Stark Films
Howard & Centre Streets
Baltimore 1, Maryland

mcc

STARK FILMS

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS SINCE 1920

Jan.12 1959

HOWARD & CENTRE STS.
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND
LEXINGTON 9-3391

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22 N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:-

May I see you,in New York, say, within the next two weeks ?

I shall appreciate hearing from you,if you can squeeze in the time in your busy schedule. But I really believe I have something extremely novel to talk about.

Sincerely yours

Milton Stark

STARK-FILMS

MS-rm.

P.S. I am proud of the Citation just awarded me by the Governor. Photostatic copy of,transmittal letter is enclosed.....

Stark, Milton
A.T.F.C.

THEODORE R. McKELDIN
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

CITATION

Milton Stark's extraordinary knowledge of and devotion to his City and his State have given integrity and unusual qualities of life to his art.

His highly admirable films bespeak his pride in such notable Maryland features as the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis and the great Port of Baltimore.

The humaneness which is so prominent in his nature is reflected in his unusual documentary on the dangers of addiction to habit-forming drugs--a widely used film in Medical Schools throughout the world, produced at the University of Maryland.

His sense of public service stands out in his "Girl with a Lamp"--now used in the recruitment of student nurses throughout the nation.

To him, a photographic assignment in the public interest is a task of dedication.

Maryland is a better State and a better-known State because of the work of Milton Stark, and it is in recognition of this that he is awarded the accompanying Certificate of Appreciation.

By the Governor

Staub, Ralph

RALPH STAUB
11670 SUNSET BOULEVARD
WEST LOS ANGELES 49, CALIFORNIA

March 6,1958

Ignore

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
C B S Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22,N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

Since 1940 I have been Producing,Directing and photographing "SCREEN SNAPSHOTS" for Columbia Pictures.

On March 31 I will be available and at that time will have completed my 17 year stint.

No doubt you are familiar with SCREEN SNAPSHOTS, the Fan Magazine of the Screen.Stars at home,at work and at play.From 1926 to 1933(boy,sounds like I'm a thousand) I also produced Snapshots.My record reads from RUDOLPH VALENTINO TO JERRY LEWIS.

I know about every Star,Producer,Director and Writer in our industry.I never miss one of your shows and know that you have used quite a number of Hollywood personalities.

If I could fit in to your Hollywood division,I would be happy to hear from you.

A few of my references; Bob Hope,Bing Crosby,Louella Parsons,William Holden,Glenn Ford,Jerry Lewis,Buddy Adler Jerry Wald,Bill Goetz,Jack Warner and Robert Sparks of CBS.

Kindest regards.

Most sincerely,

Ralph Staub

Ralph

RALPH STAUB

PRODUCED and DIRECTED

802 One and Two-Reel

SHORT SUBJECTS

DIRECTED FEATURE PICTURES

Dramas - Westerns - Comedies - Musicals

FOR

Columbia - Warners - Universal - Republic

Three Academy Nominations for

Best Short Subject

MEMBER

SCREEN DIRECTORS' GUILD OF AMERICA

SCREEN PRODUCERS' GUILD

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS LOCAL 659

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CINEMATOGRAPHERS.

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GRANITE

2-8386

STEVE BRODY
PRESIDENT

ARTHUR FREED
VICE-PRESIDENT

RONALD REAGAN
SECRETARY

CY BAER
TREASURER

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY COUNCIL, INC.

357 North Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, California • Telephone CRestview 5-5381

December 1, 1952

ART ARTHUR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Executive Committee and Member Organizations

ASSOCIATION OF MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS
Y. FRANK FREEMAN

HOLLYWOOD A.F.L. FILM COUNCIL
ROY M. BREWER

INDEPENDENT MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
I. E. CHADWICK

INDEPENDENT OFFICE WORKERS
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SCREEN ACTORS' GUILD
RONALD REAGAN

SCREEN PRODUCERS' GUILD
SOL C. SIEGEL

SCREEN STORY ANALYSTS' GUILD
KAY LENARD

SCREEN WRITERS' GUILD
MARY McCALL, JR.

SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS
GUNTHER R. LESSING

SOCIETY OF MOTION PICTURE ART DIRECTORS
ARTHUR LONERGAN

UNIT PRODUCTION MANAGERS' GUILD
JOSEPH BEHM

MPIC
MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY COUNCIL INC.

Dear Mr. Staub:

The Motion Picture Industry Council, representing virtually all of the major management, guild and union groups of Hollywood, has joined unanimously in a resolution expressing Hollywood's commendation to Ralph Staub for "his many valuable services in properly portraying Hollywood to the general public over the past thirty years."

In many areas of Hollywood from time to time over the years numerous individuals and organizations have had occasion to note the contributions made by your "Screen Snapshots" toward presenting sympathetically, accurately and, above all, entertainingly the unfolding story of Hollywood's home life, its public and patriotic services and numerous other aspects of the screen and its people which seldom find their way into the headlines.

In discussion within the MPIC, this widespread feeling of appreciation was crystallized into the sentiment recorded by the membership at our meeting on the evening of September 17, 1952.

It is the feeling of the MPIC that recognition comes much too infrequently to those who quietly and unostentatiously serve this industry without seeking or desiring expressions of appreciation. For that very reason, it seems most appropriate that you should have this unsolicited testimonial from the MPIC in behalf of the following member-organizations whose delegates joined with one voice in this expression:

Association of Motion Picture Producers
Hollywood A.F.L. Film Council
Independent Motion Picture Producers Association
Independent Office Workers
Screen Actors' Guild
Screen Producers' Guild
Screen Story Analysts' Guild
Screen Writers' Guild
Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers
Society of Motion Picture Art Directors
Unit Production Managers' Guild

Sincerely yours,

Art Arthur,
Executive Secretary

Mr. Ralph Staub
"Screen Snapshots"
c/o Columbia Pictures
1438 No. Gower
Hollywood 28, California

"A MAN WHO LOVES HOLLYWOOD"

Hollywood history has been written in may ways. It has been spread across the pages of the nation's press in bold black type -- both its misdeeds and its achievements. It has been charted in the ups and downs of the financial pages. It has been veneered and polished in the slick folios of the magazines.

But there's an unofficial history of twenty-five years of Hollywood's span, stored away in a stack of round tin cans.

It comprises several hundred miles of film. It is the life work of a man named Ralph Staub, who for a quarter of a century has been compiling the record.

It is a story behind the story of Hollywood, warm, human, filled with nostalgia and laughs and a few tears. It is Hollywood itself, as it lives, works and carries on from generation to generation behind the facade of fame.

Staub didn't set out to record the growth of a city or an industry. There isn't a single picture of a factory -- there isn't a foot of sound track of a mayor's speech.

He has been recording a kind of history that has nothing to do with the building of studios or with the uprooting of palm trees to make way for Progress. Staub's history is personal. It is a pictorial record of the people who are -- or who were -- Hollywood.

When Ralph Staub set out to film his series of short subjects he had an idea in mind. He believed public interest in motion pictures went beyond the films folks paid to see. He believed audiences were interested in the people they saw on the screen -- in the way those people lived, how they dressed, their problems, the way they spent

their leisure time, how they fitted into their own community. He has never had reason to change his viewpoint.

It was, and is, his opinion that people the world over are curious about each other. He has been around this country a good deal. He has learned first hand that there is a word -- spoken in North Dakota or Washington or New Hampshire -- that makes sure-fire conversation. The word is Hollywood. He has learned that in the case of Hollywood familiarity does not breed comtempt but does increase boxoffice grosses.

Staub has never let Hollywood down. He has demonstrated by his own success that the best news about Hollywood is good news. In his entire film file there is not a foot of negative devoted to scandal. His concern is to bring to the millions of movie-goers the opportunity to be on friendly basis with the people who make up the glamour legend of motion pictures.

Like the best of the screen magazines, Staub has shown the stars in their homes, with their families, going about the daily business of living. He knows them as few people in the motion picture industry know them. To borrow a phrase from a screen magazine's well-read department, "He was there." He was there to photograph Dug Fairbanks, Sr., after a day on the set of "The Iron Mask." He was there when young Doug came home from the Navy. He was there when a blonde girl danced the Charleston at a Hollywood party and gave her name as Jane Peters. He was there when the same girl under the name of Carole Lombard took off on a bond-selling mission from which she never returned. He was there when Al Jolson put his knee prints in the cement in the forecourt of Grauman's Chinese Theatre. He was at the train when a newcomer named Lupe Valez arrived in Hollywood. He turned his camera on Alan Ladd peeling onions in an Army camp, on Jane Wyman receiving the Gold Medal

Award from Photoplay. He has covered Hollywood's weddings, its christenings, its community activities.

He has been for twenty-five years an Ambassador from Hollywood to the World.

For these twenty-five years he has been giving picture audiences what they wanted to know about Hollywood.

As producer-director-camerman of "Screen Snapshots" fame, he has operated on the theory that people everywhere consider Hollywood a part of their own lives -- that they look upon Hollywood as America's own -- a city to point to with pride, to gossip about endlessly and to become part of their own dream of success.

Staub has made 777 short subjects. He has been three times nominated for Academy Awards.

By his success he has proved that audiences never tire of the Hollywood story; that the more the public knows about players the greater is the public's response at the boxoffice. Ralph Staub's -- those glimpses at stars without scripts, these capsule accounts of film personalities -- are, if you like, animated screen magazines. Like the screen magazines, they feed the healthy curiosity about, and add to the understanding of, Hollywood and its people.

Ralph Staub is a man who likes his home town and the people in it. He is qualified to tell its story. He has known it well from its first ramshackle buildings to its newest sound stage, from its earliest stars to its newest, eager young contract players. He loves Hollywood.

* * *

Steenbock, Stanley

June 12, 1959

Mr. Stanley R. Steenbock
2214 North Josie Avenue
Long Beach 15, California

Dear Mr. Steenbock:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 9th.

Your good wishes in connection with my upcoming leave are appreciated.

To answer your question, you should be able to contact Mr. Marble by addressing your letter to Station WGAM in Portland, Maine.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

2214 North Josie Avenue
Long Beach, 15, California
June 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been planning to write you for several months concerning the void that I feel your sabbatical is going to cause in the radio news field and, at the same time, wish you a year of fruitful contemplation, illuminating travel, and rewarding relaxation.

Being a former radio news reporter myself I can well understand the pressures and frightful tensions which must surround you on the New York scene, particularly with your television commitments.

I am sure that you realize how often one has the shining intention to do this sort of thing...and then, because of day to day stresses and strains, lets this resolution slip uncomplainingly into that cluttered miscellaneous file somewhere in the unfathomnable crevices of the mind.

Your show last night rescued this oft voiced resolve for me. I was especially glad to hear Harry Marble once again as I remember him very well and have often wondered what calamity had befallen him.

Judging from your brief conversation with him last evening, a similar catastrophe should overtake us all.

I wonder if it would be too much trouble for you to advise me of the station where he now works as news director? I should like to drop him a line with a few more questions on Maine living...benefits and hazards thereof.

As a Murrow devotee dating back to the Munich days, may I again express the profound admiration that I have for you as a reporter and interpreter of news. Along with millions of others I shall await your return impatiently.

Very truly yours,

Stanley R. Steenbock

Stanley R. Steenbock

P. S. I was charmed by your recent discussion of men's summer fashions. In declaration of my own independence and resistence to conformity, I bought a pith helmet. Of course, here in Los Angeles it hasn't created much of a stir....the sight of a public relations man wearing a pith helmet is mild indeed compared to some of our uniquely attired Hollywood personalities. Perhaps shorts would help?

Steffens, Marvin

Redwood City Tribune

34TH YEAR No. 226 — 2 SECTIONS — REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1959 — 26 PAGES — 5c Per Copy $1.30 Per Month

Cuban Leader Warns U.S.

Belmont's KGEI Is Different

By JIM MONROE
Tribune Staff Writer

"La Vos de la Amistad."

That short phrase — "The Voice of Friendship"—is the familiar signal to thousands of people below the border that radio station KGEI is broadcasting.

Tribune Special

And from the amount of mail received at the station, it's apparent that the audience is considerable.

KGEI, which uses San Francisco as the city with which it is identified because of its familiarity, is located in Belmont on Quarry Road east of Bayshore Freeway.

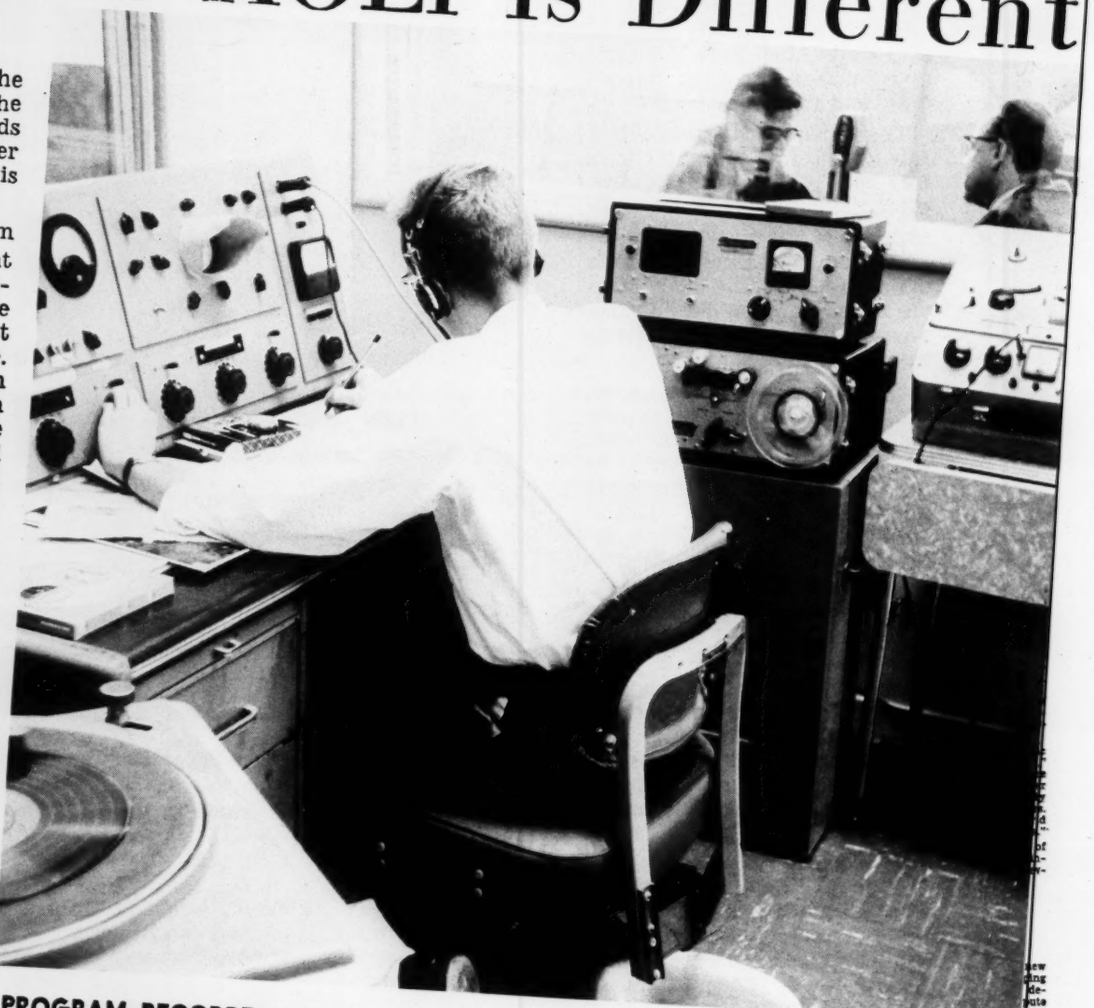
What makes KGEI different from other short wave broadcasting stations? The answer is simple. It's commercial.

Most short wave stations are operated to promote a particular doctrine — "The Voice of Freedom" in Europe run by the U. S. government is a prime example.

KGEI's 50,000 watt operation is keyed to the free enterprise system. Its backers hope it will be a successful, money-making venture.

Open only since October of last year, KGEI is seeking accounts of businesses which distribute their products at least to South America, if not on a worldwide scale.

(See Belmont, Pg. 6, Col. 1)



PROGRAM RECORDED—While announcer Jorge Escalante queries Mexican consul general Adolfo Dominguez (background), traffic co-ordinator Richard W. Jones makes a tape of the interview for broadcast at a later time. —Tribune Photo

was hard to make a case because Moran and other had trouble witn "buys."

So he rented a two-bedr house in Redwood City and himself up as a full time nik. He grew a beard and ed a pair of orange-s shoes that put him in solid.

And he became, to new friends, a marijuana idler. Moran warned him t he had too much "stuff" explain readily, so he was t to pass the word to a sele w that he was selling in Eas lo Alto.

The house was r d two months ago, and cases against the 15 who w timately arrested de rapidly. It was a risky busin though. Oliffe and Moran were in daily contact, either by

(See Marijuana, Pg. 2, Col. 1)

Weather

LOCAL CONDITIONS: (Today, noon)—High 57, low 39; wind, calm; sky, clear. Yesterday — high 62, low 40; wind, calm; sky, cloudy; relative humidity, 86 per cent.

FORECAST: Cloudy tonight and tomorrow, continued mild temperatures. Low tonight 45, high tomorrow 63. Gentle winds. Visibility 2 miles in morning, 7 miles in afternoon. Frost this morning.

JIM MONROE
Tribune Staff Writer

"La Vos de la Amistad."

That short phrase — "The Voice of Friendship"—is the familiar signal to thousands of people below the border that radio station KGEI is broadcasting.

Tribune Special

And from the amount of mail received at the station, it's apparent that the audience is considerable.

KGEI, which uses San Francisco as the city with which it is identified because of its familiarity, is located in Belmont on Quarry Road east of Bayshore Freeway.

What makes KGEI differ broadcasting stations? The answer is simple. It's commercial.

Most short wave stations are operated to promote a particular doctrine — "The Voice of Freedom" in Europe run by the U. S. government is a prime example.

KGEI's 50,000 watt operation is keyed to the free enterprise system. Its backers hope it will be a successful, money-making venture.

Open only since October of last year, KGEI is seeking accounts of businesses which distribute their products at least to South America, if not on a worldwide scale.

(See Belmont, Pg. 6, Col. 1)

PROGRAM RECORDED—While announcer Jorge Escalante queries Mexican consul general Adolfo Dominguez (background), traffic co-ordinator Richard W. Jones makes a tape of the interview for broadcast at a later time. —Tribune Photo

of Oct. 3 at the intersection of Buckingham and Marlborough Avenues, south of Redwood City.

Prosecuting Attorney Brian Rowson, during final arguments yesterday, said Miramontes was pushing the old truck too fast. The truck, owned by Thomas F. Helwig, was being steered by James O. Brough, 20-year-old sailor. Brough testified during the trial that he didn't know the truck was without brakes and horn.

Defense Attorney James Dennis claimed a disagreement over speed of the truck, and argued that Brough and his passenger, 8-year-old Tommy Helwig, were confused because the truck was rattling and the fact that a car being pushed seems to be going faster than when moving under its own power.

Miramontes testified that he thought the body of the elderly pedestrian was building paper or some debris lying on the road. That is why he didn't stop and render aid, he claimed.

Three Indicted

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Federal Grand Jury indicted three West Coast Chinese businessmen Wednesday as members of a syndicate that smuggled 100 million dollars worth of heroin into the United States.

were set up with an eye to precedent for the entire tract.

Price is the only landowner who is ready to act at the moment. Biggest parcel is owned by Peninsula Celebrations Association, which plans to sell a 32-acre piece east of the freeway to get financing for a 6,000 to 10,000 seat concert hall project on its 33-acre parcel west of the freeway.

Cherokee Meet Scots Tomorrow: See Sports Pages

Interest is always high when athletic teams from Sequoia and Carlmont High Schools meet.

Interest is particularly high for tomorrow's clash between the Cherokees and Scots varsity basketball teams. Both outfits have defeated the pre-season favorite for the South Peninsula Athletic League crown.

You will find complete details of tomorrow's contest on the sports pages of your Tribune today.

For the most complete coverage of any sports event, read the Tribune sports pages.

to sign aboard the freighter M. M. Dant, a States Steamship Co. vessel operating between the West Coast and the Orient.

The dispute centered around the rate of pay for an electrician on the Dant.

Gen. Marshall Suffers Stroke

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, 78, suffered a mild stroke at his home here early today and was taken to Womack General Hospital at nearby Ft. Bragg.

Gen. Marshall has been in poor health and confined to his bed for several months.

Colonel G. M. Powell, chief surgeon at the hospital, said the general's condition was satisfactory, that he was resting comfortably, and there had been no complications from the stroke.

Judge Cited

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. today ordered Circuit Judge George C. Wallace cited for criminal contempt of court for failure to comply with an order to produce voter registration records to the Civil Rights Commission.

Plenty of Free Parking for Shoppers Tonight—Stores Open 'til 9

Belmont Station's Fan Mail Co

(Continued From Page One)

Radio advertising of a public relations nature from large firms or groups seeking to promote their ideas will be carried by the station.

KGEI's commercial operation is solidly hinged to another, and perhaps far more important, end product.

The independent station is a splendid example of America's free enterprise system and can offer vivid proof in itself of how capitalism works.

"We weave in American ideals in our programming," said Marvin Steffins of San Carlos, young (29) and enterprising manager of KGEI.

"A government - sponsored broadcast many times lacks the ability to tell people of another country about ourselves," he added. "All our announcers are natives of South or Central American countries. People below the border find it easier to believe one of their own."

Since KGEI does broadcast into other countries, and therefore would exert some influence, it is quite natural that the U.S. government would take an interest. Steffins admittted that Pentagon suggestions are taken into consideration in the programming, but government suggestions are subtle rather than forceful.

"Our station and personnel were screened quite thoroughly by the government before we were allowed to broadcast," Steffins said. This, of course, prohibits any radical elements from infiltrating the station and thus using it to forward its ideals.

"KGEI is most assuredly not communistic, we are not fronting for any religious group. We are non-sectarian and non-political," Steffins declared.

The station's programming is basically musical, featuring semi-classical, show tunes, and music of South American nations.

National and international news is reported . . . a review of American business is given . . . letters from listeners are read . . . Bible readings . . . a children's program . . . the popular "Champions of Liberty" featuring heros of South American countries . . . all are features of the programming.

—Tribune Photo

CONTROL PANEL—Chief Engineer Don Smith checks control points on the master control panel during transmission of a program to South American listeners. The station, beginning Jan. 1 went on a four-hour a day schedule.

Of particular importance to the station, and its listeners, are interviews with students from Latin American nations studying in the Bay Area. They are asked to give their impressions of the school, the locale, the way of life here or any particular circumstance that happens to appeal to them.

Equally important are interviews with diplomats and consuls from Latin American legations who are assigned to offices in the Bay Area. The views they present are answers to queries to those asked of students.

KGEI has been in operation since 1939 when it was built by General Electric for the Golden Gate International Exposition. It was moved to its present location near Belmont after the exposition.

In 1942, the Office of War Information, as a wartime safeguard, took over all short wave stations including KGEI.

After the war, the station was leased to the United States Information Agency (USIA) until that organization's activities were reduced in 1953. General Electric again took over and continued until late 1956 when programming stopped.

KGEI Radio Station, Incorporated, purchased the station from GE and began its operation in October, 1958.

Although the main beam from its transmitters is aimed in a V-shaped area toward South America, KGEI's mail reveals that it is heard all over the world.

POINT ONE — Adolfo Domi
general of Mexico for the Bay
a point in his talk transmitte

Letters have been received from listeners in New Zealand, Australia, Alaska, Canada, Cape Town, South Africa, England, Finland, France, Denmark, Spain, Japan and from Mauritius, a small island off the coast of Southern Africa.

A prize possession of the station is a recording of part of one day's broadcast made by a 23-year-old Japanese short wave enthusiast who is studying Spanish.

K
MORE
th

FOR

Comes from Far Points in World

—Tribune Photo

Dominguez, consul
ne Bay Area, makes
smitted over short wave radio station KGEI. Listening intently is announcer Jorge Escalante, one of the native South Americans on the staff.

—Tribune Photo

MANAGER — Marvin Steffins, personable, young (29) manager of radio station KGEI is a San Carlos resident. He and his wife have four children, two born in Uruguay, one in Costa Rica and one in San Carlos.

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He recorded the program and sent the tape to the station along with his comments —in Spanish.

Steffins, a linguist as are most of the station's 10 employes, said that the young Japanese's accent when speaking Spanish is hardly distinguishable.

The station, as of the first of the year, went on an expanded program schedule which begins at 3 p.m. (PST) and continues until 7 p.m. Those hours give it the prime broadcasting time for the majority of its South American listeners who are in several time zones.

KGEI presently operates on the 16 meter band at 17.795 megacycles. It may change its frequency five megacycles at various times during the year because of unusual weather or conflict with other short wave radio stations.

KGEI was conflicting with Radio Poland until it changed on Jan. 1. Radio Moscow and stations in Red China also beam programs into South America.

With that competition, it is small wonder that KGEI can be valued so highly as an influencing agent. It's approach to selling itself is different than government tactics.

It must sell itself to provide a livelihood for its employes. At the same time it must protect its integrity in doing business and yet being "an American voice," as Steffins put it.

The station's staff and management have plans for the future to expand operations to include the Far East.

Such an expansion hinges on the success of the business and South American public acceptance of their present operation.

It could also mean even more to forwarding of the American principles.

KGEI coverage includes
e than 8 million radio homes*
throughout Latin America!

FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY 4/1/57 - 8,310,270 Short Wave Receivers in Latin America.

U. S. Business Speaks For Itself Over Radio KGEI

BELMONT, Jan. 24.—United States business interests are subtly slipping into the field of foreign relations with their own international radio station here.

There is nothing of a philanthropic nature in the move.

It is a cold, hard business enterprise calculated to return a profit.

It employs the same tools and techniques that have built the U. S. economy to a position second to none in the world.

It is aimed at Latin America, where more than $9,000,000,000 from this country has been invested in private enterprise.

It is this investment plus the rapidly growing commercial market in that part of the world that the station owners hope to protect and expand.

TO OFFSET RUSS

To do this, they believe, they must meet and beat the intensified propaganda campaign Russia is waging there.

And, they feel, no one is in a better position to meet and beat the Soviet efforts than the representatives of free enterprise themselves.

Operating under a federal license, KGEI, a 50,000-watt station, broadcasts from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m. daily.

The programs are carefully planned by a specially selected 10-man staff.

They feature good music, stock market reports, news and dramatic portrayals pointing up the traditions of freedom.

U. S. PRODUCTS

These programs will be sponsored by commercials extolling the virtues of U. S. products and services.

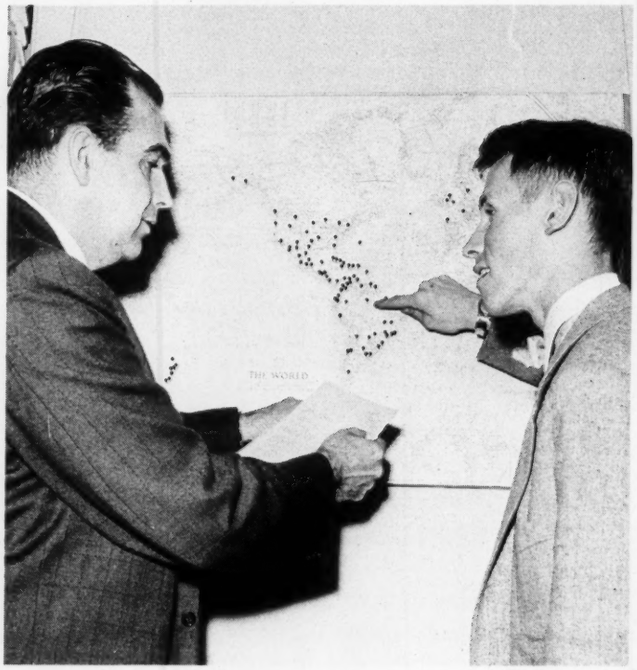
"I believe we can present a real service to American business and at the same time do much to meet the challenge by totalitarian forces that are struggling for the hearts and minds of men, women and children around the world," Marvin R. Steffins Jr., station vice president, declared.

He explained that surveys have shown there are 8,000,000 shortwave sets in Latin America.

He added that a major portion of listener letters received by the station since October 23, 1958, when it began operation under the present management, are typewritten on letterhead stationery.

"This indicates to us we are reaching a large segment of the opinion formers in Latin America," he said.

"It is the purpose of KGEI to make the truth known and to give a basic explanation of what we believe — that wherever free men are theatened they must be able to explain the specific advantages of the free way of life."



Hendrick Van Dyke, KGEI operations manager, at left, at listener letter with Marvin R. Steffins Jr., KGEI vice president. Pins in map indicate listener area.

FIRST OPERATION

KGEI first began operating in February, 1939, from the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island as the first international shortwave station west of the Mississippi.

Financed by the General Electric Corporation, it moved to Belmont, was taken over by the United States Information Agency, which operated it until 1956, when it was turned back to GE.

It was subsequently purchased by private business interests.

APRIL 13, 1959

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

28TH YEAR

BRO CASTING

THE BUSINI N AND RADIO

Overhaul of option tim

Theatre movie stars f'

FCC radio processir

Over 1,000 Class I'

PAUL BERLIN
KNUZ, Houston

Shortwave KGEI wins overseas audience

A listener file of 11,000 letters attests to the growing popularity in Latin America and the Caribbean area of KGEI Belmont, Calif., an international shortwave station which has been on the air about four months and has an effective radiated power of 1,200 kw.

KGEI is a commercial outlet which beams musical, cultural, educational and informative programs in Spanish and English to Latin America. The station says several sponsors, who have goods or goodwill to sell in Latin America, have bought time on the station. Among these is Standard Oil Co. of California which airs its *Chevron School* on KGEI.

It's estimated there are about 8 million shortwave sets in Central and South America and the Caribbean. KGEI presently is on a limited schedule of four hours a day.

Radio Station KGEI Inc., a group of businessmen, bought the station from General Electric Corp. and reactivated it, receiving an FCC license last November. It is currently on 17.8 mc, but frequencies change from season to season because of atmospheric conditions.

Operating head of the station is Marvin R. Steffins Jr., vice president, who has lived a number of years in various Latin American countries. KGEI calls itself "The Voice of Friendship," claiming its commercial operation inspires confidence in listeners in contrast to the propagandistic nature of programming by many other shortwave stations. As a private enterprise, KGEI has a role in propagating the "free way" and promoting goodwill and better understanding among the peoples of the Americas, Mr. Steffins says.

KGEI programs include music, national and international news, reviews of American business, Bible readings and a program for children.

KGEI was first put into operation by GE in 1939, was taken over along with other shortwave outlets by the Office of War Information in 1942 and was leased to the U. S. Information Agency after World War II. GE took over again in 1953 and discontinued programming in 1956. WRUL Boston is the only other commercial shortwave station in the country.

New ch. 9 contestant

The Toronto board of education and other educational and cultural groups in the Toronto area have started planning to apply for the ch. 9 allocation.

INTERNATIONAL

The Canadian government is expected soon to permit second television stations in present one-station cities. There are a number of groups known to be planning to apply for the allocation, including Toronto radio stations CFRB, CKEY and CKFH. Entry of the educational group is expected to complicate the decision by the Board of Broadcast Governors, as ch. 9 is the only vhf allocation still available for Toronto. There are also three uhf allocations for Toronto, but as yet there are only uhf satellite stations in operation in Canada.

A Mexican answer to hot competition

In Mexico City 29 am and 8 fm stations vie for listeners from among some four million inhabitants.

One organization's answer to this maze of competition is multiple ownership, a luxury unattainable in U.S. cities. Known as "Formula RM," the combine embraces five stations, each catering to a different section of the population. Their only trait in common, beyond ownership, is nearly total reliance on recorded music.

One of the RM stations programs for teenagers. The emphasis is on "top 40" American popular music. Also provided is information about school activities, sometimes delivered by students themselves.

Then there's "Radio Mil" (referring to its 1000 kc) over which popular music of all nations is played, interspersed with recorded comedy segments.

E. G. Salas, general director and owner of Formula RM, said that American recording companies use this station as a testing ground for a record's potential popularity in the area.

"Radio Feminina," operated entirely for and by women, plays "romantic music all day." It features a "Stork Club" for expectant mothers to whom it makes available low-cost medical attention through a clinic which co-operates in return for air time.

The "masses" are reached through "Radio Sinfonola," which means juke-box. Here telephone requests are

Canadian tv count

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics said Monday (April 6) that nearly 70% of the country's million households had the end of last year figure was ab (96%) op

tion in May

ities. Their discussions assure hile convention.

Write Bill Stewart, Coordinator ring Storz Stations, 820 Kilpatrick aha 2, Nebraska. Give name, ad- n or company affiliation, type of room, e rate. (Rates in hotels of Bal Har- at $10 daily, single or double.)

Honorary Chairman
The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States

Honorary Co-Chairman
The Honorable Richard J. Daley
Mayor of the City of Chicago

Honorary Committee
The Honorable Paul H. Douglas
United States Senate
The Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen
United States Senate
The Honorable William G. Stratton
Governor, State of Illinois
The Honorable Harold W. Handley
Governor, State of Indiana
The Honorable Herschel C. Loveless
Governor, State of Iowa
The Honorable G. Mennen Williams
Governor, State of Michigan
The Honorable James T. Blair, Jr.
Governor, State of Missouri
The Honorable Vernon W. Thomson
Governor, State of Wisconsin
The Honorable Avery Brundage
President, International Olympic Committee
The Honorable Kenneth L. Wilson
President, United States Olympic Committee

Chicago Organizing Committee
Edward W. Krause, *Vice Chairman*
Michael J. McDermott
Alderman Ralph J. Metcalfe
Vice Chairmen, Sports
Albert J. Herman
Chairman, Baseball
Ray Meyer
Lyle M. Foster
Co-Chairmen, Basketball (Men)
Dorothy Morgan
Chairman, Basketball (Women)
Paul J. Staff
Chairman, Boxing
Keith Kingbay
Chairman, Cycling
Robert Tieken
Chairman, Equestrian
Paul Butler
Chairman, Equestrian Polo
Alvar Hermanson
Chairman, Fencing
Paul Fina
Chairman, Gymnastics
Pat Connors
Chairman, Modern Pentathlon
Richard W. Canman
Chairman, Rowing
David J. Moore
Chairman, Shooting
Jim Wareham
Chairman, Skeet
Joseph Triner
Chairman, Soccer
Dr. Harold W. Henning
Chairman, Swimming (Men)
George V. Iverson
Chairman, Swimming (Women)
Richard F. Stonesifer
Chairman, Tennis
Edward M. Haydon
Chairman, Track and Field (Men)
Betty Robinson Schwartz
Miss Lucile Wilson
Co-Chairmen, Track and Field (Women)
Merton Kennedy
Edward P. Lauten
Co-Chairmen, Volleyball (Men)
Miss Dorothy Boyce
Chairman, Volleyball (Women)
Vernon Tittle
Chairman, Water Polo
Michael Zuke
Chairman, Weightlifting
Sumner G. Webb
Chairman, Wrestling
Herbert P. Williams
Chairman, Yachting
Irwin Tucker
Robert Quinn
Co-Chairmen, Housing and Feeding
Howard L. Willett, Jr.
Chairman, Transportation

Chicago Citizens Committee
Co-Chairmen
James S. Kemper
William A. Lee
Arnold Maremont
John L. McCaffrey
General Robert E. Wood
Colonel Henry Crown, *Secretary*
Robert E. Strauss, *Treasurer*

Festival of The Americas
Arnold Maremont, *Chairman*

Sports Medicine Congress
Dr. T. R. Van Dellen, *Chairman*

Jack Reilly, *Executive Director*

PAN AMERICAN GAMES, INCORPORATED

(Not for Profit Corporation)

23rd Floor, 310 South Michigan Ave. 4
CHICAGO 4 ILLINOIS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 21, 1959

Mr. Marvin R. Steffins, Jr.
Vice President
Radio Station KGEI, Inc.
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Steffins:

This will confirm the arrangements made between you and James S. Kearns, Director of Publicity for the Pan American Games, relative to your plans for coverage of the Games in Chicago August 27 through September 7, 1959.

Station KGEI will be privileged to cover, by direct or delayed radio broadcast, any and all phases of the Pan American Games.

Working credentials will be issued to those members of your organization's staff whose presence on the scene will be necessary for you to do a complete job. It is our understanding that your requirements with reference to space and mechanical facilities will be made known to Mr. Kearns who is in complete charge of such matters.

We are delighted to know that Station KGEI will be carrying the Games to Latin America, and the entire Organizing Committee heartily endorses your efforts in this respect.

Very truly yours,

Jack Reilly
Jack Reilly
Executive Director

JA:jlb

THIRD PAN AMERICAN ESPIRITO SPORT 19 CHICAGO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

3RD Pan American Games
chicago 1959
August 27-September 7

"THE VOICE OF FRIENDSHIP"
PROGRAM SCHEDULE

APRIL 1959

INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST STATION KGEI

DIRECCION: P.O. BOX 15, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.
FRECUENCIA: 17795 KILOCICLOS EN LA BANDA DE 16 METROS

HORA/TIME (GMT)	San Francisco	LUNES Monday	MARTES Tuesday	MIERCOLES Wednesday	JUEVES Thursday	VIERNES Friday	
2400	4:00PM	WORLD IN BRIEF	WORLD IN BRIEF	WORLD IN BRIEF	WORLD IN BRIEF	WORLD IN BRIEF	WOR
0010	4:10	AMERICAN BUSINESS COVERAGE	AMERICAN BUSINESS COVERAGE	AMERICAN BUSINESS COVERAGE	AMERICAN BUSINESS COVERAGE	AMERICAN BUSINESS COVERAGE	I
0015	4:15	FAITH OF OUR FATHERS	FAITH OF OUR FATHERS	FAITH OF OUR FATHERS	FAITH OF OUR FATHERS	FAITH OF OUR FATHERS	BRO
0030	4:30	KGEI FEATURES	KGEI FEATURES	KGEI FEATURES	KGEI FEATURES	KGEI FEATURES	F
0045	4:45	WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP	WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP	WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP	WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP	WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP	WO R
0100	5:00	NATIONAL MUSIC CAMP	MUSICAL ENCORE	NATIONAL MUSIC CAMP	CHEVRON SCHOOL BROADCAST	NATIONAL MUSIC CAMP	I
0130	5:30	CONCIERTO MINIATURA I	DELICIAS DEL PENTAGRAMA I	JOYAS DEL TECLADO I	MUSICA CLASICA I	SERENATA INTERNACIONAL I	V
0155	5:55	BOLETIN COMERCIAL	BOLETIN COMERCIAL	BOLETIN COMERCIAL	BOLETIN COMERCIAL	BOLETIN COMERCIAL	D
0200	6:00	NOTICIAS	NOTICIAS	NOTICIAS	NOTICIAS	NOTICIAS	I
0205	6:05	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	V DE
0215	6:15	PALADINES DE LA LIBERTAD	PALADINES DE LA LIBERTAD	PALADINES DE LA LIBERTAD	PALADINES DE LA LIBERTAD	PALADINES DE LA LIBERTAD	PAL LA
0230	6:30	CONCIERTO MINIATURA II	DELICIAS DEL PENTAGRAMA II	JOYAS DEL TECLADO II	MUSICA CLASICA II	SERENATA INTERNACIONAL II	VO DIA
0300	7:00	NOTICIAS	NOTICIAS	NOTICIAS	NOTICIAS	NOTICIAS	N
0305	7:05	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	VENTANA DE AMISTAD	
0315	7:15	BEN HUR	BEN HUR	BEN HUR	BEN HUR	REVISTA RADIAL PANAMERICANA	INTER
0330	7:30	VIAJE MUSICAL	LOS ESTUDIANTES CONTESTAN	VIAJE MUSICAL	POR LOS SENDERUS		PI
0345	7:45	LA BIBLIA ABIERTA	LA BIBLIA ABIERTA	LA BIBLIA ABIERTA	LA BIBLIA ABIERTA	LA BIBLIA ABIERTA	LA A
0400	8:00	NEWS HEADLINES	NEWS HEADLINES	NEWS HEADLINES	NEWS HEADLINES	NEWS HEADLINES	HE

LOS PROGRAMAS DE KGEI SON OFRECIDOS CON EL PROPOSITO DE ESTIMULAR LOS IDEALES DE PAZ Y LAS
HACIENDO PROMOCION DE LA BUENA VOLUNTAD, EL MEJOR ENTENDIMIENTO, Y LA MAS SINCERA AMISTAD E

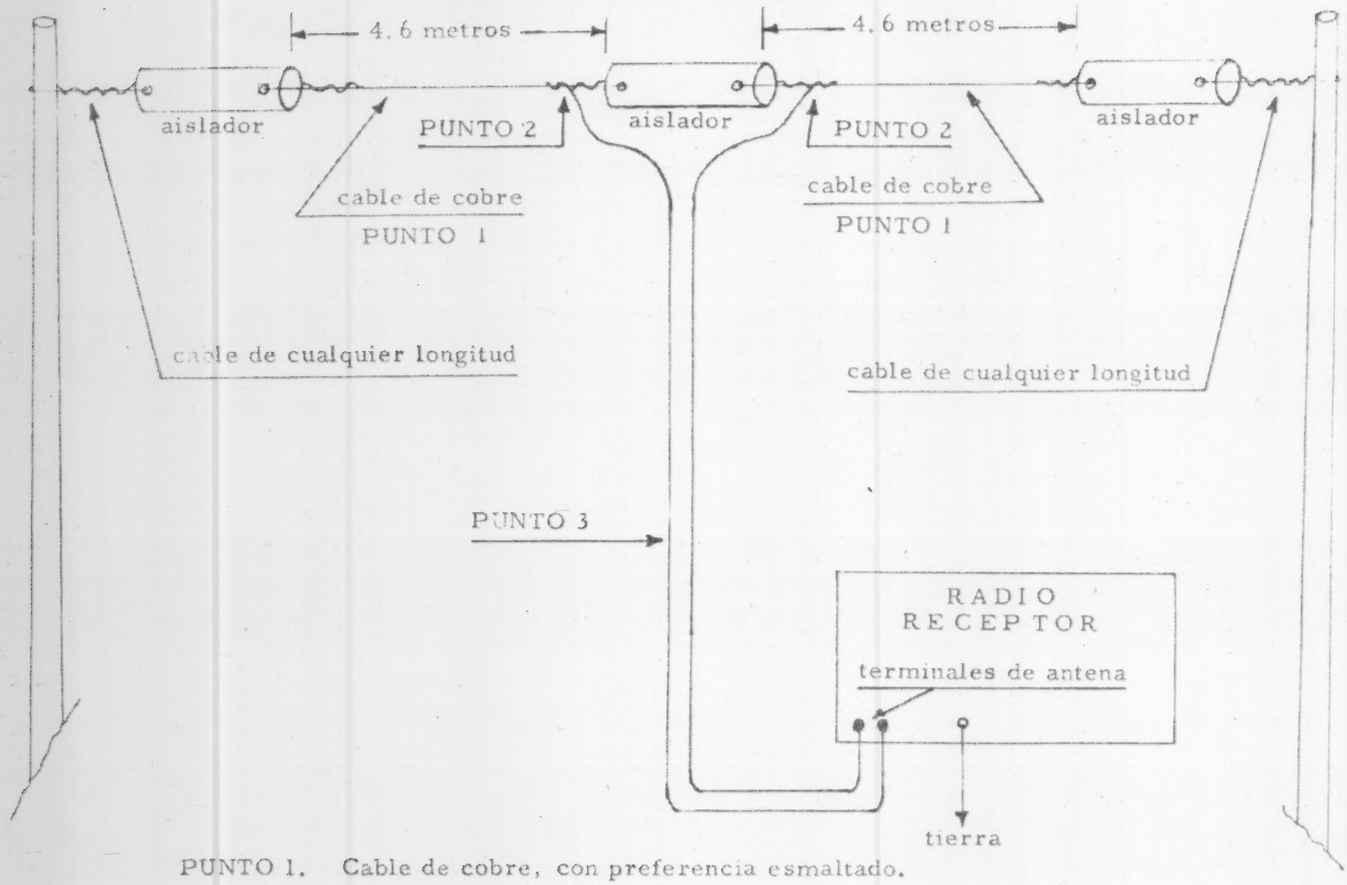
"LA VOZ DE AMISTAD"
HORARIO DE PROGRAMAS

ABRIL 1959

SABADO Saturday	Time (GMT)	DOMINGO Sunday
WORLD IN BRIEF	2300	NEWS
WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW	2305	MUSIC YOU WANT
BROKEN BREAD	2330	
KGEI FEATURES	2400	WORLD IN BRIEF
WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP	0015	THIS WEEK AT THE U. N.
MUSICAL ENCORE	0030	HOUR OF DECISION
VOCES DE DIAMANTE I	0100	WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP
	0115	BIBLE HOUR
NOTICIAS	0130	WORLD'S GREAT MUSIC
VENTANA DE AMISTAD	0200	NEWS
PALADINES DE LA LIBERTAD	0205	SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT
VOCES DE DIAMANTE II	0230	
NOTICIAS	0300	NEWS
CLUB NTERAMERICANO	0305	MELODIAS DEL ALMA
	0315	CELAJES
KGEI PRESENTA	0330	MUSICA SACRA
LA BIBLIA ABIERTA	0345	BIBLIA ABIERTA
NEWS HEADLINES	0400	NEWS

LAS TRADICIONES DE LIBERTAD.
AD ENTRE LOS PUEBLOS DEL MUNDO.

ANTENA RECEPTORA DE ONDA CORTA



PUNTO 1. Cable de cobre, con preferencia esmaltado.

PUNTO 2. Limpiar los cables, enrollarlos apretadamente, y solderlos si es posible. Si las conexiones no pueden ser soldadas, envolverlas con cinta adhesiva, para impedir que les llegue la humedad.

PUNTO 3. El cable de bajada (lead-in) de cualquier longitud, puede hacerse con el cable doble, recubierto de plástico, empleado en televisión, que tiene forma de cinta. Sin embargo, puede emplearse un cable o un alambre ordinario con cubierta de plástico o caucho.

ARRIBA SE MUESTRA UNA ANTENA RECEPTORA SIMPLE, PARA SER EMPLEADA CON UN RECEPTOR DE ONDA CORTA. SE SEÑALAN LOS SIGUIENTES PUNTOS EN RELACION CON LA ANTENA.

1. Este tipo de antena es más eficaz en el caso de que el receptor tenga dos terminales de antena, como muestra el esquema. Si el receptor posee solamente un terminal de antena, únase uno de los cables de bajada, al terminal de antena, y el otro cable de bajada al terminal de tierra. De esta manera la antena dará resultados satisfactorios.
2. Esta antena no elimina la debilitación (fading) ni los ruidos atmosféricos. Sin embargo cuando está debidamente instalada, produce señales más intensas y ayuda en la reducción de interferencias producidas por equipos eléctricos de diversas clases.
3. La antena debe ser colocada de manera que el cable de cobre siga la dirección nordeste-suroeste.
4. La antena debe ser colocada a la mayor altura posible. Sin embargo, dará ya bastante mejoramiento en la recepción aunque la altura sea solamente de tres metros.
5. Si no se dispone de aisladores hechos en fábrica, se pueden hacer éstos de madera, - de pedazos de unos 10 centímetros de largo. En éste caso, deben ser hervidos en parafina para hacerlos impermeables al agua.
6. De ésta manera la antena dara los mejores resultados en la banda de 16 metros, y será también buena en las bandas de 19, 25, y 31 metros.

NUESTRO HORARIO DE PROGRAMAS ESTA SUJETO A VARIACION
SE PUEDE SOLICITAR EL CORRESPONDIENTE CADA MES.

Robert Stein

November 4, 1959

Dear Mr. Stein:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 27th which was received in Mr. Murrow's absence since he is spending his year's leave abroad.

I regret that there is no possibility of his undertaking any writing during the course of his sabbatical as he plans to spend the time reading, listening, and learning. I am sorry to have to say no on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Robert Stein, Editor
Redbook Magazine
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

REDBOOK MAGAZINE
McCALL CORPORATION
230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 6-4600

OFFICE OF EDITOR

October 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you may know, Redbook is a magazine addressed to young men and women in their twenties and thirties; it is currently being read by more than 3,000,000 of them. We have been concerned about the responsibilities and shortcomings of television for some time, as the enclosed articles will show.

The current uproar over quiz programs strikes us, as it must you, as only a superficial discussion of the entire subject. In the course of your sabbatical year, I wonder if you would be interested in expressing your feelings about television to the young people who read our magazine. For the most part they seem to be rather helplessly disturbed over the medium's abuses and shortcomings, and it would be extremely useful to give them the benefit of your experience and thinking, particularly in the area of how they can express their own dissatisfactions and exert an influence for better television programming. It might also be helpful to give them a realistic idea of just what the limitations of such a mass medium have to be.

If writing such an article interests you, I would appreciate your letting me know.

Sincerely,

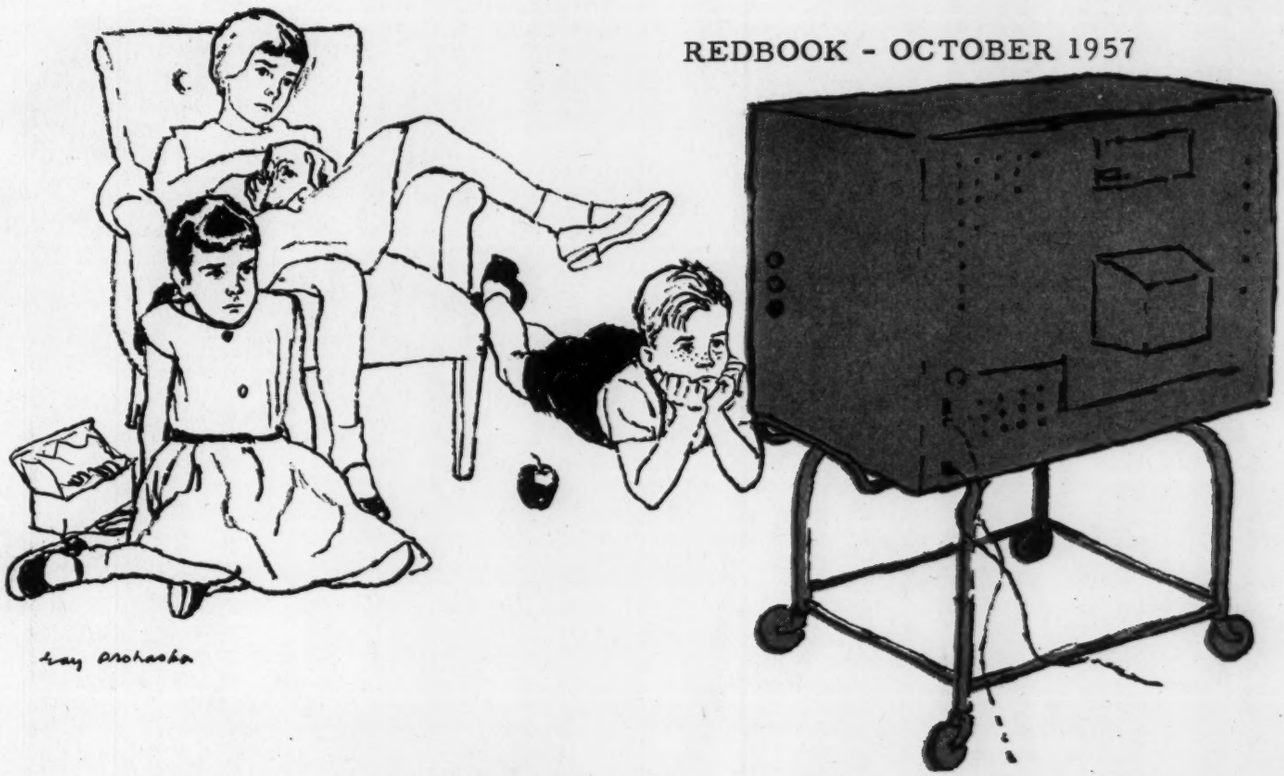
Robert Stein

Robert Stein
Editor

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

RS/s

REDBOOK - OCTOBER 1957



How Much TV Should

Parents who use TV as an electronic baby sitter may be harming their children. Here is what they must know—and do—about one of the major influences on youngsters' lives

BY ROBERT GORMAN
ILLUSTRATED BY RAY PROHASKA

As the father of three young boys, Earl Jacobs is no stranger to roughhouse. But he has his limits.

"I arrived home one evening," he recalls, "and found my two older kids brawling in the front yard. They're only six and eight, but they were going at each other like a pair of commandos."

Earl pulled the boys apart. Pinky, the younger, kept flailing his arms and struggling to get free. "Let me at the varmint!" he cried. "I'll tear his eyes out!"

That was when Earl decided something had to be done. He talked the matter over with his wife. They quickly agreed that Pinky's violent language—if not the violence itself—had its origin in the TV shoot-'em-ups to which the child was addicted.

While they were about it, Earl and Caroline discussed some other signs that seemed to point toward TV-bred tensions. Tim, not quite five, was a fitful sleeper; one night he had awakened screaming that he was being chased by gangsters. Earl, Jr., the oldest boy, had no hobbies or active interests; he dawdled about going to bed or finishing his chores. And on Pinky's scorecard they noted the fact that he was a chronic nail-biter.

The remedy seemed as obvious as the cause. For two weeks the Jacobses imposed a total TV blackout. When they felt the atmosphere in the house had improved, they allowed the set to go on again for limited—and carefully selected—viewing.

The Jacobses' suspicion of television may not have been completely justified, but it is shared by many young couples whose children have lived with 21-inch screens for as far back as they can remember. These parents of the first real "TV generation" have a special interest in television's effects on their offspring.

The average small child exposes himself to TV's entertainment, excitement and incidental instruction for

Children See?

25 to 30 hours a week. Since there is no way to stretch the day, parents are led to wonder whether television is an adequate replacement for lost sleep, group play, study time, creative hobbies, family activities or even the idle periods of day-dreaming, imagining and self-dependence that were the lot of the pre-TV child. Indeed, many critics maintain that television does active harm by overstimulating children, teaching them that violence is a normal way of life and causing what one psychiatrist has called "emotional indigestion."

Defenders of the medium say that it broadens the horizons of children and brings them information, culture and experiences they could not get in any other way. They contend that it stimulates new interests and activities. And far from encouraging bad ideas, they say, television promotes virtuous concepts and helps children distinguish right from wrong.

If there is a good deal of evidence to show that most parents are at least mildly suspicious of television, it is equally clear that they don't do much about it. According to a Gallup poll, for example, 70 per cent of American adults believe television contributes to juvenile crime. Repeated surveys show that a majority of parents thinks their children watch too much television, and disapprove of some of the shows they see. And yet Xavier University researchers found that an "appalling percentage"—more than half the parents in a Cincinnati test group—made no effort to guide or limit their children's viewing.

Why this strange mixture of concern and indifference? Why does a mother *(Continued on page 110)*

How Good Are Children's Programs?

BY IRMA SIMONTON BLACK

Writer of REDBOOK's feature, "Your Child"

Almost any educator would prefer that children's lives be filled with real experiences, rather than have them become passive onlookers. But modern children do watch television, and a parent's job is to help the child find imaginative, informative programs. Following is my appraisal of network programs that are popular with young children:

LET'S TAKE A TRIP—The closest thing to stimulating first-hand experience that television offers. Two children visit factories, businesses, harbors and other interesting places.

ZOO PARADE—The program's affectionate approach to animals will help the child who is timid about them in the flesh and provide fun for the child who loves them.

DISNEYLAND—At its best, an excellent show for children of six or older. But its lurid spots are as bad as some of the worst blood-and-thunder shows. Very young children's watching should be supervised.

MICKEY MOUSE CLUB—A variety show that, in general, is well done, but its many commercials and frequently changed acts may confuse a preschool child.

DING DONG SCHOOL—The relaxed pace and emphasis on creative activities, such as drawing and clay modeling, make this a constructive experience for the very young.

LASSIE—Not objectionable despite stereotyped plots and heavy moralizing. FURY does a somewhat similar job with a horse. MY FRIEND FLICKA and RIN-TIN-TIN overemphasize the cops-and-robbers elements.

SUSAN'S SHOW—Susan herself is an attractive little girl, but her extremely fanciful props may bewilder young children.

SUPERMAN—Dramatizing and glorifying the authoritarian figure, this TV show does not help the healthy growth of democratic ideals. Some children have actually injured themselves trying to emulate Superman's feats.

WESTERNS—Far too much crime and violence for growing children. Typical examples: THE LONE RANGER, DEATH VALLEY DAYS, BUFFALO BILL, JR., WILD BILL HICKOK. Viewing should be restricted.

CARTOONS—Too many are marked by confusion and bad taste. Others play up frightening characterizations—wolf with fangs bared, cat suddenly growing huge and fierce—that make some of the Disney films unsuitable for young children. Furthermore, an addiction to cartoon flights of fancy keeps a child from using his own imagination and gives him a false idea of what being "imaginative" really is.

this up-front view, too?" That evening in Salt Lake City he mentioned the idea to a railroad official. The pair talked into the night.

Next day Osborn journeyed on to the Coast and was further thrilled by the splendor of Feather River canyon and the scenery across California to the Golden Gate. Now Osborn knew what to create—a rolling penthouse view of the West! Some 1,500 sketches later, GM designers created the revolutionary "Train of Tomorrow." From this design, the Burlington, Rio Grande and Western Pacific railroads built and put into joint operation the first transcontinental Vista-Dome train—the *California Zephyr*.

The *Zephyr* has been a sellout since its first run in 1949. Taking 12 hours longer, the rugged route over the Rockies used to be a travel handicap. But now the dome cars make an asset of this extra time. The *Zephyr* runs near capacity and in the black the year around. Southern Californians going East often travel 500 miles north to board the *Zephyr* at San Francisco.

Other railroads have adopted the dome idea. The Great Northern run through Glacier National Park and across the Cascades to the shores of Puget Sound has 40% more passengers since introducing dome cars. Passenger traffic is up on other scenic routes, other comfortable trains, many with sight-seeing dome cars.

Outstanding perhaps is the run of the Union Pacific's *City of Portland* from Chicago through the Columbia River Gorge—for sights, too, of smoke-hung logging camps in great forests. Civil War battlefields, lakes and wild mountain scenery are visual rewards on the Nashville-Atlanta route of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. Then there's the Baltimore and Ohio Washington-Pittsburgh run via Harper's Ferry, the famed New River Canyon trip of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad between White Sulphur Springs and Charleston, W. Va., and the Milwaukee Road's *Olympian Hiawatha* run from Chicago through the land of the Sioux and the Shoshones and along the Lewis and Clark route into the Cascades to Seattle.

There are still others—the Northern Pacific route from the Twin Cities to the West Coast beside 1,406 miles of rivers and past 28 mountain ranges, the Southern Pacific's *Shasta Daylight* between Portland and San Francisco through dark pine and fir forests, past Klamath Lake and snow-capped Mount Shasta, and S.P.'s *Coast Daylight* from San Francisco to Los Angeles through flowered valleys and past tumbling Pacific surf.

But there's only one California *Zephyr* ride. Still in my Vista-Dome seat, I watched the string of silver cars thread westward in the late afternoon. We said good-by to the shimmering Colorado, slipped through the cathedral-like portals of Utah's Castle Gate and zigzagged up the snowy Wasatch Range, thence down to Great Salt Lake Valley.

The Zephyrette came around taking dinner reservations. While you dine, the Zephyrette can fix the baby's formula. This versatile hostess also reminds passengers to change from Mountain to Pacific time. She is also ready to assist in more dire emergencies. Once the loudspeaker announced, "If the lady who lost her foundation garment will report to the Zephyrette, it will be returned immediately!"

At 7 o'clock, we sat down to a de luxe dinner at comparatively thrifty prices. For the *Zephyr* is luxury travel for *everybody*. President and Mrs. Eisenhower have ridden it. So did a family of East German DP's—starved so long that they feared to taste the "over-rich" *Zephyr* fare. For them, Zephyrette Rodna Walls jumped off the train at Denver to shop hurriedly for pumpernickel and bologna!

The fares, too, are modest. A reclining coach seat for the 1,500-mile run from Denver to San Francisco is only $33.43—under 2½ cents a mile. That's less than it would cost by car and one-third below the lowest rate by air. And no other method of transportation can offer the train's wonderful combination of sure weather-free speed, plus we're-right-there view and move-about comfort while somebody else drives. Even including first-class fares and Pullman supplement, a family of four can make this run in two connecting private bedrooms at a family fare total of $180.90.

Engineer Denman had long since been relieved at the throttle of our great Diesel. The veteran of 52 years of railroading—he hired out as an engine wiper with the Rio Grande in 1905—got off at Bond to pick up the eastbound *Zephyr*. Now, in the tiny cab above the throbbing engines, lit only by the glow of gauges and indicator lights, the skilled hand of Western Pacific engineer Dennis McKenna held the *Zephyr* at her unchanging speed, pounding hour after hour toward the Pacific, a roaring streak of light through the darkening forest. Behind those bright windows, people were living everyday lives—bathing the children and popping them into bed, working at business to be conducted the next day, having a last nightcap in the plush club car or still sitting in the dim-lit dome cars, feeling somehow a part of the moonlit landscape rushing past.

I couldn't tear myself away from that view. Even in bed, with the lights turned out and the blind raised, I watched as the *Zephyr* stretched out for the long straight run across the Nevada desert, watched until the day's varied excitements teamed with the soft mattress to close weary eyes.

But I was up early to get my first glimpse of California's famed Feather River Canyon and the Mother Lode country. Once again we hugged a dizzy ledge above cascading waters. More breathtaking tunnels. More deer bounding away from our streamliner. More glimpses of . . . "was that a ghost town, an abandoned mining camp?" We twisted with the beautiful serpentine Feather for 118 miles, down to the valley where James Marshall started America's first great gold rush and prospectors still pan the golden sands.

Leaving the snow-capped Sierras behind, the *Zephyr* streaked between orange groves and rice paddies, crossed California's lushly fertile Central Valley, crested the gentler Coastal Range and, 50 hours out of Chicago, glided into Oakland terminal.

Like the Corn Belt passenger who spoke to me just out of Denver, I, too, "hated to come back to this world." Happily there were other scenic railroad runs for me—and for you—to try, scores of places where I could ride the rails to beauty. . . . THE END

TV for Children

(Continued from page 55)

who lovingly guides her small child in every other activity let him spend a third of his waking day in unsupervised televiewing? At least part of the answer can be traced to television's obvious "usefulness."

Said a youngish grandmother who is bringing up her daughter's two children, "I don't know how I ever raised my own without television. They were always underfoot when I was busiest. Now TV keeps the babies quiet."

You don't have to be "against" television to agree with virtually all child experts that this ever-handy pacifier, bribe and baby sitter is being shamefully exploited in millions of homes.

How can you tell when sensible use of television turns into abuse? There is no easy formula, but there is a test question that can help you set up guide rules of your own. Does your child's viewing serve *his* needs—or yours? This is not always an easy question to answer. In this most studied, measured, quizzed and counted industry of all time, scientific research has drawn a blank. Virtually nothing can be proved about television's broad impact on children.

This is not for want of trying. For the past three years the Council on Mental Health of the American Medical Association has been co-ordinating research projects through several universities. The final report is not yet in, but several Council members have told me that it will probably be inconclusive. According to Dr. Richard Plunkett, Council secretary, it appears that the research groups "are not going to be able to make any positive statement, one way or the other, concerning the bad or good effects of television programs on children."

Despite the absence of conclusive findings, however, most parents will agree that television does influence a child's personality, growth, development, ideas and behavior. The signs are all around us.

"I've become pretty good at catching table lamps before they hit the ground," one father comments wryly. "Since my two kids started watching Popeye cartoons, they go twisting through the house like a pair of high-powered corkscrews."

Other parents are enthusiastic about the things their children learn from the magic screen. "My four-year-old daughter surprised me with a lovely birthday card," a young mother reports proudly. "Television not only showed her how to make it, but is also teaching her to be thoughtful of her parents."

Whether or not television is good for children, it is clear that kids are good for television. Last year, advertisers spent well over $100,000,000 on telecasts aimed at the child "market." This huge sum was divided—very unevenly—between a relatively small number of "service" programs designed for children and the "entertainment" shows that get most of their attention.

What kind of programs do our children watch? The answer contains no surprises. Investigators in Ann Arbor, Michigan, found that Westerns were the overwhelming viewing choice of boys in the first six grades; first-grade girls seemed to prefer gentler fare, but by the second school year they, too, were riding with Gene Autry, the Lone Ranger and the endless stream of old horse operas from Hollywood's archives. An Indiana University study sampled the preferences of first to fourth graders in Indianapolis schools and concluded that "cartoon programs and Westerns rate outstandingly over other types."

The popularity of Westerns—and crime shows—has given rise to television's longest and most impassioned controversy. What effect do stories of action, violence and suspense have on young viewers?

Most authorities who have spoken out on the subject have expressed a strong distaste for these favored programs. One vigorously critical group, the National Association for Better Radio and Television, maintains there is "overwhelming evidence" that crime programs—which bulk very large during children's viewing hours—contribute to antisocial attitudes and behavior and also have a bad influence on physical health.

An editorial published a few years ago in the Journal of the American Medical Association cites a pretelevision study of children's reactions to movie horrors and radio crime. In a test group of 200 children, doctors found that nervousness, fear, poor eating habits, sleeping disturbances, nail-biting and similar reactions were two to five times as common among crime-story fans as among those not habitually exposed. While emphasizing the need for more research, the AMA editorial concluded that the manner in which crime "is brought before the eyes and ears of American children indicates a complete disregard of mental, physical and social consequences."

These experts find a clear relationship between what children watch and how they act. But it is by no means clear in just what way the two areas are related.

One view is that a child's choice of entertainment is more a symptom of his mental or emotional condition than a cause. Children of lowest I.Q. are commonly found among the most avid televiewers. According to one team of investigators, action and violence programs are more popular among children with "weak social relations" than among those who get along well with other youngsters. Another researcher observed that "the children who spend the most time watching TV are the children who are most severely punished by their parents, whose parents are not particularly affectionate toward them and who are subject to many restrictions on their freedom of action.

Many of the psychiatrists most critical of TV violence readily agree that it is not a basic cause of emotional trouble. They point out, however, that crime and action stories may give a disturbed child a little extra shove—as it did when one seven-year-old hurled a vase at his TV screen in an effort to stop a sneaky villain from ambushing his hero.

Although television's effect on troubled youngsters is cause for concern, most authorities seem satisfied that the medium is no threat to the well-adjusted child. The common observation expressed at a conference of 50 psychiatrists was that children use fantasy "as a vehicle of experience in working out reality values. Emotionally healthy children can readily assimilate . . . portrayals of crime and render them innocuous."

Broadcasters do not dispute their legal and moral obligation to uphold socially accepted values and to avoid "bad" or "harmful" influences. But they sometimes disagree with critics over just what is "bad" for children.

Several church and parent groups, for example, insist that crime stories are never acceptable. Commercial telecasters say privately that this attitude is unrealistic. In its program code, the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters (NARTB) declares that "the education of children involves giving them a sense of the world at large. Crime, violence and sex are part of the world they will be called upon to meet, and a certain amount of proper presentation of such is helpful in orienting the child to his social surroundings."

The NARTB code has been categorized by some observers as a public-relations technique for warding off criticism. Although it is subscribed to by the three major networks, some 300 stations and companies producing most of the new films made for television, the code has by no means solved the problems of inferior children's shows. One reason is that it is not very strictly enforced. Another lies in the broadly phrased provisions themselves.

The fact that crime is never permitted to "pay" on television, for example, is not reassuring to many child psychologists. As Dr. Charlotte Buhler has pointed out, "These children identify themselves with the criminal, and generally miss the point of 'Crime Doesn't Pay' which the sponsors profess to be the sole purpose of these programs. In actuality these children are intrigued by the techniques they see the criminals use, but visualize themselves as more intelligent than these criminals and as outsmarting the law-enforcing agents."

Nevertheless, the pressures that have been brought to bear on TV producers by troubled parents, teachers and psychologists have had some effect in recent years. In contemporary TV drama—as you may have noticed—cowboy heroes speak acceptable English. They use only upright means to bring about the undoing of villains. Unlike their movie forerunners, they rarely conquer enemies in noisy, bloody battle.

There is still a fair amount of action, but fights are fewer, shorter and less savage, and weapons are less frequently used. Another notable difference between old and new Westerns is that a modern hero rarely sets foot inside a saloon.

Interpretations of any code can vary,

Friendly extra on your western trip

She's Northern Pacific's Stewardess-Nurse, your helpful hostess aboard the Vista-Dome North Coast Limited. This is the train that takes you to and from the Pacific Northwest—the train with four Vista-Domes, newest-type lightweight chair cars and all-room Pullmans, Traveller's Rest buffet-lounge and superb dining car food. For free "Northwest Adventure" booklet, write G. W. Rodine, 337 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul 1, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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NORTH PACIFIC COAST
(*Convenient California Connections*)

VISTA-DOME
NORTH COAST LIMITED

of course, and few broadcasters would deny that their self-regulating rules have often been violated in both letter and spirit. Old-time movies, widely shown on television, have been the worst offenders. But even these have come in for laundering.

Among the things your children probably will not see on television these days are such easily imitated "instructions" as techniques of shoplifting, fights with switch-blade knives, cruelty to animals or ingenious tortures.

Parents who want their offspring to grow up free of needless fears and prejudices can be grateful for some of television's other omissions. Standard comedy routines that may have helped to color your own earliest ideas—like scenes of torture in a doctor's office, or a dentist's pulling out all the wrong teeth—have been sliced out of dozens of old cartoons. Allegedly funny bits about children running riot in schoolrooms, passages that might encourage superstitious belief and those that ridicule mental illness or physical deformity have also ended up on the cutting-room floor. Even more important, derogatory stereotypes of minority groups have virtually disappeared.

The objectionable things children cannot see on the air constitute one measure of the responsibility broadcasters show toward their youngest viewers. But the industry must also be judged by the *good* things children cannot see. The sad fact is that programs tailored for children are few in number and getting fewer. A survey of Los Angeles viewing—duplicating a similar study made in New York—revealed that, of the 60 programs seen most often by children, only 13 had been created mainly for them.

Puzzlement on this subject runs deep in the industry for many reasons. Some of them are illustrated by NBC's spectacular flip-flop. Early in 1955, the network named Dr. Frances Horwich—better known to millions of children and parents as Miss Frances of Ding Dong School—as its Supervisor of Children's Programs. Dr. Horwich worked with other producers and writers in a way that had network spokesmen bubbling over a new "logical approach" to children. "What age group is the program directed toward?" asked a staff memorandum circulated only a few months ago. "What will it give to children that they can derive from neither home nor school? How does it fit into their total experience?"

Revealingly, the memo went on to express what many intelligent broadcasters really think of the standard fare they offer children. The new approach, it said, "won't put an end to the rampaging gas-bag of an extrovert who roars on the scene with a package of old cartoons and a likely sponsor, smugly convinced that all children are deaf imbeciles, but it paves the way for his burial."

As prophecy, these brave words leave something to be desired. The "rampaging gas-bags"—and their film clips—are still with us. But NBC no longer has a children's program supervisor! Nor does it curently have a single weekday show designed specifically for small children.

One of the few things on which educators seem agreed is that TV programs designed to teach must be aimed at fairly narrow age spans. Last year a consultant committee of the Educational Television and Radio Center recommended three groupings for simultaneous viewing—young children, 3 to 7 years; juvenile, 8 to 11 years; adolescent, 12 to 16 years.

But the youngsters themselves seem to prefer adult material. The durable Lone Ranger, who has been upholding law and order on radio and television for more than a quarter of a century, is generally classed as a children's entertainer. Yet according to *Television Quarterly*, "more than half his audience is adult." The Robin Hood series attracts three times as many viewers over 18 as under 11.

The result? Since broadcasters can attract children as a by-product audience, they have little incentive to create age-bracketed service programs. Indeed, the overwhelming majority of "good" children's shows are commercial failures. A West Coast organization that appraises children's television gave its "excellent" rating last year to 17 offerings. Of these, only seven were commercially sponsored. At least one of the fortunate seven has since gone off the air, and three others were actually family or all-age shows.

The major reason for this unfortunate gap in programing is that the Nation's children make up a small, specialized audience. The audience gets even smaller and more specialized when programs are aimed at narrow age or interest groups. But commercial television, says Edward Stanley, NBC's Manager of Public Service Programs, has to "hold the interest and attention of the truly mass audience or go out of business."

According to Lester Rand, president of Youth Research Institute, less and less effort "is being spent on trying to offer anything original or uplifting for childhood consumption." In spite of generally rising program budgets, the outlook is for a continuing decline in both the number and quality of children's shows.

Until children's programs disappear altogether from a medium that has grown too large for "special" audiences, the prospect is that youngsters' viewing hours will continue to be dominated by routine melodramas, cartoons, tasteless action movies, variety shows and similar entertainment cut to familiar molds.

In partial compensation, broadcasters will probably sandwich in more moral teaching along with painless fragments of history, science and biography. Increasing numbers of "family" programs will blend popular showmanship with instruction for the junior set.

Whatever our opinions of TV's products, the medium's attraction for children is a fact of life with which parents have to deal. And although we may not be able to pinpoint scientific proof of its effects, we must assume that television has some power to help or harm our children.

The present best guess of experts is that television is no danger to children as long as viewing is moderate and balanced. If they pick their programs with some care, they can even learn something. But children need to be guided.

Far too many parents overlook this simple, vital fact. *If they neglect to help their children, no one will do it for them.*

Broadcasters "firmly believe" says NARTB President Harold E. Fellows, "that the primary responsibility for encouraging the young to select good programs lies with their parents." How can you meet this responsibility, which the commercial broadcasters themselves will not bear? An important first step is to watch some shows along with your child and determine the ones he prefers. Encourage him to tune in on those you think are in good taste and to pass up the others.

Set an example by your own viewing habits. Parents who watch anything that happens to be on for hours at a time can hardly expect a small boy or girl to be selective.

"When our oldest child was smaller," a young mother told me wistfully, "we used to read stories to her at bedtime. Our youngest, who's now four, thinks story time is a kind of punishment. He'd rather watch TV."

Obviously there will be times when you will want to let your child himself decide what and when to watch. But until you feel he is old enough to exercise some discrimination, basic decisions are up to you. It will often happen that the shows you would like him to see are not telecast at the most convenient times—and vice versa. To get the most out of your set, you may have to rearrange your schedule or find other things for him to do during those hours when television would serve only as a time-filler.

Some psychologists feel that children get more out of television when they share their viewing experiences with others. If you can arrange it, let your youngster do some of his watching with friends or members of the family.

The most valuable by-product of this kind of supervision is that it can help you fit television into the total pattern of your child's activities. By taking account of his televiewing, you can make certain that it supplements—but does not replace—other important experiences.

A few weeks ago I was visiting a young couple when their five-year-old burst into the house. "Tommy won't let me play," he sobbed. "He says I'm a sissy."

"Well, go watch television," snapped his mother. "Can't you see I'm busy?"

To broadcasters this attitude is part of a riddle for which they have no answer. "We have to fill our program schedule," said one station executive plaintively, "but how much should little kids watch, anyway?"

That is one question you will have to answer for yourself and your children. Another question is the one Socrates asked some 2,400 years ago. "Shall we carelessly allow children to hear any casual tales which may be devised by casual persons and to receive in their minds ideas for the most part the very opposite of those which we should wish them to have when they are grown up?"

Contrary to the popular belief, television has not made child-rearing any easier. It is a temptation—both to child and parent—that has created many new difficulties which cannot be solved by any "right" formula. Rearing children conscientiously is still a full-time job. Any parent can make a mistake in answering the question, "What shall I permit my child to watch on television?" The real danger exists for those who never even ask it. ... THE END

WHAT YOU CAN'T SEE ON TV

BY WILLIAM PETERS

Is it "good taste" or sheer cowardice that keeps valuable programs off your screen? Here are the facts on television's quiet but deadening censorship—and how you can help overcome it

Last December, when station WGN-TV in Chicago suddenly canceled its television première of the motion picture, "Martin Luther," there was an immediate and nearly unanimous outcry against what was variously described as outright censorship, a craven bowing to pressure and sheer stupidity. From the heat generated both in and out of the television industry, one who had not been following its activities closely might have thought this an isolated case of suppression in an area of relative freedom.

It was not. That same month, when fighting broke out at a professional football game between the Chicago Bears and the Detroit Lions, CBS cameramen, in response to an unwritten understanding with the game's promoters, aimed their cameras away from the mob scene, onto the stands. In March, 1956, NBC abruptly canceled an installment of "Medic" which included a 90-second sequence showing the Cesarean delivery of a baby—a sequence described by the network as "unsuitable for family viewing."

In February, 1957, CBS canceled a regular five-minute program of news analysis by its chief Washington correspondent, Eric Sevareid, because the script allegedly reflected Sevareid's opinion. That same day Edward R. Murrow, another CBS newscaster, allegedly injected his opinion into a news program on the same issue—the State Department's refusal to allow American reporters into China—and was reprimanded for it. Although these two incidents involved radio broadcasts, both Murrow and Sevareid appear regularly on CBS television, and the principle involved is the same for both media.

A few weeks after these two respected reporters had run into trouble, CBS announced that it was canceling plans to present a TV play entitled, "The Commentator," which was to have dealt with the issue of whether a news commentator and a network should editorialize.

At about the same time, Father Thurston N. Davis, a Jesuit priest and editor-in-chief of the highly regarded Catholic magazine, *America*, was denied clearance for a script prepared for CBS radio's "Church of the Air." The script, later published in *America*, dealt with three areas of tension between Catholics and Protestants—birth control, censorship and parochial schools. The official CBS explanation: "The style and general approach of [the] sermon did not fit in with the program, which is inspirational and devotional in nature." This incident prompted the executive director of the National Council of Catholic Men to call on CBS to permit discussion of "important moral and religious issue of our time."

These examples of programs you have been prevented from seeing and hearing have been well publicized. But they are only examples. Every day large areas of information and entertainment are being blacked out for America's TV viewers. The causes of the blackout range from the timidity of network executives and advertising agencies to the economic interests of sports promoters, from the stubbornness of politicians to sponsors who quake at the outcries of small but vocal pressure groups. Whatever the causes, however, the net effect is that the American people are being deprived of programs which could afford them great value and pleasure.

What can you do about it? A great deal. It is important to remember that the executives who run the nation's TV stations are not merely private businessmen. They are licensed by and responsible to the Federal Communications Commission. They have been entrusted by the nation with an extremely valuable and influential medium of communication and are obligated, under the law, to use the public airwaves in the public interest. This is a report on how and where they are failing to live up to this obligation. When people understand that what they can and cannot see is frequently determined by small but active pressure groups, perhaps they will raise their own voices in a demand to get what they've been missing.

What is "good taste"?

A good deal of what is actually censorship or precensorship is justified by the industry on the grounds of its "family audience," "good taste" or "the public interest," and one must grant that few viewers want pornography brought into their living rooms. The difficulty is that "good taste" can be stretched to cover a lot of ground—including an aversion to controversy.

But "good taste" aside, there are other, less openly admitted, reasons for the censorship practiced by stations, networks, sponsors and their advertising agencies. Basically, they involve an attitude expressed succinctly by newspaper columnist and TV master of ceremonies Ed Sullivan in a 1950 column. "Advertising agencies, held responsible by sponsors for correct exercise of discretion in programming, want no controversy of any kind." Combined with an endless battle among sponsors and networks for the largest possible audiences, this attitude explains not only much that is not seen on television, but also much that is. ("Lassie" and "I Love Lucy" are often mentioned in television circles as ideals toward which other programs should aim precisely *(Continued on page 80)*

What You Can't See on TV

(Continued from page 29)

because both are immensely popular and at the same time completely uncontroversial.)

Each network has its own official censor, euphemistically called a director of continuity acceptance. Stockton Helffrich, who holds this job at NBC, is probably representative of the more enlightened element in this little-known trade. "We are censors," Helffrich admits, "but we are also umpires. Our job is to screen both commercials and scripts not only for violations of good taste, but for free advertising plugs, things which play on superstition, racial, religious and national stereotypes, scientific inaccuracies and the like."

Helffrich is proud of the fact that his office has often resisted pressure groups, worked with writers preparing scripts on controversial subjects and taken the side of the writer and producer, though not always with success, against overcautious sponsors and advertising agencies. He admits, however, that sponsors, except on news and public affairs shows, do have the right to insist on script changes—a situation which sets radio and television apart from other mass media, such as newspapers and magazines. A random sampling of items from the monthly reports which Helffrich sends to his counterparts among NBC's affiliate stations indicates the sort of thing with which a network censor is concerned:

Changed (to something milder): "Just another Hollywood party girl playing easy-to-get at midnight suppers."

Banned: The showing of a toilet.

Cut (from Shakespeare's "Richard III"): The smothering of the little princes.

Cautioned against (after complaints from leather-jacket and blue-jean interests): Too many villains and too few heroes in leather jackets and blue jeans.

Allowed (by actual count over one year): Eight uses of the word "damn"; ten uses of the word "hell."

But the more serious excesses of television censorship by the industry itself do not come from such offices as Mr. Helffrich's or even from the code of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. This voluntary code, like those of each of the networks, is employed as a very general rule of thumb, not as absolute law.

The "Martin Luther" incident reveals how some of the forces responsible for the censorship excesses work. "Martin Luther," produced by Lutheran Church Productions, Inc., was released to theaters throughout the country in May, 1953. A critical and box-office success, it played at motion picture theaters for two years with few incidents and little protest. The Catholic Legion of Decency classified it separately, as follows: *This picture offers a sympathetic and approving representation of the life and times of Martin Luther, the 16th Century figure of religious controversy. It contains theological historical references and interpretations which are unacceptable to Catholics.*

In 1956 WGN-TV agreed to give the picture its world television première. A sponsor was found, and the showing was scheduled for December 21st. Robert E. A. Lee, executive secretary of Lutheran Church Productions, Inc., recalls that "soon after the scheduling was announced, we heard directly from the station that it was feeling pressure against showing it."

Lee learned that the station was expecting a visit on the subject from a representative of the Chancery Office of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago. An appointment had been made for December 14th. On December 19th, two days before the scheduled showing, WGN-TV canceled the film. Ward L. Quaal, the station's vice president and general manager, announced that WGN-TV did not want to be a party "to the development of any misunderstanding or ill will among persons of the Christian faith in the Chicago area."

An Action Committee for Freedom of Religious Expression, encompassing leading Protestant church groups, was formed, and its leaders labeled the cancellation "de facto censorship" and an admission on the station's part that "it is vulnerable to pressures which we are convinced, on the the basis of our discussions with WGN, have been mobilized by the Roman Catholic Church to secure the banning of this film." Monsignor E. M. Burke, chancellor of the Chicago archdiocese, protested "We have not made any representations to WGN-TV in any way. As far as the 1,800,000 Catholics here are concerned, it was an individual matter if they saw fit to protest against a film they consider historically inaccurate, if not downright insulting."

In New York, Robert E. A. Lee said, "This last-minute reversal of the station's carefully considered program judgment can only be interpreted as surrendering to pressure from sources that seemingly want to suppress certain pages of history. Efforts at thought control, wherever they are exerted, are un-American and are to be deplored."

WGN-TV's embarrassment became WISN-TV's triumph, for on March 8th this Milwaukee TV station, reproducing as nearly as possible the Chicago arrangements, gave "Martin Luther" its television première without incident. On April 23rd Chicagoans finally had an opportunity to see the film over WBKB-TV.

The "Martin Luther" incident points up two characteristics which run through most of the television industry today: a basic and largely unwarranted timidity toward anything remotely controversial and a surprising receptiveness to pressure. Jack Gould, TV critic for *The New York Times*, deplores this timidity but says that it is difficult to pin down. "Almost every time I write that something has never been on television, I get letters giving me dates, times and stations to prove me wrong. Since no one can possibly know what every local station is doing every day, you have to be careful about flat statements."

But the fact that a single station somewhere once handled a so-called tough subject does not disprove the point that there are many such subjects which have not been given time and treatment equal to their importance in the world today. No one, for example, would deny that there are religious programs on television. Yet the Rev. Everett C. Parker, director of the Office of Communication of the Congregational Christian Churches, testifying in June, 1956, before a Senate committee, was able to say, "The National Broadcasting Company originates 4,860 minutes of network television each week. Thirty minutes of this time, .62 per cent, are devoted to religion. Furthermore, this 30 minutes is divided between Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews in varying proportions. The net effect for Protestants is that, during 24 weeks in the year, not a single minute on the NBC network is devoted to Protestant Christianity.

"The Columbia Broadcasting System," he continued, "maintains two 30-minute religious programs, both aired in the early hours of Sunday morning . . . Protestantism at present is faring somewhat better . . . over CBS than on NBC. It is absent from the CBS network only 23 weeks. Of course, in both cases the Roman Catholics and Jews receive even less time. . . . The American Broadcasting Company currently offers no noncommercial religious programs on its network, although I understand the program featuring Dean James Pike of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine may be restored in the fall." It was. A recent check with Dr. Parker revealed that, with this exception, the situation is still the same.

Jay Nelson Tuck, the *New York Post's* TV critic, says that "one of the great problems of television stems from its constant attempt to capture the largest possible audience. I believe there are many smaller audiences and that, when you consistently strive for the masses, you are likely to lose the smaller audiences."

TV drama reflects the problem in its most extreme form. To list all of the subjects which are never—or almost never—dealt with honestly in TV drama would be exhausting, but some of the more ob-

The Golden Scalpel

BY MAXWELL MALTZ, M.D.

He could not escape his past when a girl's courage challenged his future as a doctor. **Turn to page 101**

vious areas are racial and religious discrimination, civil rights, sectarian religion, irreligion and religious controversy, divorce, suicide, homosexuality and labor-management relations. There are also many specific subjects which are, for all practical purposes, untouchable—the loyalty-security question, lynching, interracial and interreligious marriage, mercy killing, bullfighting, pacifism, birth control, the use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution which forbids compelling a person to be witness against himself, and many others.

Some of these subjects have been treated in documentaries, although hardly to the extent that they occupy our minds and our newspapers. More have been subjects of discussion or debate, although, again, with carefully reviewed scripts. And, of course, most have been handled as straight news. But for dramatic shows they are virtually taboo subjects; on the rare occasions when they do appear, they have been watered down in advance.

In a recent article in the magazine *Commentary*, Henry Popkin, professor of English at Brandeis University, writes, "The favorite strategy of the popular arts is to sound a little liberal and then quickly drop the subject. Some equally vague liberals in the audience are stirred without becoming sweaty and excited, and, just as important, no one is offended."

This "new liberalism," Professor Popkin writes, "takes its stand for persecuted minorities. True to the new spirit of caution, however, they are usually distant, abstract minorities . . . a recent television play exposed the persecution of a man who chose to wear a beard. We are assured that this story is based on an actual incident."

"Six Television Plays," a book by popular TV dramatist Reginald Rose, contains scripts of six hour-long plays, all of which have been produced. It also contains a brief author's commentary on each. In his comments on "Thunder on Sycamore Street," which appeared on the program, "Studio One," Rose remarks, "Originally, 'Thunder on Sycamore Street' was conceived as the story of a Negro who moves into a white community. This was unpalatable to the networks since many of their stations are situated in Southern states and it was felt that viewers might be appalled at the sight of a Negro as the beleaguered hero of a television drama. . . . The selection of an ex-convict as the protagonist was the obvious choice since this could offend no known organized pressure groups. (I might add here that, in Act II of 'Thunder on Sycamore Street,' there is a derogatory reference to melted cheese sandwiches, which I sincerely hope did not offend lovers of same.)"

Referring to another play of his, Rose comments, "'Crime in the Streets' was turned down by the sponsors or advertising agencies of three major networks for precisely the same reason. It dealt sympathetically with juvenile delinquency at a time when juvenile delinquents were considered to be eminently unpopular. . . . The claim was made by one network that 'Crime in the Streets' was too violent a show for the public to swallow. This is strange to hear when we can see every day that the networks are not afraid to dose the public with violence and murder as long as there is no reference to 'controversial' social problems."

Rod Serling, another well-known television writer, has not been immune to censorship problems. His play, "Noon on Doomsday," was based originally on the Emmett Till case, the kidnaping and murder of a Negro youth in Mississippi. To assure that Southern viewers would find no cause for objection, the Negro question was eliminated; no Negroes appeared in the play; the locale was changed to a New England town; and in a last, desperate effort to preclude identification of the carefully disguised problem in the play with the real problem of Negro-white relations in the United States, a scene in which a character was to drink a Coca-Cola was eliminated because it was felt that "Coca-Cola is a Southern drink."

Perhaps the outstanding example of avoiding the whole question of race relations is a play called "Minority of One," in which the entire subject was precisely race relations. To remove the subject would have reduced the script to blank pages. The job of making such a play "fit for television" obviously called for great ingenuity. On this score, at least, the medium was not found wanting. Between August, 1955, when its author, Kristin Hunter, won a $1,500 prize as a runner-up in a script competition sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, and February, 1956, when "Minority of One" was produced on the CBS religious program, "Lamp Unto My Feet," virtually everything about the play was changed.

From a half-hour documentary about desegregation in Camden, N. J., it became a 15-minute drama without specific locale. From a story based on a factual situation about a white girl forced against her will to attend an otherwise all-Negro school, it became a fictional story about the white daughter of a French woman and an American man who entered an all-Negro school against the wishes (or better judgment) of its Negro teachers. From a story in which a violently anti-Negro white girl, spurred on by her bitterly bigoted parents, is slowly won over by the Negro children in her class, it became the story of a completely unprejudiced French girl who, in the space of a day, completely wins over a group of prejudiced Negro children!

In one sense, however, the appearance on television of "Minority of One," mangled though it was, was noteworthy. For of 19 prize-winning scripts in the Fund for the Republic's competition—all devoted to some aspect of civil liberties—it alone has ever been produced. And this despite the fact that all were offered free of charge to networks, advertising agencies, producers and individual stations.

Were the other 18 scripts just not good enough? The three top-money winners were all written by professional writers, one of them Jo Sinclair, author of the 1946 Harper Prize novel, "Wasteland." Three of the six judges were highly respected and experienced individuals in the television industry itself—Julien Bryan, a documentary film producer; Elmer Davis, the well-known writer and commentator, and Eric Sevareid, chief of the CBS Washington news staff.

Enjoy Paris glamour in your deodorant! Evening in Paris stick glides on smooth and dry, keeps underarms *dry* and delicately *fragrant*. Rely on it for 24-hour protection. New convenient push-up tube.

EVENING IN PARIS DEODORANT STICK

BOURJOIS • CREATED IN FRANCE • MADE IN U.S.A.

Beach Dressing

with Comfort and Flair

The bathing suits shown on cover and pages 68-69 may be seen at the following stores:

Cover — By Rose Marie Reid

ARIZONA

Tucson .....Steinfeld's

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles .....The May Co.
Crenshaw .....The May Co.
Wilshire .....The May Co.
Lakewood .....The May Co.
Valley .....The May Co.
Palo Alto .....The Emporium
(Stanford Shopping Center)
San Diego .....The Marston Co.
San Francisco .....The Emporium
Stonestown Shopping Center..The Emporium

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D. C.....Garfinckel's

MARYLAND

Baltimore .....Hochschild Kohn & Co.
Belvedere Shopping Center
Hochschild Kohn & Co.
Eastpoint Shopping Center
Hochschild Kohn & Co.
Edmonds Village ....Hochschild Kohn & Co.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis .....The Dayton Co.
Southdale Shopping Center ..The Dayton Co.

NEW JERSEY

Newark .....Hahne & Company

NEW YORK

New York City .....Macy's
Flatbush .....Macy's
Jamaica .....Macy's
Parkchester .....Macy's
Roosevelt Field .....Macy's
White Plains .....Macy's

OREGON

Portland .....Lipman Wolfe & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh .....Jonasson's

UTAH

Salt Lake City.....Z C M I Dept. Store

VIRGINIA

Falls Church .....Garfinckel's
(7 Corners Shopping Center)

WASHINGTON

Seattle ..... Best's Apparel, Inc.

Page 68 — Mother's suit and jacket by Jantzen
Daughter's suit by Jantzen

NEW JERSEY

Hackensack .....Arnold Constable & Co.
New Brunswick.....Arnold Constable & Co.
Trenton .....Arnold Constable & Co.

NEW YORK

New York City .....Arnold Constable & Co.
Hempstead ..... Arnold Constable & Co.
Manhasset ..... Arnold Constable & Co.
New Rochelle ..... Arnold Constable & Co.

OREGON

Portland .....Meier & Frank Co.

TENNESSEE

Nashville .....The Harvey Co.

Page 68 — Mother's suit and jacket by Jantzen

ALABAMA

Mobile .....L. Hammel Dry Goods Co.

ILLINOIS

Chicago ..... Carson Pirie Scott & Co.
Evergreen Plaza Shopping Center
Carson Pirie Scott & Co.
Hillside Shopping Center
Carson Pirie Scott & Co.
Wilmette (Edens Plaza)
Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

INDIANA

Hammond ..... Carson Pirie Scott & Co.
(Woodmar Shopping Center)

IOWA

Ames ..... Younker Bros.
Des Moines .....Younker Bros.
Fort Dodge .....Younker Bros.
Iowa City ..... Younker Bros.
Marshalltown ..... Younker Bros.
Mason City .....Younker Bros.
Ottumwa .....Younker Bros.

NEBRASKA

Omaha (The Center) .....Younker Bros.

Page 69 — Beach costumes by Catalina

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles .....Silverwood's
San Francisco .....Macy's

DELAWARE

Wilmington ..... Oppenheim Collins

NEW JERSEY

East Orange .....Oppenheim Collins
Hackensack ..... Oppenheim Collins
Haddonfield ..... Oppenheim Collins
Morristown .....Oppenheim Collins

NEW YORK

Buffalo .....Oppenheim Collins
Thruway Plaza Shopping Center
Oppenheim Collins
New York City.....Oppenheim Collins
Cross County Shopping Center
Oppenheim Collins
Garden City .....Oppenheim Collins
Hicksville .....Oppenheim Collins
Huntington ..... Oppenheim Collins

OREGON

Portland ..... Meier & Frank Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia .....Oppenheim Collins
Willow Grove .....Oppenheim Collins

If the case against the fainthearted producers of TV drama is devastating, the situation in documentary programs is not much better. Impressed by Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" excursions into such subjects as the Clinton, Tennessee, school integration incident, the Milo Radulovich security-risk case and Senator McCarthy, many viewers have a vague feeling that here, in the area of documentaries, they have been getting something of substance. Yet the mere fact that, within the television world and without, these three programs put on by one individual are continually cited as examples of courage in documentaries indicates how little there has been to place beside them. The Radulovich show, still being exploited as evidence in television's defense, appeared back in 1953.

Even "See It Now" has at times come up against the threat of censorship, although Murrow's conviction that honesty and courage make for good television fare has usually won out in the end. An interesting illustration was the CBS network's insistence that the Clinton production, which featured a long sequence of race-baiter John Kasper giving voice to his opinions on Negroes, be shown to station managers on a closed circuit so that Southern affiliates would have a chance to decide whether to carry it locally. Murrow reportedly met this plan with the statement that the film would not be changed in any case. But the pleasant surprise to the fearful at the network was not only that no station refused to carry the show, but eight stations which were not CBS affiliates saw it and *asked* to carry it.

There is little doubt that Murrow, his network and his sponsors deserve considerable credit for "See It Now." Why is more like it not being done? Most people in the industry know the answer. As John H. Secondari, chief of ABC's Washington news bureau and a writer of TV plays, puts it, "There is an immense amount of censorship in broadcasting, and, strangely enough, almost all of it is self-imposed. Writers, producers and others simply stay away from controversy out of fear of audience response and pressure groups. The advertising agencies, whose reputations with all their clients are at stake every time they put something on television, are the most sensitive link."

Controversy is not the only area which frightens off sponsors. The list of subjects rarely seen on TV screens because they are supposedly of interest to only a small audience is almost endless. In addition to religion, it includes serious music; classical drama; musical, dramatic and literary criticism; poetry; philosophy; modern dance; art—to name but a few of the more obvious ones. It is true that many of these subjects—and other rarities on commercial television—are now being dealt with on the nation's 23 educational channels. But if you do not happen to live within range of an educational station —and most of us do not—you can consider yourself largely out of luck.

It is in the area of news that television has allowed itself the greatest freedom from censorship. Although the three networks differ in the policies governing their reporters, all generally insist that news broadcasters be employees of the network and that sponsors have no control over news scripts.

CBS, aiming at objectivity, states its position in the words of William S. Paley, chairman of its board of directors. "In news programs there is to be no opinion or slanting. The news reporting must be straight and objective. In news analysis there is to be elucidation, illumination and explanation of the facts and situation, but without bias or editorialization."

ABC, skeptical of the possibility of objectivity when dealing with human beings, utilizes what John Daly, director of news, describes as a spectrum of opinion. "We hire people with a background to interpret the news," he says, "and we give them wide latitude to comment and to draw conclusions from the facts. At the same time, we try to maintain an equitable balance of broad opinion on public questions, and on almost any question we will have a group of four to six of our newsmen in the center, with liberals on one side and conservatives on the other." NBC seems, in practice, to have adopted a more rigid (and safer) policy than either of these—to avoid analysis and interpretation altogether, merely reporting the hard facts of the news.

But if TV news has resisted censorship more successfully than other areas of programming, it is nevertheless true that, for a medium with the exciting possibility of taking its viewers directly to the scene as news is being made, there is actually very little news on television. In New York City, for example, the local station which carries the greatest amount of straight news gives its viewers an average of only 64 minutes daily.

Not all of the news events you can't see on television can be blamed on the industry itself, however. Some result from laws laid down by promoters who sell the rights to televise their offerings and hence can either withhold them completely or dictate the terms under which they can be televised. This kind of arrangement explains the "local blackout" of sports events and also why baseball "rhubarbs," football injuries and free-for-alls are shunned by TV cameramen. It also explains why Kansas City viewers have never seen a televised baseball game during the regular season and why Chicago viewers have yet to see one of their two professional football teams.

The baselessness of the promoters' fear that local televising will invariably hurt box office receipts is demonstrated by the CBS experience this year in televising National Hockey League games on consecutive Saturday afternoons. The second week's telecast of a home game of the New York Rangers was followed, the next day, by the first complete sellout audience of the year at Madison Square Garden. The Rangers have been selling out on Sunday nights ever since. Interestingly, hockey promoters, unlike their counterparts in football, *insist* that the cameras follow every fistfight to its finish!

Another important area often closed to TV cameras is that of city, state and national legislative bodies and committees at work. You cannot see the U. S. Senate or House of Representatives on television. Although resolutions permitting the televising of their sessions have been introduced in both houses, opposition is so great that the subject has never even come up for a vote. A number of committee hearings on the other hand—for example the widely-viewed Army-McCarthy dispute—have been televised both live and on film. The prevailing Senate rule leaves the final decision on TV coverage to committee chairmen. The same privilege was allowed in the House by former Republican Speaker Joseph Martin, but Democratic Speaker Sam Rayburn has consistently ruled against radio or TV coverage of committee hearings.

The radio and TV industry, which has fought hard for equal access with other news media to legislative sessions and committee meetings, has had more success with state legislatures and city councils than with Congress. A recent survey of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters showed that 17 states have granted radio and television access to legislative sessions and committee hearings. Access to city councils has followed a similar pattern.

In their efforts to cover court proceedings, radio and television have faced a more difficult obstacle in the form of the American Bar Association's advisory "Canons of Judicial Ethics." Canon 35 states that "the broadcasting or televising of court proceedings is calculated to detract from the essential dignity of the proceedings, distract the witness . . . degrade the court, and create misconceptions . . . in the mind of the public and should not be permitted."

Canon 35 notwithstanding, radio and television have won some significant skirmishes in this area. Not long ago, Waco, Texas, became the scene of the first live television coverage of a murder trial, and more recently, the murder trial of John Gilbert Graham, the Denver airplane bomber, was televised on film.

What can you do about the many-sided censorship now afflicting U. S. television? How can you demand more adult programs, more honesty and less timidity in dealing with important, if controversial, themes? The answer is inherent in the system. If pressure against controversy can keep it off your screen, pressure for controversy can put it back on. Pressure for good programs can bolster faltering courage within the industry.

A letter to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn and your Congressman and Senators can help in the fight to open Congress to further television coverage. A letter to your state legislators, city councilmen and local judges can do the same in those areas.

One man in a position of influence in television suggests that letters to sponsors, local stations and networks about specific programs can be much more effective if a copy goes to your local newspaper's television critic. He may print parts of it and thus give your ideas wider circulation.

Make no mistake about it—10 or 20 letters on the same subject at the same time often result in a flurry of activity at the biggest network. For this is an insecure industry, a fearful industry, an industry which pays hundreds of thousands of dollars to rating companies to find out how many people like what it is doing. You can tell its executives how well *you* like what they are doing for just three cents.

You may even get what you ask for. . . . THE END

REDBOOK - MARCH 1958

A Fair Trial for Pay-TV

"Pay-as-you-see" television may soon be introduced to America on a large scale. This month the Federal Communications Commission is due to begin ruling on applications from stations throughout the country to test one of the several pay-TV systems. The systems differ technically, but from the point of view of a set owner, they have this in common: you pay for the programs you see. The cost might range from 25 cents for an old movie to several dollars for a Broadway musical, with a minimum monthly charge. For the first time television viewers will be asked to buy their home entertainment directly from the people who produce it.

Why should anyone who is now getting television entertainment free be willing to pay for it? The answer to this question depends on which side in the eight-year fight over pay-TV is stating its case.

Proponents might reply: "Commercial television, aimed primarily at selling products, must try to reach the largest possible audience; programs are reduced to a level where even the least informed, least sensitive person will enjoy them. Pay-TV, on the other hand, will be exclusively interested in selling entertainment, not merchandise; its operators, like theatrical producers, will be able to make a profit with an audience of thousands rather than millions and will, therefore, be able to exhibit higher quality programs—Broadway plays, opera, ballet, serious discussion, imaginative children's shows. A relatively small audience would make it feasible to present new feature films and major sports attractions. Many people will be glad to pay for these productions at home, just as they pay for them now at the box office."

To this opponents of pay-TV—notably the large networks—might reply: "As businessmen, the pay-TV backers will not be satisfied with an audience of thousands; they will not resist the temptation to try for an audience of millions. Far from offering material which present-day TV does not offer, they will only duplicate the shows which already exist. The networks will ultimately be forced to charge for their shows, too, in order to get the money to compete for top talent. Thus, set owners will find themselves paying for exactly the same programs that were formerly brought to them free by sponsors."

Only a trial of pay-TV can demonstrate which of these views is the more realistic. By any conception of free, competitive enterprise, pay-TV should have such a trial. Many viewers, growing increasingly weary of evenings filled with Westerns, quiz shows, routine plays and cut-to-pattern musical programs, are looking hopefully toward the new system to inject fresh ideas into U. S. television.

REDBOOK therefore recommends a fair trial for pay-TV; bills now pending in Congress would ban it without such a trial. Under present FCC regulations, tests of various pay-TV methods will run for three years. No method may be tried out in more than three cities, and each of the trial cities must have at least four first-quality commercial TV outlets. This is meant to assure that, during the testing period, every viewer will still have an opportunity to tune in on a variety of free shows.

It is still uncertain whether any of the pay-TV promoters are planning to include commercial announcements in their programs. Since one of the most winning promises of pay-TV is the elimination of commercials and of sponsors' control over programing, the FCC should not, in our view, approve for trial any system which proposes to accept advertising. Furthermore, the FCC should be on guard against indirect forms of sponsorship—such as a company's offering its customers a token which would later be redeemed as payment for watching a given show.

Viewers who will be asked to support pay-TV are entitled to the assurance that it will not become just a variation on sponsored TV, that its promoters will make an effort to supplement and enrich the present TV fare—rather than merely ask the public to pay for what it is now getting free.

—THE EDITORS

Princeton
WA 1-2261
Steiner, George

80 COLLEGE ROAD
PRINCETON
NEW JERSEY

May 22, 1958

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr.Murrow:

When last we met, you were so kind as to suggest that I get in touch with you toward the end of May.

I have just returned from a fascinating trip to Mexico on behalf of The Economist and my plans for next year are now definite. Starting in September, I shall be based in Austria and propose to make a number of long journeys to Prague, Warsaw and, I hope, Budapest. Perhaps some of these might accord with your own projects and those of your overseas staff. In any event, I would be most grateful for the chance of seeing you again.

I will take the liberty of getting in touch with your office to find out when I would least inconvenience you.

Yours sincerely,
G. Steiner
George Steiner

Wed.
June 11
E. R.
M.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Miss Cecchini

Monday
March 3rd.

Re: Your 3:00 appointment today.

~~upcoming~~
Steiner
George

February 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Steiner:

This is just a note to tell you that I will be happy to talk with you.

Please call my office to set up an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Monday
3:00
March

Mr. George Steiner
80 College Road
Princeton, New Jersey

fc

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan Feb. 17

Ralph Colin called you about Mr. Steiner. Said he talked to you about Mr. Steiner about a year ago and would like you to see him.

80 COLLEGE ROAD
PRINCETON
NEW JERSEY

yes

February 10, 1958

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr.Murrow:

I take the liberty of writing you to inquire whether you might be able to spare me a few moments of your time.

After serving several years as a member of the editorial staff of The Economist in London, I was invited by Dr.Oppenheimer to become a member of the Institute for Advanced Study. I took up residence there in October 1956, completed a book, and am now leaving the Institute.

I am looking for possibilities of renewing and broadening my professional experience in broadcasting and in the analysis and gathering of foreign news.

I would value the chance of meeting you and asking for your guidance.

Respectfully yours,
George Steiner
George Steiner

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Curriculum vitae: George Steiner

Born: April 23, 1929

Citizen: U.S.A.

Degrees: Bachelier ès Lettres (Paris)
Bachelor of Arts (University of Chicago)
Master of Arts (Harvard)
Doctor of Philosophy (Oxford)

Distinctions: Bell Prize (Harvard), Rhodes Scholar (Balliol College), Chancellor's Essay Prize (Oxford), O'Henry Award (New York, 1957).

Languages: Complete fluency in French and German; reading knowledge of Italian.

Professional career: Member of the editorial staff of The Economist (1952-1953 and 1954-1956).
Regular guest on the French and German programmes of the BBC during that period.
Member of the Institute for Advanced Study, September 1956-1958.

Publications on foreign affairs in Harper's, Life, Encounter, the Sunday supplement of the New York Times etc.

Lecturer for the Council on Foreign Relations (1957 -

References: Dr.J.Robert Oppenheimer
Prof. Archibald MacLeish (Harvard)
Mr. J. Fischer (editor, Harper's)
Mr. Donald Tyerman (editor, The Economist)

Steiner, Mrs Robt

The First Church of Christ

(Congregational)

EAST HADDAM, CONNECTICUT

Rev. Roy Gilmour Pavy, D.D., Minister

February 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

May I express my thanks to you on behalf of the women of The First Church of Christ, Congregational for the gift which I have received for our post office booth at the Summer Fair.

As it will be sold unopened I cannot thank you specifically for for the gift but I thank you for helping to make our summer fair a success.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne S. Steiner (Mrs. Robert H.)

President, Colonial Guild Auxiliary
First Church of Christ, Congregational
East Haddam, Conn.

Mrs. Robert Steiner
East Haddam
Conn.

Sterling, J. E. Wallace

January 16, 1959

Dear Wallace:

Thanks for the kind words about the year-end roundup. But I would be even more grateful to you if you would let me buy you lunch next time you are in this miserable city.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Dr. J.E. Wallace Sterling
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

J. E. WALLACE STERLING

January 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a note, a little bit belated, to tell you how much I enjoyed your yearend's roundup. I have been listening to this show for a number of years, but this is the first time I have seen it on television. To say that I enjoyed it is to make an understatement. So congratulations!

One of these days when I am in New York, I may intrude on your altogether too busy life just for the pleasure of saying hello.

All best wishes.

Yours,

Wally

J. E. Wallace Sterling

Stern, Ernest

January 9, 1958

Dear Mr. Stern:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Gene DePoris.

We are all very proud of the Marian Anderson show, and I have been delighted to see the enthusiastic response both by mail and in print.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ernest E. Stern
American Broadcasting System
Press Information
Hollywood 27, California

mec

AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY
HOLLYWOOD 27, CALIFORNIA

COPY

January 2, 1958

Mr. Gene DePoris
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Gene:

I almost called you long distance last Friday evening, which would have been 1:00 AM, Saturday, your time, since I was so enthralled with the "See It Now" presentation of "Lady From Philadelphia." It was even more gratifying at the conclusion of the program when the credits rolled, to see your name as the "reporter" for this particular program.

It made me proud to be a part of the industry -- which unfortunately doesn't happen too often.

Congratulations to you and the entire staff for this outstanding program.

Thought you might be interested in the enclosed column from the Mirror-News.

All good wishes to you and yours in the New Year and drop a line when you find the time.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Ernest E. Stern
Director of TV Network
Press Information

EES:km

cc: Mr. Ed Murrow

Stern, Etella

Madison Square Hotel
Thirty Seven Madison Avenue
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: LEXINGTON 2-6880 526

ETELLA NATASHA STERN

April 2, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am positive that you would welcome at a certain hour, when most tired, an unusual and quick-effective way of relaxing instantly. This is possible through a scientific massage. I am a former medicine student, having been taught in one of the foremost salons in Vienna.

I have been a few years in the States only. I do have the American licence as well. I should be most greatful to be able to count you among my clientele.

I am looking forward to hear from you and thank you anticipatory.

Sincerely

E Stern

Stern, Mrs R. L.

December 15, 1958

Mrs. Robert Lewis Stern
1322 Magnolia Avenue
Norfolk 8, Va.

Dear Mrs. Stern:

Thank you very much for your gracious letter of December 5. Programs such as the one we are trying to do in Norfolk are exceedingly difficult, and I can only hope that, when we finish the editing, you will feel that we have succeeded in some measure in conveying to the rest of the country the situation as it actually exists.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

MRS. ROBERT LEWIS STERN
1322 MAGNOLIA AVENUE
NORFOLK 8, VIRGINIA

5 December 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For over a fortnight Mr. Morse and Mr. Barnett from your staff have been working with many people in our town trying to get a complete picture of education in Norfolk, so that we and others can comprehend it more fully. These two men have done an extraordinary job of pictorial reporting and I'd like you to know how grateful I as a parent and as a teacher at one of the closed schools am for the coverage of the enormous number of people who have played a part in our predicament - either in trying to solve or to complicate the problems involved in the closing of our schools.

Both of these gentlemen have worked unstintingly to meet the various personalities who have created and tempered the climate that now prevails in Norfolk. They have constantly sought to cover all angles of our situation for Mr. Friendly to evaluate.

It distresses our family greatly to learn that "See it Now" has gone out of existence. We hope that "The Lost Class of

'59" will inaugurate a series of equally high caliber.

Norfolk is a wonderful city which we know can either return to the Dark Ages or move ahead to a cultural and educational Renaissance. We are grateful to you for your efforts and hopeful that they will be helpful in setting our goals in the latter direction so that we shall soon stand with North Carolina, Maryland, and West Virginia in this struggle for human freedom.

Again congratulations to your fine staff and best wishes to you for the continuance of such outstanding public service programs as "See it Now."

Very truly yours,

Helen Stern

Stevens file

ROBERT T. STEVENS
STEVENS BUILDING
BROADWAY AT 41ST STREET
NEW YORK 36

January 18, 1958

Dear Ed:

Just a line to express my appreciation to you as host for the very pleasant evening the five of us spent together at the Century Club on January 13th. I enjoyed greatly the opportunity of visiting with the other men and especially of discussing with you some phases of the present situation regarding the military in Washington.

With many thanks for your hospitality and highest personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Stevenson, Bill

April 28, 1959

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letter of April 22nd and for sending me the book containing full text of the addresses made on the occasion of Oberlin's 125th Anniversary Convocation.

It was most thoughtful of you, and I greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Stevenson
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

mc

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

V.C. Thanks

April 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

On the occasion of its 125th Anniversary Convocation last October, Oberlin was privileged to present several speakers who have made outstanding contributions to the field of higher education.

In the hope that you will be interested in reading their remarks, I am pleased to send you, under separate cover, a book containing the full text of the addresses.

May I call to your special attention the addresses of Frank W. Abrams, past Chairman, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Henry T. Heald, President, The Ford Foundation; and John W. Gardner, President, Carnegie Corporation of New York. They are, I believe, of more than passing significance.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Stringer

Stevenson, H M

December 18, 1959

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Thank you for your letter of November 22nd which was received here while Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad.

I regret to have to tell you that there are no openings on Mr. Murrow's staff at this time and very little likelihood of any appearing in the next few months. However, we shall be glad to keep your letter on hand and let you know if anything opens up.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Hugh M. Stevenson Jr.
3317½ Berkeley Avenue
Los Angeles 26, California

November 22/1959
Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to help you cover the 1960 Democratic convention.

My name is Hugh M. Stevenson and I am 35 years of age. I have five years of college and 12 years of newspaper and radio experience, including 5½ years daily experience as writer-photographer covering all beats.

At the present time, I am employed parttime with the Rodgers-McDonald Publishing Co. as writer-photographer for a group of community papers, The News-Advertiser Group. The other days and all the nights are spent freelancing features, pictures and publicity campaigns.

During my newspaper career, I have been a general-assignment reporter-photographer and have covered city, county, federal and police beats. I am an excellent feature story writer and have covered amusements, reviews of plays and musical events and sports. I also was rewrite man.

I report and write all types of news--fast and can dig up facts. I write clear, accurate and interesting stories and can adjust to any situation. I own three cameras--Nikon, Hexagon and Ikoflex--and can either handle camera chores or work with a photographer.

In 1956, I handled the state-wide campaign for Tom Moore, candidate for attorney general in Texas. Shortly after moving to California that year, I was in charge of the campaign for Emery Petty, candidate for congress. I continued my political activity during the 1958 campaign. As an active participant in these races, I know the personalities involved state-wide and nationally and am familiar with the local convention arrangements and geography.

Additional information and references will be furnished upon request.

I will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Hugh M. Stevenson Jr.

Hugh M. Stevenson Jr.
3317½ Berkeley Avenue
Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Stewart, Bernadine

May 29, 1959

Dear Miss Stewart:

I have your letter of May 21st.

You are hereby granted permission to run a series of excerpts from THIS I BELIEVE in your monthly publication for patients and employees.

We would appreciate your giving full credit to the writer and the book itself.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Bernadine Stewart
Mental Health Institute
Cherokee, Iowa

mc

Mental Health Institute

Cherokee, Iowa

WILLARD C. BRINEGAR, M. D., Superintendent
FANNY T. GINZBERG, M. D., Assistant Superintendent
J. T. MAY, M. D., Clinical Director

HUBERT A. CARBONE, M. D.
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
DANIEL J. SHEEHAN, M. D.
CHIEF OF INTERNAL MEDICINE
H. M. BACHHUBER, M. D.
BERNICE BROWN, M. D.
JACK C. CHESNUTT, M. D.
LLOYD L. DOWNING, M. D.
THOMAS GONIOR, M. D.
GEORGE HAJWORONSKY, M. D.
ENGRACIA A. HERNANDEZ, M. D.
SPEROS MENTIS, M. D.
C. W. POWELL, M. D.
ALFRED SAND, M. D.
WALTER TURKE, M. D.
ARIF YUKSEL, M. D.
AHMAD ZARWI, M. D.

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J. O. CROMWELL, M. D.
DIRECTOR OF
MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

May 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
Rockefeller Center
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are interested in running a series of excerpts from "This I Believe" in our monthly publication for patients and employees. This is an occupational therapy project, and there is no profit realized. We have a mailing list of about 65, exchanging papers with other institutions and organizations.

Would it be necessary to have special permission to run such a series if we were to give full credit to the writer and the book itself?

We would appreciate hearing from you.

Yours very truly,

Bernadine Stewart

Bernadine Stewart
Occupational Therapy Dept.

BS/se

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT—IF CONCERNING A PATIENT GIVE NAME IN FULL
TELEPHONE CALLS ARE UNSATISFACTORY: MORE DEFINITE INFORMATION CAN BE GIVEN BY LETTER

Stewart, Helen

PUBLIC RELATIONS

PUBLICITY

DRAMATIZED PHOTOGRAPHY

Helen M. Stewart

5008 COLLEGE VIEW AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 41, CALIFORNIA
CLINTON 6-8348

8687 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
OLYMPIA 2-3316

February 13 1958

Dear Ed Murrow:

The enclosed clip and brochure about the first visit to the West of one of this thousand-year-old Order in India may interest you. It strikes me as being network material.

This is not a pay account with me. The "disciples" at Self-Realization Headquarters here handled Radio and TV with an assist from me but there was not professional coordination, or you would have been wired.

His Holiness is speaking in So. Cal from Feb. 11 through Feb, 23, according to a schedule which I have and if you contact

ignore

Mrs. Louise Butler
phone: CApitol 5-0550
Self-Realization Hdqrs
3880 San Raphael Ave, Los Angeles 65

in case your crew is interested, she will refer you to the proper channel. Two small local TV spots, only for the Yogi.

NO

As of Feb. 12, there were no network committments on the schedule.

It is impossible to describe the effect this personage had on the reporters, many of whom were city-side, at the Press conference here. A stillness and Peace came over the group unlike anything in my experience. The voice is quite good and His English is formal, but excellent.

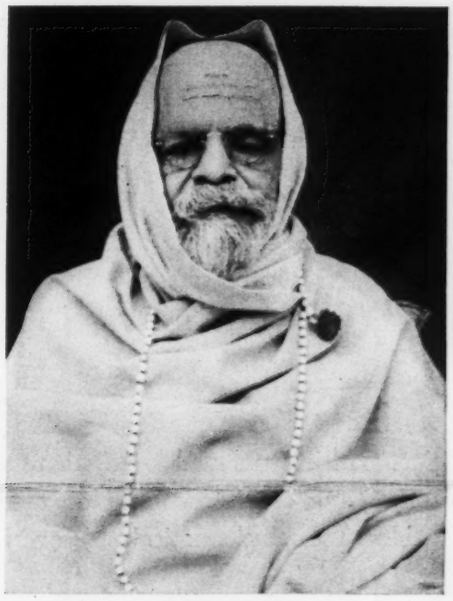
Trusting this suggestion holds something of interest to you, I am

Cordially yours,

Helen

Helen M. Stewart

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York



His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya, Spiritual Head of Hindu India, Visiting America February-March, 1958

This is the first time in the history of the thousand-year-old monastic Shankaracharya Order that one of its leaders will have visited the West.

His Holiness Jagatguru ("world teacher") Sri Shankaracharya Bharati Krishna Tirth of Puri, the ecclesiastical head of Hindu India and the apostolic successor of the first Shankaracharya (eighth century; India's greatest philosopher), will travel to all parts of America during February and March, 1958.

He will arrive in Los Angeles on February 4th. His mail headquarters during February and March is c/o Self-Realization Fellowship, Inc., 3880 San Rafael Avenue, Los Angeles 65, California, a nonsectarian organization founded in 1920 by the late Paramhansa Yogananda.

His Holiness will deliver addresses at many universities, several of which will bestow on him honorary doctorate degrees. The Jagatguru will also speak on radio and TV and will give talks before numerous religious, cultural, and educational groups.

Because of His Holiness' spiritual authority over millions of Hindus, the Government of India consults the Jagatguru on all policies relating to spiritual rules and Hindu religious matters.

His Holiness is Founder-President of the World Reconstruction Association (*Vishwa Punarnirmana Sangha*), Nagpur, whose aim is the furtherance of world peace and universal brotherhood. Administrators of this Association include the Jagatguru; Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India; B. P. Sinha, Judge of the Supreme Court, Nagpur; Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and former Finance Minister of the Government of India; Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, Moslem leader; Dr. Narendra Deo, ex-Vice-Chancellor of Banaras University; R. B. Pal, ex-Justice of the Calcutta High Court and of the International Tribunal; and A. D. Mani, president of All-India News and Editors' Association.

Two administrators of the World Reconstruction Association will accompany His Holiness on the tour of America — Mr. C. M. Trivedi and his wife. She is the niece of Chandulal Trivedi, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Government of India, and former Governor of the States of Punjab and Orissa.

A saintly personage of vast learning and a gifted speaker in English, His Holiness is also an outstanding mathematician. He has pursued original researches in Vedic mathematics and has formulated rules for simplifying many processes of modern mathematics. A number of noted educators in India consider the mathematical discoveries of the Jagatguru to be "epoch-making."

In America His Holiness will give discourses on practical methods for world peace; on the *Vedas*, sacred texts of India; on *Karma Yoga* (service to the world through right action and selfless work); and on the basic unity of all religions. He will also speak on his revolutionary methods for simplification of mathematics before groups of mathematicians, physicists, and teachers.

There will be no fee for his talks. Universities, societies, and groups that wish to make arrangements for the Jagatguru to speak for them will please write or telegraph:

Mrs. Pauline Glick,
Self-Realization Fellowship,
3880 San Rafael Avenue,
Los Angeles 65, California

Telephones: CApitol 5-0550
CApitol 1-0297 (*evenings*)

The President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad (*in white*) and Military Secretary Major Yadunath Singh offering fruit to His Holiness at headquarters of World Reconstruction Association, Nagpur, India.

His Holiness (*center*) standing while the National Band of India plays the national anthem, *Jana Gana Mana.* At his side is Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and former Finance Minister of the Government of India.

The Vice-President of India, Sir S. Radhakrishnan (*extreme right, wearing white turban*) discusses problems of national reconstruction with His Holiness (*left, in white*).

His Holiness (*in center on dais*) surrounded by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of the State of Madhya Pradesh, and all the State Ministers; on the occasion of the founding by His Holiness in 1953 of the World Reconstruction Association. Its object is the furtherance of world peace and universal brotherhood.

Stilgoe, R.

June 10, 1959

Mr. R. Stilgoe
New South Wales Government Offices
56 Strand
London W.C. 2

Dear Mr. Stilgoe:

As Mr. Murrow is away at present, I am answering your letter to him of June 4. I am afraid you are once again going to be unlucky. Mr. Murrow is starting a year's leave of absence on July 1 and in September he expects to be in Scandinavia.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS 'ALICUJUS RAND, LONDON.'

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
56, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

BY AIRMAIL.

4th June, 1959.

In reply please quote

Dear Sir,

A mutual friend, Noel F. Allan, who apparently was friendly with you when you were in Warsaw in 1949, asked me before I left Australia two years ago, to visit you and convey his compliments. Noel, as I understand it, was working for the English Electric Co. on the electrification of the Polish Railways.

I visited your office one Monday morning in April '57 but unfortunately you were not available and it is only since then that I have found out how busy you must be in your career. It is however still my desire to contact you and hope that you would be able to see me at some time during my forthcoming visit to New York, where I will probably be from the 24th to 26th September, inclusive.

If you can see your way clear to agreeing to such a visit I would appreciate your writing to the above address, or to our New South Wales Government office in New York, which is located at Canada House, 680 Fifth Avenue.

Yours faithfully
R Stilgoe.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Colombia Broadcasting System,
NEW YORK. U.S.A.

David Stillman

August 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Stillman:

Thank you for your letter of August 4th. I appreciate your suggestion that I participate in the Wernher Von Braun story, I AIM AT THE STARS and regret that I must decline because of contractual and other commitments.

With all good wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David B. Stillman
Stillman & Stillman
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

gw

STILLMAN & STILLMAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

LOUIS B. STILLMAN
DAVID B. STILLMAN

SIDNEY H. LEVIN
EMANUEL D. FINKELMAN
VICTOR LEHMAN

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-6284
CABLE ADDRESS: "STILLAW"

41 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

August 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

RE: "I AIM AT THE STARS"
(WERNHER VON BRAUN STORY)

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am the attorney for Morningside Productions Inc. which is producing the above picture.

I understand that Mr. Walter Wisman, who is associated with Dr. Von Braun and who has been acting in concert with Dr. Von Braun with respect to the technical aspects of the picture, requested you to make a brief appearance in the picture; that when my name was brought up you suggested that I communicate with you.

The following is the sequence and dialogue of your appearance:

"INT. VON BRAUN HOUSE - NIGHT

256 MEDIUM FULL SHOT
As Maria is putting on the baby's coat, Wernher is watching Murrow over TV.

ANNOUNCER'S VOICE
And now, Edward R. Murrow...

MURROW

...Good evening, ladies and gentlemen... Tonight, I must speak to you about a most serious problem -- the incredible scientific progress made by Russia. I hope that the Congressional Committee dealing with this

matter will hold open hearings --
because the people of the United
States have a right to know the
truth...

Wernher nods almost imperceptibly as he listens.

DISSOLVE THROUGH TO:"

The picture is scheduled to start October 5th but, of course, your sequence can be photographed and recorded at your convenience and I hope this can fit your schedule.

It has been some time since we have seen each other; as a matter of fact, if I recall, it was shortly before Mike's untimely demise and I look forward to seeing you again.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

David B. Stillman

DBS:AC

DAVID B. STILLMAN

St John, Robert MR

June 26, 1958

Dear Bob:

I am delighted you are doing the Ben Gurion biography. I shall certainly look forward to reading it.

You certainly have my permission to use anything that you think is worth quoting. To answer your questions: (1) The Egypt-Israeli show ran ninety minutes. (2) Playing time of actual Ben-Gurion interview on I CAN HEAR IT NOW record is forty-seven minutes. (3) The Ben-Gurion interview as actually aired, ran seven minutes and 24 seconds.

I also did another interview with Ben Gurion at the time of the Suez crisis. It might or might not be of interest to you. In any event, here is a copy of it.

Nothing would please me more than to stop off to see you in Switzerland, and I might do that very thing if Lebanon hots up any more.

Good luck with the book.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert St. John
3 Dunraven Street
London, W.1, England

fc

JUNE 23, 1958.

Robert St.John
3 Dunraven street
London, W.1.

Dear Ed:

I am doing a biography on Ben-Gurion which Doubleday is soon to publish. I have recently been in Israel doing research, then to New York, then Washington, and now here. I am working today on the chapter headed 1956, so you can see it is finally about done.

I have just this minute finished three or four pages on your historic bdcst.with the old boy at Sde Boker. (I was in Israel at that time....we glimpsed each other in a hotel lobby, remember ? ....and I could get no V.I.P. treatment because it was all being layed on for you !)

The pages I have just written are mostly human interest stuff based on stories Mike Arnon (now in Washington) and Moshe Pearlman told me.

However, one day between lectures in Chicago last winter I sat all afternoon in the public library with earphones listening to the I Can Hear It Now record, and I took down a few quotes I would like to use in the book, with full credit, of course.. several of your questions and his answers which belong in a biography because they fill in certain historical gaps. MAY I HAVE YOR PERMISSION ?

And one other favor . Could your secretary send me the answer to each of these questions:

LENGTH IN MINUTES OF THE BG-NASSER SHOW.....(90 ?) 28.

LENGTH IN MINUTES OF ACTUAL BG INTERVIEW..... 43 mins
(as recorded on I Can Hear It Now disk)

LENGTH IN MINUTES OF BG INTERVIEW AS ACTUALLY AIRED.....7:24

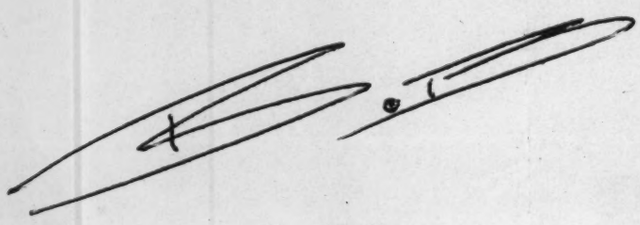
(You may have these figures right in your head.)

I hope to send the manuscript off to Doubleday in two weeks. Then I will go back to my home base, which is a suburb of Geneva called COPPET, in case you are ever in that direction and need a drink. (Actual mail address is Au Coin du Château, Coppet, Vaud, Suisse.)

I was getting my passport renewed at the Am. Embassy here the other day and the Consul mentioned hearing some of my broadcasts from London during the war, then he asked if I ever saw you. As I was leaving the bldg. his secretary, or some woman who was in the office, elderly, came running after me and said: "If you ever do see Mr. Morrow tell him to remember me to his wife. We used to work together in the Eagle Club. She was a lovely one !" Then she fled , without even giving me her name, and I had no time to chase her and ask. SO....regards to your wife from an unnamed old Eagle Club associate.

I will greatly appreciate an airmail answer, Ed .

Shalom !



Stock, Kurt W.

May 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Stock:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Unfortunately, I shall not be able to grant you the request for an interview. My calender is really all filled up these days with things I must do, and people I must see before leaving on my year's sabbatical.

I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kurt W. Stock
760 Jepson Street
Niagara Falls, Ontario
Canada

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. MAY 6th 1959

Hello Mr. Murrow!
I presume you have a very busy schedule and many activities. However I still like to ask you would you give me the honor for a personal conversation. As far as I know you have great interest in foreign countries and I happened to be a prisoner of World War II in Sibiria (Russia) for four years. After my release I served three years in the police force of West-Berlin (Germany)
Now I'm a canadian citizen.
If you could find the time to see me I'll be in New York between May the 18th till the 28th on my vacation.

NO

Yours very truly

Kurt W. Stock

KURT W. STOCK
760 JEPSON ST.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.
CANADA

Stoddart, M.W.

February 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Stoddart:

Many thanks for your letter offering to supply me with material for one of my programs.

It was most kind of you to consider me in connection with using the material. However, I must tell you that I have no control over any programs other than those which I am producing at present.

Again, thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Mr. M. W. Stoddart
21 West Street
New York 6, New York

mcc

Can use material

Room 1905
21 West Street
New York 6, New York
Tel.: HAnover 2-0930

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Television audiences, radio listeners and the reading public have for years listened to the purported "inside dope" dispensed by traveling VIP's. They have told us what life is really like in all the countries of the world and particularly in Russia. Truth is, I guess, that these people have been given the visiting-dignitary type of look at the places they visited, and none of them has seen any more than he was permitted to see.

A friend of mine visited Moscow and environs this past year, and, because of his being simply an ordinary citizen, apparently had great access to the picture of ordinary Russians and their way of living. His stories, at any rate, are most interesting. Furthermore, this fellow, a businessman, was at one time in show-business and has appeared on television in the past. I believe the story of his trip would be of great public interest, and I believe the type of program you produce could use it to advantage.

If you are interested, I would be delighted to have that gentleman contact you.

Yours very truly,

M. W. Stoddart

M. W. STODDART

~6
c. 8 ~
c. etc.

Stolt, Richard G.

January 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Stolt:

I have your nice letter.

It was most kind of you to send me a complimentary copy of your booklet, "The Western Economy and its Future as seen by Soviet Economists" and I still haven't had an opportunity to sit down and read it but shall do so as soon as possible.

Your kind comments about my broadcasts are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard G. Stolt
International Film & Publications Co.
5065 Notre-Dame-De-Grace Avenue
Montreal, Canada

mcc

International Film & Publications Company

5065 NOTRE-DAME-DE-GRACE AVENUE
MONTREAL, CANADA

DISTRIBUTORS OF
FOREIGN FEATURE & SHORT FILMS
IMPORTERS OF BOOKS & PERIODICALS

TELEPHONE: HU. 8-2696
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CODES: WESTERN UNION

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York,N.Y.
USA

Dec.31st,1958

Dear Mr.Murrow:

Please find enclosed a complimentary copy of our booklet

" The Western Economy and its Future
as seen by Soviet Economists"

We have prepared this study to give in condensed form the views of our opponents regarding the state of our economy and related problems.Since a certain time lag occurs in gathering and translating our material,the articles and studies presented are about 3 to 6 month old.Since they are of more fundamental nature,the main conclusions are still valid,in spite of the limited economic upturn of recent month

We have mailed other copies to many leading Americans,and judging by the acknowledgements received,our publication is well received.Members of the US Cabinet have requested additional copies.Should you or members of your staff desire to receive additional copies,please order from the above address. Due to the high cost of translation and research,and the limited edition,the price is $ 4.50 per copy.

The undersigned is a great admirer and daily listener of your well-informed broadcasts.They stand out as islands in an ocean ~~xxxgrxx~~ of programms created by half-truth-artists for an audience of escapists.

Sincerely yours,
Richard G. Stoit
Richard G. Stoit
Research Department

Stone, John L.

January 13, 1959

Dear Jack:

I enjoyed the luncheon very much and only wish I might have sat around for hours and listened to the distinguished group you gathered together. Many thanks for the set of prints.

I think the interview with Governor Almond went extraordinarily well and I have hopes that you and your colleagues will feel that we have done our level best to do a show that reflects the actual situation. I will be less than candid if I fail to tell you that I am worried about it, but we shall just have to be judged by what appears on the end of that tube.

Do give me a shout when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. John L. Stone, Jr.
WRVA-TV
5221 Midlothian Pike
Richmond, Va.

Telephone 83-5461

WRVA-TV
Richmond, Va.
CBS Basic Channel 12

Studios and Offices
5221 Midlothian Pike
P. O. Box 2370
Richmond 18, Virginia

JOHN L. STONE, JR.
Promotion Manager

January 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Fred Friendly Office
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It was nice of you to attend the luncheon yesterday and to meet the Local Press.

Several of the people called me today to say how pleased they were to meet you and chat for just a bit, among them Virginius Dabney and Jack Kilpatrick.

I am enclosing a set of the prints from the lunch and from the interview. I hope you like them.

Two sets are going under separate cover to Arthur Morse and a set to the Governor.

During the war (II) I was with ABSIE of OWI in London and met you in the Wardour Street studios and also at BBC. Perhaps we may see each other at the Overseas Press Club bar one day and swap a reminiscence.

Cordially yours,

Jack

John L. Stone, Jr.

JLS:ew

Stone, Jack

TO:

JACK STONE WRVA-TV 22nd & CARY STREETS RICHMOND VIRGINIA

WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD INVITE OLD FRIEND LEWIS POWELL ATTORNEY IN RICHMOND TEL NO MINSON 3-0141 TO JOIN US AT LUNCH ON THURSDAY AT THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-70

Storey, Guinevere

April 8, 1959

Dear Miss Storey:

Thank you for your letter of March 17th, which I found awaiting me on my return from a brief trip to Europe.

I am very interested in what you have to say about the school situation, and wish that I might have an opportunity to present the type of program you suggest. However, I regret to say that there seems no possibility of my doing so in the near future, because my programs for the remainder of this season are already planned and I plan to go on a year's leave of absence starting July 1st.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Guinevere Storey
Post Office Box 275
Battle Ground, Washington

mcc

P. O. Box 275
Battle Ground, Washington
March 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person to Person
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Noted RR

You have a very fine program in "Person to Person." I frequently see it. This week I was very much interested in hearing the President of Vassar College. Her comments on education were most welcome. I agree that the quality of secondary education should be improved.

I am a high school teacher of thirty years experience. May I state some of our problems as I see them? My state of Washington is not the best in the United States as to schools, nor is it the worst. Therefore my comments probably apply generally to the picture in the United States.

My school, Battle Ground, Washington, has 523 pupils in the three year high school. In the last five years we have had an increase of one teacher but an increased enrollment of 200 pupils. Next year we probably will have one additional teacher and about 60 more pupils than this year. This growth of enrollment without growth of the staff is one of our problems, overload. This is true of the grade schools here, also. Our first grade rooms this year each has more than 30 pupils.

Because of this overload in the grades below high school, pupils do not get proper instruction and are not prepared for high school when they enter. Our grade school principal several years ago said in my presence in a meeting of administrators and teachers that he could not retain pupils who were not prepared to go on because there was no room for them since there were so many new ones coming in each year, and it must be still true because the product is coming to us the same way--poorly prepared. Therefore we have in high school some with reading ability of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grade level and many with 5th, 6th, and 7th grade level. I have been special English teacher for these pupils, and I know. This year I have had 21 in such a class and there were others who were not scheduled in it because there were too many of them to be accommodated.

This brings up another problem. Because we have these very poorly prepared pupils and also because we have all levels of ability and an insufficient staff, there is no segregation according to capability and we have the very gifted in the same groups with the very poor. This causes an impossible situation as to motivation and interest. If the class takes the middle path, the poorest loses interest, cannot keep up, becomes apathetic, expect failing grades, and develop this attitude

toward life. The very bright could do twice as much, so that their time is wasted, they develop the attitude that they don't need to exert themselves, and many become personality problems from sheer boredom.

We cannot increase our staff because there is not enough money. We are dependent upon the whims of our state legislature which meets biennially. Washington, for instance in the matter of salaries has rated 3rd in the nation a few years ago. The last 4 years we rated 10th, 13th, 6th, 10.5. The prospects this year for adequate state funds for schools is very poor. The proposed state budget includes $90 for increments for teachers (no raise), and increment less by $10 than the rise in costs due to inflation, for the minimum salary. Under the circumstances the numbers added to the staff will be at a minimum since it would mean a cut in salaries, otherwise. This viciously means an increase of the overload and less efficiency in teaching--an injustice to the children.

Another problem coming out of this financial situation is the loss of our capable teachers to systems which can pay better. Not only are we handicapped by inadequate state appropriations, but also by a poor local district. It is mostly small farms and homes with a low evaluation; we are suburban and many families with many children live in our district on small acreages of low value and earn their wages in nearby Vancouver, Washington, and Portland, Oregon. Therefore local levies are not the answer since they cannot bring in enough to solve the problem. Our school acts as a training school; the more capable young teachers leave for other districts. We are left with some young teachers and the career teachers who came here when salaries were much better, comparably, and are stuck because of length of tenure, ownership of homes, and involvement in local affairs. They have been treated shamefully in salaries, the greater percentage of the raises having been given to the less experienced and inexperienced, otherwise they could not have been hired at all. If the state appropriations are as poor as we believe they may be, our teachers will flock to other jobs, not only the ones in this school but in the state as a whole. That will leave us with a poorer staff (inexperienced) with huge loads, to train our children for high school and college.

These are not only local problems but are true to a greater or less degree in many of our states if not most. I would like to recount them.

1. Overload of teachers
2. A resulting poor quality of students
3. Lack of segregation according to ability
4. Inadequate finance
5. Teacher salaries and turnover

These problems, not only in our case but in the case of many schools in many states, cannot be solved locally with local funds. It is very easy to say, "Improve the secondary school product". There has been some publicity but much more publicity along these lines is essential, before the public will realize the problems.

There is often a feeling that the public must not know what is wrong with our schools, and that is true here. If you in your position could do more in presenting this problem, I'm sure the teachers of America would gladly cooperate, and it would be a service to our schools, our children and our country.

Sincerely yours,

Guinevere Storey

Guinevere Storey
PO Box 275
Battle Ground, Wash.

Stout, Bill

January 13, 1959

Mr. Bill Stout
KNXT
1313 North Vine Street
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Bill:

If you want an indication of how this place is run, you will find it in my memorandum to Mickelson and his reply, which reached me only today. I don't know of anything else I can do, in as much as matters of importance do not appear to be "in the province" of anybody.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

encs.

TO: Stu

FROM: Ekm

3 58

Stanton

M

Mick

9.59

De Stanton

Stout, Bill

December 3, 1958

Dear Bill:

I have read the script. The only thing wrong with it is that it should have been done in peak evening time and on the network. I know as well as the next man that no script can be a substitute for seeing and hearing, but you and everybody concerned should feel mighty proud.

I am going to do what I can to stir up the animals here, but I am very much afraid that this well-organized irresponsibility will have the last word. But again, hearty congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Bill Stout
KNXT
1313 North Vine Street
Hollywood 28, California

Tuesday night

Mr. Murrow:

This bundle includes the script and a transcript of the SOF portions, plus copies of a few other items left unguarded in our promotion office. There are several letters and reviews and the editorial carried by the Times. That last and the letter from Ramsdell were especially gratifying. He and his paper have made no effort to hide their contempt for broadcast news.

Let me say again that I'm not sure I have any right to bother you with this -- chain of command and all that, added to my own vague understanding of how busy you are. But the decision to bury the show and ignore the tremendous reaction it produced is just a bit too much to stomach. And I know there is no one here willing to press the issue with those in charge. All we have been told (Whitley, Rosten, and I) is that the promotion schedule has been killed on orders from Stanton -- no ads, no brochures, no tub thumping of any kind.

Despite the constant struggle with executive invertebrates, I have very few regrets about my time in this business. The greatest is that I have never met you -- and I'm sorry that our first dealings have to be on such a level of frustration. Many thanks for your willingness to listen.

1360 Ave

(A bonus item in the bundle: Freberg's study of the business approach to the Savior's birth. The Green Christmas)

Strawser, Neil

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Strawser

from: Mr. Murrow

March 17, 1959

Many thanks for sending me the editorial from the Washington Post and, belatedly, let me say also my thanks for the Front Royal piece which could not have been better. I said so to my colleagues here, but neglected, until now, to say it to you.

I am off on a quick trip this weekend to London, Paris and Berlin, but will hope to see you in your fair city some time in April or May.

So many kind things have been said about me in connection with the year's leave that I am already afraid to face the prospect of coming back, because I know I can't live up to the generosity of my colleagues.

ERM/hl

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

March 4,1959

from: Neil Strawser

Attached is an editorial from the Washington Post of Feb.21, the Post evidently sharing with us the regret at your planned leave of absence.

I think the opportunity for a year of rest and re-thinking is not to be passed up, but I am sure the network will miss you. My selfish regret is that for a year I can not gain that rare and momentary equality of stature which comes when you say, "That was my colleague in Washington...."

My hope is that the Front Royal piece the other night came up to the standards of the man who set them.

Neil

Life Without Murrow

Newspapermen, according to the myths of the trade, are supposed to gaze patronizingly upon their upstart rivals on television and radio, but no reporter worth his salt would look down on the abilities of Edward R. Murrow. It is sad to know that beginning July 1, Mr. Murrow will take a year's leave of absence from the Columbia Broadcasting System, evidently in part because of differences within the organization. Few will dispute Mr. Murrow's signal role in elevating radio and television news reporting to the dignity it has now achieved; moreover, he pioneered in the lucid presentation of complex issues on his *See It Now* program. That program, dropped by the network last year, still has its mourners; nothing has yet satisfactorily filled the void it left. Mr. Murrow spent much of his energies this year on *Conversation,* an engaging program of transcontinental debate but seemingly frothier than his *See It Now* series. Yet it is encouraging that Mr. Murrow will continue to participate in *Conversation,* if on a reduced schedule, while traveling about the globe during his leave of absence. Many viewers and listeners will be awaiting his full-time return—cigarette, sepulchral tone and candid discussion of serious problems.

Stoutenberg, Ellen
F

April 9, 1959

Miss Ellen Stoutenberg
WIP
35 South 9th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Miss Stoutenberg:

I have just returned from a trip to Europe to find your letter of March 16.

I should like to talk to you, and suggest that a few days before you next expect to be in New York, you contact my office and make an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

W I P / 6 1 0

PHILADELPHIA'S PIONEER VOICE, WIP BROADCASTING INC., 35 SOUTH 9TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA. WALNUT 2-6800

March 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have been doing some soul-searching about the role of radio in a free society.

In attempt to develop new attitudes in all personnel involved with the functioning of a radio station, we are developing the idea of monthly seminars, held without publicity or outside participation.

I would like very much to take five minutes of your time, either by telephone or personally when I am in New York, to discuss this idea with you.

As a major station in a large market, WIP is in a position to set an imaginative and fresh example of programming to others who have already accepted the formula operation. I know you are concerned about the industry and I hope your own schedule will allow me a few minutes.

Sincerely,

Ellen Stoutenberg

Ellen Stoutenberg

ES/mjs

WDC

Straus, Nathan

May 6, 1959

Dear Nathan:

I enjoyed our lunch enormously and I shall make it my business to have a look at Velingby in the early autumn.

I trust you will permit me to delay a little in suggesting a date for our visit to Quarry Lake. I am going to have to spend some time in Washington and Mrs. Murrow seems to be committed to various formations having to do with commencement at Mount Holyoke. I will hope within a week or so to suggest a date in June.

I say you my thanks for Slonimsky's book and also for your somewhat exaggerated inscription. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Nathan Straus
WMCA
415 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

wmca 415 MADISON AVENUE AT 48th ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. · MU. 8-1500
570 KC. · FIRST ON YOUR DIAL

NATHAN STRAUS
PRESIDENT

April 23, 1959

Dear Ed:

Referring to our most enjoyable luncheon on Tuesday, I am sending you under separate cover the book, Lexicon of Musical Invective. I think you will find it amusing and very stimulating.

Enclosed you will find some pictures that I took of Velingby when we visited it two years ago. As I said to you, I regard this as the finest planned land-use development that I have seen anywhere in the world. Of course I have not seen what has been done in West Berlin.

I hope and believe that you won't forget to make good on your promise to come and visit us at Quarry Lake. So as to identify the neighborhood for you, I can say that, driving down from your place, it is almost exactly two miles east of the Valhalla station. It is on Old Orchard Street. As another guide, I may say that, if my general calculations are correct, the line of the Kensico Dam, extended east for about 1 1/2 miles would almost exactly cut through the center of my house.

With every good wish now and always, believe me, until we meet again,

Very cordially yours,

Nathan Straus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

P.S. Helen says that she wants me to suggest a definite date. She will call Mrs. Murrow, shortly

N.S.

Enclosures

White Plains 9-6696.

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123
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Strous, Nathan

CEIVED
1959 FEB 25 PM 4:31
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N

WU016 DL PD

FAX PHOENIX ARIZ FEB 25 1114AMM

EDWARD R MORROW, CARE CBS

INTENDED PHONING BUT CHARLES REPORTS YOU ARE IN FLORIDA
STOP EVEN YOUR TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM AIR
IS GREAT LOSS TO OUR MEDIA OF MASS COMMUNICATION
STOP WHATEVER YOU PLAN FOR FUTURE I AM EAGER TO
SEE YOU STOP PLEASE CALL ME FOR LUNCHEON AS SOON AS
YOU RETURN TO NEW YORK STOP I WILL BE HOME MARCH TENTH STOP MEANWHILE
MY BEST WISHES NOW AND ALWAYS

NATHAN STRAUS

352P..

Strauss, Nathan

wmca 415 MADISON AVENUE AT 48th ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. · MU. 8-1500
570 KC. · FIRST ON YOUR DIAL

NATHAN STRAUS
PRESIDENT

December 15, 1958

Dear Ed:

My son, Peter, who is Program Director at the station, reported to me that Barry Gray read the UPI wire review on "J. B." and that, at the last minute, much to my satisfaction, succeeded in getting Raymond Massey for an interview on his program.

Cordially,

Nathan Straus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Straus, Nathan

wmca 415 MADISON AVENUE AT 48th ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. · MU. 8-1500
570 KC. · FIRST ON YOUR DIAL

NATHAN STRAUS
PRESIDENT

October 8.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Confirming a telephone call, I wish you & Mrs. Murrow could come to Inwood Lake for luncheon next Sunday. Nothing formal. Helen & I are great Murrow fans — & we would enjoy a meal & a chat.

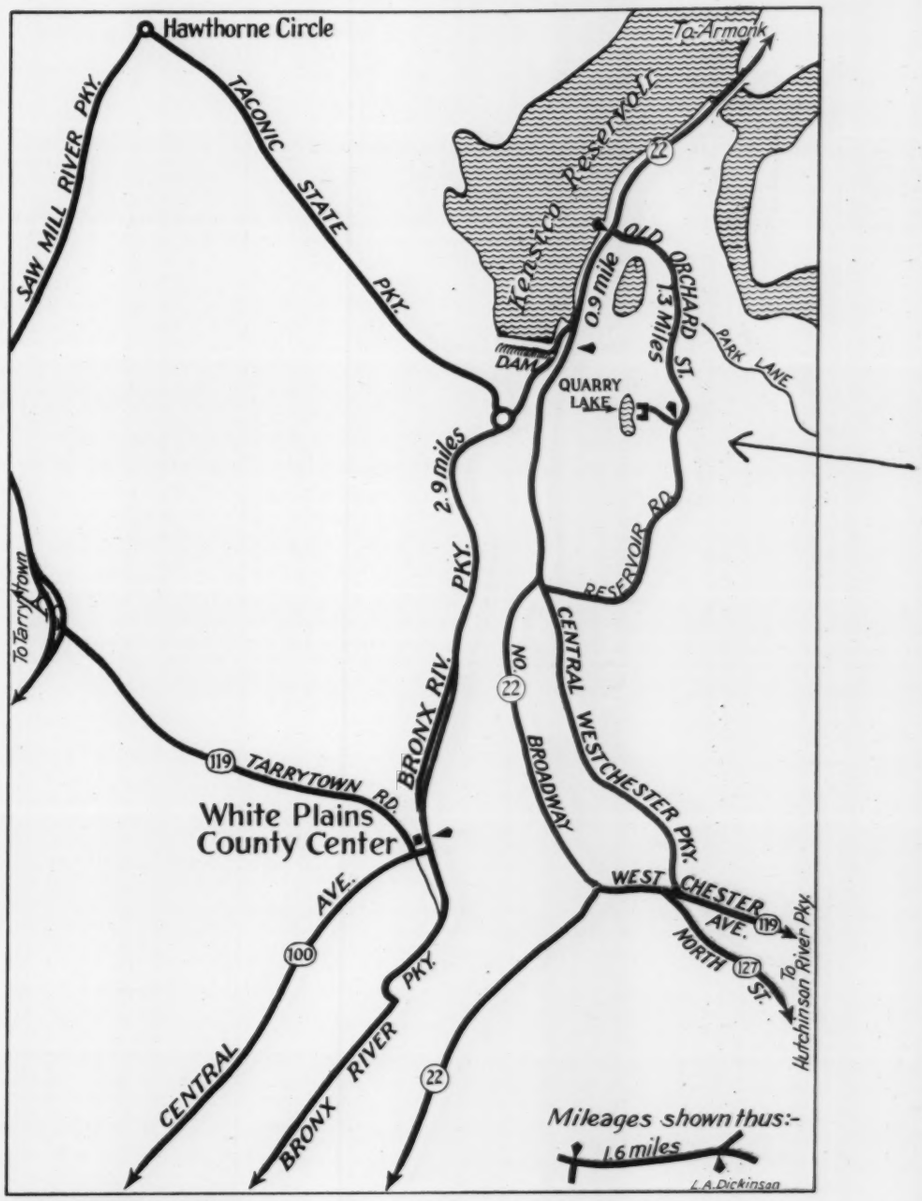
Hope you can come. Your own Summer home is near Inwood Lake, I believe.

Yours,

Nathan Straus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Phoned
regrets



QUARRY LAKE
QUARRY HEIGHTS
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
Tel: White Plains 9-6696

Straus

RECEIVED
1958 APR 10 PM 3:20
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU021 PD

ZG NEW YORK NY APR 10 157PME

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

MY EDITORIAL BROADCAST ON WMCA TOMORROW FRIDAY

EVENING AT NINE THIRTY WILL INTEREST YOU REGARDS

NATHAN STRAUS

238P..

Strauss, Lew

April 22, 1958

Dear Admiral Strauss:

Candor compells me to say to you that I had hoped for a note about our fallout piece, but I had not hoped for such generous and gracious commendation.

I thank you, and I have taken the liberty of sharing your letter with some of my colleagues.

Mr. Friendly and I hope to continue our examination of this subject from time to time. In fact, the area so combines interests, information and importance that we would like to do one every week.

Sincerely,

Admiral Lewis Strauss
United States Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.

fc

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Paley

from: Mr. Murrow

April 9, 1958.

Accept Regret
Appropriate action
Background?
FYI File JSM
Note & return
Phone WSP
Reply direct
Return to sender
Status?
Suggest reply
To discuss
Comment or recommendation
Copy to WSP
URGENT

I thought you might like to see what Admiral Strauss thought of our piece on atomic fallout.

E.R.M.

Thanks for letting me see this. Couldn't be better. Would like to review this program when I return from Europe around May 10th.

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

3 April 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was one of the millions of intent listeners to your program on Sunday. You and Mr. Friendly handled this radioactively-hot issue with fairness and thoroughness and a very great contribution to public understanding must be the result.

With warm regard -

Faithfully yours,

Lewis L. Strauss

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Stringer, Julia

7

January 13, 1959

Dear Julia:

Thank you so much for helping Mr. Murrow with his broadcasts from Pawling over the New Years Holiday. As always, he greatly appreciated the assistance you gave him.

Herewith the little check we owe you.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Julia Stringer
R. D. # 2
Carmel, New York

mcc

May 17, 1955

Stringer, Julia

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Many thanks for your recent note with check enclosed. It was a pleasure to be able to assist with the broadcasts.

Sincerely yours,

Julia Stringer

P.S. Hope you were able to plan that following weekend. We certainly have had some wonderful weather these past few weeks!

Peter Strong

September 8, 1959

Mr. Peter Strong
The American-Scandinavian Foundation
127 East 73rd Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Strong:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter to Mr. Murrow of August 21. I have only just returned from my vacation.

Before he left, Mr. Murrow asked me to write and thank you very much for your kind letter and the addresses you sent, as well as the certificate appointing him an honorary Fellow of the Foundation. He was most honoured by this appointment, and very grateful for your interest and offer of help. He took with him the addresses you sent, and will get in touch with your affiliated organizations if he needs advice or help while in Scandinavia.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION
127 EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TRAFALGAR 9-9779

CABLE ADDRESS "SCANFOUN NEW YORK"

August 21, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Upon learning of your imminent trip to Scandinavia and other points of interest, I telephoned your office to see if you would do us the honor of becoming an Honorary Fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. As an Honorary Fellow you would be at liberty to use the offices of our Associated Societies in each of the Scandinavian nations. I am sure that they could help you with reservations and appointments you might wish to make and provide you with a base of operation if that should be your need.

Your secretary indicated that you might be interested and since time is short, I have enclosed your Honorary Fellowship certificate as well as the addresses of our Associated Societies and the names of the officers in charge. If I receive an affirmative response I will immediately write to these organizations to alert them to your arrival. If you would be so kind as to send me a rough itinerary, that would be helpful.

Thank you very much for your consideration. Let me take this opportunity to wish you a most enjoyable vacation.

Very sincerely yours,

Peter Strong

Peter Strong
Secretary, ASF

Encl.
PS:UH

Stuttman, Bill

CABLES AND TELEGRAMS "CHICANEWS, PARIS."

TELEPHONES: OPERA 59-38, 43-13.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS,
JOHN S. KNIGHT,
PUBLISHER.
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Paris Bureau,
23, Rue de la Paix,
Paris,
France.

February 27 1958

Dear Professor:

We now have 15 days on the river at Olden,Norway beginning on July 12th instead of the 14th as originally planned.

We have booked a double room with bath for you two and a single room for Casey at Yri's Hotel, the pleasant hostel where one lives during the few hours when one is not baiting the local finny friends. We only hope you can make it.

I am off to Bulgaria,Roumania,Hungary and Czecho on Monday, As an old fellow traveling man I think that I ought to renew my connections behind the Iron Curtain.

Please let me know when you can how you think things will work out with the Norwegian trip. There isn't any particular hurry, as long as there is a chance of your coming, but if you have to wash it out I had better let the hotel folks know.

Love to Janet and Casey and best regards to you.

Bill

February 25, 1958

Dear Bill:

It pains me to tell you that there is just no chance at all of my joining you in pursuit of the finny creatures.

My mother, who is more than 80, lives on the West Coast and I am committed to go out there. I am terribly sorry, but as you know such things must be done. Maybe before then we can crawl near the summit together.

I shall take the first opportunity to insult Larry on your behalf.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Stuttman
THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Paris Bureau
23, Rue de la Paix
Paris, France

fc

CABLES AND TELEGRAMS "CHICANEWS, PARIS."

TELEPHONES: OPERA 59-38, 43-13.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS,
JOHN S. KNIGHT,
PUBLISHER.
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Paris Bureau,
23, Rue de la Paix,
Paris,
France.

February 14 1958

Dear Professor:

I have finally had word from the man who owns the fishing at Olden, Norway.

The best he has to offer is " two rods " for the 13 days between July 14th and 26th inclusive. Provided there is enough water there should be sea trout as well as salmon at that time.

Since Ingrid does not fish - or will be very happy fishing for trout in a nearbye lake - this means that the two of us would have to arrange things so that Casey could have his full share of the sport. But this might easily be worked out. I am happy fishing trout and would be glad to give up a third of my time to the young man.

I have just written to Chicago this morning to see if it is allright for me to take my vacation in July.

If you think you can come over at that time I will get in touch with S.A.S. (the Skandihuvian air line) and see if they can't fix you up for several days on a nearbye river which they use for entertaining V.I.P.'s. Certainly the S.A.S. people in New York would be glad to help out too. *

We could promise them an occasional good word from the Golden Voice (L.L.).

If you want to look the place up on the map Olden lies on Nordfjord, the second fjord north of Bergen. The river runs from the fjord a distance of three kilometers before the salmon are halted by a high waterfall. When the water is right the fishing is swell. The nearbye hotel is very comfortable and is within walking distance of the salmon.

Love to all and please write soon.

Yours, Bill

* The SAS fishing at Stryn would come just before or after the other.

Flynn, Jule
May 4, 1959

Jule Flynn

Dear Ed—

Its a thrill.
I hope it works
out well for you

Regards

Jule

P.S. See you May 15

Suall, Irwin

October 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Suall:

Thank you for your letter of October 23rd.

I find your idea most interesting, but since we are no longer producing SEE IT NOW, I have no suitable air time available in which to present such a program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irwin Suall
303 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Socialist Party · Social Democratic Federation
303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-4286

October 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I write you to offer a suggestion in which we of the Socialist Party have a stake, but which I believe does have substantial merit in its own right.

The term "socialism" has appeared in the news in various contexts with great frequency in recent times. Kruschev, in his TV interview, stated our grandchildren would live under "socialism". Some Republicans in the current election campaign have charged that the issue at stake is whether we'll move toward "socialism" in America. In addition to the Russians and Chinese referring to their systems as "Socialism", Nehru has been called a "socialist" as have U Nu and Nkrumah. Then, of course, there are the European social democratic movements such as the British Labor Party and the German Social Democrats who are designated "socialist".

As the U.S. affiliate of the Socialist International, we of the SP-SDF have our own quite definite concept of socialism, which is shared by all the social democratic movements which are our sister parties. However, I am sure you will agree that this term "socialism", which is so often in the news, has a large number of the American people quite befuddled. Here in the U.S., it is a word which carries unfavorable connotations. In most of the world, however, it is a good word; one which evokes a favorable response, like "freedom" and "democracy". These sharply contrasting attitudes, especially within the free world, are not helpful to American foreign relations.

To some extent this clash of attitudes reflects real differences, but not altogether. To an extent it is based on misunderstanding, in which case I believe we have a duty to clarify matters.

Here is where I believe you, of all the persons prominent in the world of communication, are best equipped to perform a valuable service to the American people. I hope you will agree with me that eliminating this very great source of misunderstanding, this Chinese Wall, between ourselves and much of the free world, would constitute a real contribution toward America's best interests.

I would propose, then, that you consider devoting one or more of your programs to this topic. I believe that TV would lend itself best to this purpose, possibly with brief interviews with leading socialists in various parts of the world. However, radio could be used too.

V. G.
S.I.N.
Pohne

Basically I think the aim should be to distinguish between socialism and communism. Of course, there are those who believe the distinction is more fancied than real, and I believe their views should be presented fairly. I am not suggesting a propaganda program for socialism--and I am sure that you would in any case not present a propaganda program.

If you think there is any merit in this proposal and would care to discuss it further, I am at your disposal. I should be happy, for example, to arrange a meeting with you, Norman Thomas and myself. If you do decide you want to do this kind of show, we would go all out in helping in every possible way. In addition to Norman Thomas, for example, we could arrange for the assistance of Dr. Harry Laidler, author of a "History of Socialist Thought" and "Social Economic Movements". Other experts are available here too. In addition, we would use our good offices to smooth the way for obtaining interviews with leading Socialists anywhere in the world. We might also be able to arrange for interviews to be made even where there is no CBS man on the scene.

I await your reply and wish to thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this proposal.

Cordially yours,

Irwin Suall

Irwin Suall
National Secretary

Sullivan, Elizabeth

The Boston Globe
BOSTON 7 MASS.

Jan 19 '59

Mr Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22 N Y

Dear Mr. Murrow

Your speech, and a telephone call from David Susskind arrived together. I read portions of it over the phone to Mr Susskind. "Agree with him perfectly," said Susskind. "No one has done more for the industry than Mr Murrow...and I might add, Pat Weaver." So there!

I started to thank you for sending the text so must do it now...many thanks. Let's hope the networks follow your advice and feed the "8:30 to 11 pm" audiences with programs that show what a mellofahess (to quote "Andy) we're in.

Sincerely yours

Elizabeth L Sullivan
Radio-TV Editor

Summers, Gus

February 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Summers:

I have your letter of February 8th.

Thank you for sending me your article entitled, LET US FACE IT. I appreciate the time and trouble you took in doing so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gus Summers
3801 Lambert Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida

mcc

Gus Summers
3801 Lambert Ave.,
West Palm Beach, Fla.,
February 8, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Radio,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed article is sent to you in the hope that it may be of some value to you in your commentary and analysis of world events. If, in your opinion, it can be of value to our government in trying to fathom the thinking and strategy of the Russian mind, their intentions and possible moves, pass it along to the proper authorities, political or military or both.

The author is not interested in credit or glory for himself. Use it as you may see fit. Your word, your opinion carries weight. Your analysis on most any subject is so clear, so convincing, so broad, not one-sided, that it always is food for thought. And most all C. B. S. correspondents and commentators, your colleags, are very broadminded, tolerant and understanding. No extremists or very harsh critics.

The writer is a nobody but sincerely believes that his theory of this unusual Russian strategy has merit. Knowing Russia's plan to have others fight most of the battles to her advantage the writer foretold the attempt of Stalin to make friends with Germany so that Hitler would fight England and France first and possibly the United States come in. Hense her partition of Poland with Hitler knowing that England and France had a treaty to go to war if Poland was attacked. Also foretold the possible temporary friendship with Japan in order for Japan to cut loose in the South Pacific countries and get the United States to fight Japan for her instead of Russia fight Japan in Siberia-Manchuria, and to avoid a two front war and succeeded. Hitler feared and tried to avoid a two front war but since he could not get together with France and England and just have to march East against Russia, to destroy communism, he made the pact with Russia on Poland, hoping to crush England first and then take on Russia but he failed. So he did get the two front war that he tried to avoid. Stalin succeeded. The United States had to fight a global war.

Matsuoka, on his way back to Japan from Berlin, where he signed the triple Axis alliance, signed a pact with Russia for non-aggression in order to avoid a two front war, not to have to fight both the United States and Russia at the same time.

Now Sputniks and ICBM have come to the forefront but still, this should not change this strategy, win the easiest and most valuable assets or dangers at the least price, a bite at a time if possible, meaning countries and dangers nearest Russia itself, common sense.

Very truly yours,

Gus Summers

GUS SUMMERS
3801 LAMBERT AVE.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1957

LET US FACE IT

ATOM AGE - TWO POWERS ONLY

YES! In an all out war TWO POWERS will fight it out mainly, The UNITED STATES & RUSSIA! Our NATO allies will fall out into neutrality quickly, if not before the shooting begins. Why ? Very simple. The laws of NATURE most always prevail. As we all know the first law of NATURE, the foundation of life of all living creatures, including man, is SURVIVAL, the desire to live. And mankind, all men, will try to survive at almost any price.

Since the greatest battlefield between the TWO GIANTS is most likely to be on the soil of NATO countries, our allies, or most any country near Russia, the greatest destruction will take place there unless a country becomes neutral. But even then it might suffer the greatest destruction.

Any small country that receives " aid " for war from either side to use against another country or for civil war that country becomes a battlefield and suffers great destruction. It happened in Spain, China, Korea, Greece, Indo-China, or Germany, England, Italy, Russia. France did not suffer so much in the last war because she surrendered quickly (neutral) . The same may happen again.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY

First and foremost Russia will try to knock out American Air Bases (SAC) closest to her since they can do the greatest damage to her soil. Also any missile bases that the United States might have near her at the time. Most likely Russia may not wait until very dangerous missile bases have been built in England, Western Europe, Turkey or North Africa. She will keep on trying to force neutrality on most every country around her, to wreck NATO; to push back American destructive power as far away from her soil as possible. We most likely would do the same thing if there were enemy bases in Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Central America, Alaska, Canada. If Russia fails through pressure and missile bases begin to be set up in England and other parts of Europe she may embark on a limited, preventive war and try to knock out England into neutrality as well as Western Europe and perhaps take over Western Europe; limited war, in hopes of preventing an all out war with the United States, even if the United States struck on Russian soil. A bite at a time if possible like Hitler tried.

Second, Russia will try to stop the flow of oil from the Middle East in order to paralize production in Europe as well as cut it off from American fighting power. We do remember what happened when the Suez Canal was closed and oil pipe lines were broken. America sent tankers with oil to Europe and that helped but in an all out war can many tankers go through ? Can there be ship convoys to Europe again ? Where will they land or unload with so many Russian submarines around as well as air power ? It will be tough as Russian submarines will form a chain from North Africa to Northern Norway most likely and especially near the British Isles since they are the greatest non-sinking aircraft carrier and our closest and strongest ally. Russian submarines will also try to choke off commerce in the Mediterranean. Russian air power will be doing the same as far as they can reach.

Of course the United States will not be standing idle. Our military leaders have their plans. The writer is trying call to the attention of our leaders a possible unusual Russian strategy, an unexpected strategy, and if it deserves merit to be better prepared to meet such a strategy, the best way possible, militarily and politically.

GUS SUMMERS
3801 LAMBERT AVE.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
SEPT. 15, 1957

It has been the firm conviction of the writer for several years that the pattern of Russian strategy will be mainly to drive America out of Europe and Africa as well as Asia back to our side of the oceans and not to try to knock out America, as they know that would be almost impossible, even when they got very strong. They know our greatest allies are the oceans and our greatest defense is our navy and air force. And above all OUR TREMENDOUS PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY. But in Europe and Africa distance is our greatest disadvantage, especially to transport tremendous supplies by water and air, very risky and costly. And now even more so. That is the main purpose of their great number of submarines, to isolate America by water, the chief means of transport between continents. Air transport can never replace it. And by the same token our disadvantage is Russia's greatest advantage; our allies next door to her. She can travel by land to take over, destroy by land, air and sea, everything closer to her. And a large, fast mobile army as demonstrated so convincinly in Hungary for other countries near Russia to see, mainly for NATO countries. We still have to cross two vast oceans to supply our allies and ourselves.

We will BURY YOU Russia will repeat over and over to NATO countries. Over and over they will be warned not to allow American missile bases on their soil. That is not empty threats. If Russia can do great damage to our country across a vast ocean as our president warned us, surely she can do still greater damage to small countries so close to her and so thickly populated. Russia will take a leaf from our strategy against Japan. She probably will by-pass most of Western Europe (island hopping as by Gen McArthur) , outflank most of these countries and concentrate on England or France by first dropping a Hydrogen bomb on London or Paris as we did on Hiroshima and demand that England or France or both become neutral at once. For England not even to surrender, just to become neutral. Of course this will mean for the time being. What to expect later on nobody can foretell. If Russia keeps obtaining terrible bombs on England can England stay with us long ? Very doubtful since the atomic and hydrogen weapons are so destructive and England is so small and so thickly populated.

Then Russian submarines will begin their destruction, sinking ships and perhaps bombarding British cities even with missiles to break their will to resist, for a quick knockout. Of course the Russian propaganda machine will be in high gear to force them to become " neutral ", that their quarrel is not with the British people or even with the American people but against the American imperialist, capitalist interests, as in the past. It is possible that Russia may not try to do much damage to the United States at first, mainly to try to knock out our allies into " neutrality " , just drive America to her shores. Thatthey will be trying to free Europe for the Europeans, Africa for the Africans, Asia for the Asiatics. It will sound good to many people.

She probably will give second priority to Turkey if much damage is done to her from Turkish bases by American power but she will try to get Arab countries to handle Turkey, Syria and Egypt for instance. Russia may even hint or promise the Arabs that she cares little about Israel's independence. If it should appear that Russia may gain control of Western Europe, Arab countries may jump on the Russianbandwagon. She may promise Algerian Independence to gain the support of the Arab countries. If things are too tough for Russia she may set North Korea to attack South Korea and Red China to cut loose against Southeast Asia as well as Formosa in order to keep as much American power dispersed as possible. Again distance is our great disadvantage, especially by water. Russia can supply her allies in Europe and Asia by land.

The label of colonialism as well as imperialism will be tagged on us with great fury to Russia's advantage since we are the head of the Western World and the Western World also includes England, France, Italy, Germany, Hollans, Belgium, Spain, Portugal; all colonial powers.

GUS SUMMERS
3801 LAMBERT AVE.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
SEPT. 15, 1957

All belonging to the white race, western civilization, the exploiters of the Yellow and Black races, of Asia and Africa. That is history and in Russia's favor to-day. We cannot change history, we cannot change facts. Of course communists and other extremists stretch the facts enormously.

If American massive retaliation is successful enough and destructive enough to convince Russia that she will be destroyed in the process she probably will halt her adventure and be willing to listen to reason and seat across a table to settle differences peacefully, with real disarmament and real inspection as the United States advocates all along, the one practical method.

It is unjust to blame all our setbacks on Mr. Dulles. He has been a wonderful public servant, tireless seemingly, a devoted man as our president has said more than once. Not so much blame on our president. They deserve very little blame if any. It is history and geography that create events and results to-day. Asia and Africa hate colonial powers due to historical events. Many of these countries regained their independence only in recent years. Even if most all colonial powers did bring many blessings to these countries they are still hated because they were their masters you might say.

Many of these countries are near the new GIANT who can destroy them and they know it. Russia's methods can be ruthless. Hardly any fear from America. India can be overrun by Russia power, no matter how much " aid " the United States may give her. The greater American aid against Russia the greater her destruction will be as she will become a battlefield, not Russian soil or American soil. Hence her neutrality. They know that America must defend herself first in a life and death struggle with Russia. Russia can also set Red China against India for the good of communism if necessary. So, neutrality is the safest course for India.

Stalin wanted spheres of influence. For Russia most all of Europe and perhaps most or all of Africa and Asia. For the United States the Western Hemisphere. This is mainly guesswork. But these things may come to pass in our lifetime, perhaps in the near future. It is very doubtful that Russia can ever conquer the United States on our own soil and they probably feel that way about it as they know the great productive capacity of the United States and the oceans that separate us. If our strength is concentrated on our own soil, in North America, it is tremendous. ICBM? The United States most likely can match Russia missile for missile across as ocean and do better. Isolationists might have been right in the past. Let Europe fight her wars, they said. In time China may become a threat to Russia. Will we take sides again ? People will always fight among themselves for that is the nature of man and always will be. The more countries Russia may have to control the more headaches she will have although many advantages also.

So if we see countries resorting to neutrality, even England, let us not be shocked too much, let us not become hysterical. If we see our allies or friends "desert" us because of Russian pressure or because of reasons for trading with communist countries, or in time of war, let us stay as calf and tolerant and understanding as we possibly can for our own good, for these are things that we must expect, for that is the nature of man, survival and self interest which is based on survival. To-day's friends, tomorrow's enemies and vise versa. Remember Germany, Japan, Italy ? Also Russia, Poland, Checoslavakia, Yugoslavia ?

JAN 1968

The Talley Children, 21, first cousins, two families. They are the children of Mr. & Mrs. Lambert Talley (10) and Mr. & Mrs. Lyman Talley (11) of Highlands, N. C. (Clear Creek Community).

The picture was taken on October 13, 1957, during the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Mr. & Mrs. Harrison H. Talley (Minnie Green), grandparents of the children.

Mrs. Talley recalls of helping a neighbor all day pull corn fodder on the day before her marriage, about 300 feet from their present home, where this picture was taken. Times change ?!!?

GUS SUMMERS
3801 Lambert Avenue
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Sundstrom, James

May 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Sundstrom:

Thank you for your letter of May 5th.

Your kind comments about my programs are appreciated. I hope that when I do return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Thanks, too, for enclosing your material, Operation: Ragweed. I doubt that I shall be able to use it on my 7:45 evening news program, therefore, I am returning it to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Sundstrom
38 Rye Road
Rochester 15, New York

Mrs. James Sundstrom

38 Rye Road, Rochester 15, New York

T M

May 5, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As a ardent admirer of your "Person to Person", "Small World", and other T-V and radio programs programs, it's time I sent a note of appreciation. They are such worthwhile programs, and where could we meet so many interesting? I hate to think of losing you next year, but I know your leave of absence will be stimulating and refreshing.

I am enclosing some material that I have written on a topic which I feel is very important, and has never been used on a national T-V or radio broadcast that I know of. A very worthwhile program of interest and benefit to the public could be started. The idea needs a national boost, particularly in the mid-west where so much pollen originates. I know of no one whose influence could be greater that yours. You are welcome to use any of this material you wish. I have other material and letters from individuals, such as Alexander Rihm of the New York State Air Pollution Board.

I do hope you'll find time to use this. May I have the copy returned to me when you have finished with it? Thank you so much.

Cordially,

Claire Sundstrom

Mrs. James Sundstrom
38 Rye Road
Rochester 15, New York

Operation: RAGWEED
by Claire Sundstrom

While you may be enjoying those last beautiful days of August and loving every one of those early September days, one-tenth of our United States population is wishing it was quite dead. This is the growing number of children and adults who are laid low by the pollen of ragweed from early August until frost. The frost, which kills the ragweed plants, may come in September or perhaps not until October.

There is no need to go into the details of symptoms of hay fever caused by ragweed. Those of you who are cursed with it know them only too well. As the season progresses, the youngster or adult becomes more and more sensitive to pollen, heat and cold, dust, smoke. In fact, anything with an odor can be irritating to the nose, throat, eyes and chest. Gasoline, paint, and tobacco smoke are especially strong irritants.

The side effects of hay fever may last for weeks after the first frost. Victims are easy prey for colds, asthma, and Asian flu. Many hours of work may be lost, vacation plans are ruined, and the tourist business is affected.

The tragedy of this is that we could prevent much of this suffering. Unlike an unknown virus, we know the cause of this particular hay fever. It is the pollen of the dwarf and giant ragweed plant. This may come from your own yard or your neighbors, or be blown in from a state hundreds of miles away.

With skillful planning by towns, cities, and states, a great national campaign could be launched to educate people on how to get rid of this loathsome weed. It would not be an easy task, but it could be done. There will be those who say it can't be effective at all. I imagine Dr. Jonas Salk was told the same thing. A positive approach is what is needed.

This is my plan. Read it over and see what additional ideas you have.

1. Know what the ragweed plant looks like.
2. Get all of it off your property early. Start in May and continue through June, July, and August. Pull, cut or spray.
3. Tell your neighbors about the ragweed control project. Every plant eliminated in your neighborhood will help you during the season.
4. Get farmers, real estate developers, and owners of large pieces of land to spray and cut their weeds. It flourishes in newly turned soil.
5. Ask farm bureaus, granges, and farm editors to cooperate. See that your state air pollution committee is functioning effectively.
6. City highway departments should be responsible for keeping the areas at curbs and at sides of streets free of the weed. Vacant lots can be sprayed by the city, according to some city ordinances, and the bill sent to the owner.
7. Garden clubs, editors and garden publications can be a powerful influence.
8. Health bureaus and medical societies should be of great help.
9. Many organizations would welcome a chance for a new project. The Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, are a few that could help. What a wonderful plan for teen agers and youngsters looking for something worthwhile to do.

I read recently in the "Garden News" of Salem, Oregon, that the state is doing a splendid job with the control of ragweed. George Moose, the department's ragweed control supervisor, said that the department expects to control all ragweed in the 18 western counties, at least to the point of getting a zero pollen count. How much better can you do! A twenty-one gun salute to Oregon!

Anyone can develop hay fever at any age. It does not always start in childhood. You may become sensitive to ragweed when you are in your twenties, thirties, or even late in life. No one can afford to be smug about this allergy.

Last summer I phoned, wrote letters, and talked about the project. There was great interest in the idea. My neighbors were more than willing to get rid of the weeds on their property. Friends cooperated by telling others about the campaign and phoned officials who could help.

Mr. David E. Kessler, head of the WHAM radio news staff in Rochester, New York, made a tape recording and broadcast it several times to his large radio audience. Bill Struble, a reporter for the Rochester Times-Union wrote a splendid article for his paper. He included a picture of the plant causing hay fever, described what the city is doing to clean up vacant lots, and what sufferers can do to help themselves.

Are you willing to help? Let me hear from you if you are. States with successful programs could share their control plans with states lacking such a project. The governors' conferences would be an excellent setting for the exchange of these ideas.

Frankly, I'm not going to be satisfied until I get President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Edward R. Murrow, Dave Garroway, Charles Van Doren, among others, interested in Operation: RAGWEED.

Mrs. James Sundstrom
38 Rye Road
Rochester 15, New York

mk
2/16/59

Sunshine, Roberta

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

October 30, 1958

Dear Miss Sunshine:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of October 13.

Unfortunately, it will be impossible for me to see you, as requested. Lately, I have been so very busy with my radio and television programs and the upcoming elections that my schedule is very crowded and it makes it difficult for me to see anyone.

I am truly sorry Miss Sunshine. Enclosed is a copy of my biography which I hope will be of some help to you.

Thank you again for your sweet letter.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Roberta Sunshine
Seth Low Junior High School
Avenue P - 11th Street
Brooklyn, New York

mcc

Seth Low Junior High School
Avenue P. West 11th
Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
Oct. 13, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
C.B.S
New York, N.Y.
Dear Mr. Murrow,

At this moment I am a very nervous reporter for this is my first opportunity to try and obtain an interview with a top celebrity in show business.

I am a reporter on our school newspaper which represents sixteen hundred admiring fans.

I realize that my chances of obtaining an interview with a star in show business such as you, are very small. This is my first assignment and I would truly be very grateful if you would take a few minutes of your busy schedule and let me have the honor of interviewing you at your convience.

Very truly yours,
an anxious reporter
Roberta Sunshine

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Susskind

Daniel

N13D193 8R NL PD

NEWYORK NY JUN 6 1958

EDWARD R MURROW CARE CBS

485 MADISON AVE NYK

A GROUP OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUALS INCLUDING RALPH BELLAMY HERBERT BRODKIN PADDY CHAYEFSKY ROBERT DOWLING FANNY HURST HARRIET VAN HORN ELIA KAZAN ARE DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH THE DIMINISHING TELEVISION PRODUCTION IN NEW YORK AND WITH THE STEADY DECLINE OF QUALITY PROGRAMS AND THE RESULTANT LOSS TO CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF OUR CITY THEY HAVE JOINED FORCES TO FORM TELEVISION ACTION COMMITTEE NEW YORK MAY WE COUNT ON YOU TO HELP OUR EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL CONTACT YOU WITH DETAILS

DAVIS SUSSKIND CHAIRMAN
TELEVISION ACTION COMMITTEE NEW YORK

700P

Mr. Arnold
Judson
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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Sussman, Leonard R

The American Council for Judaism

201 E. 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE PLAZA 9-6600

A national organization founded on the basic proposition that Judaism is a religion of universal values — not a nationality. We seek for Americans of Jewish faith their increasing civic, cultural and social integration into U. S. life. The Council's active program enables American Jews to meet obligations in public affairs, religion, and philanthropy in ways compatible with our beliefs rather than in the "Jewish" nationalist pattern of Zionism. The Council affirms that nationality and religion are separate and distinct; that no Jew or group of Jews can speak for all American Jews; that Israel is the "homeland" of its own citizens only, and not of all Jews.

May 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept our compliments on your splendid report of the immigration and refugee problem, voiced over the network last evening.

This organization was among those represented at the White House conference which you mentioned. We are also active in promoting World Refugee Year (as the enclosed resolution testifies). Next week we will be among those testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee in an effort to liberalize American legislation.

We hope that you will continue to maintain an active interest in these affairs and will grant them your valuable support and time. We hope, in this connection, that liberalization efforts will be sufficiently successful as to deserve your coverage.

Again, our thanks.

Sincerely,

Leonard R. Sussman
Executive Director

lrs:s
encl.

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*Member of Board of Directors.

May 9, 1959

RESOLUTION

Support of World Refugee Year by the American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund

The American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund pledges its support of World Refugee Year, beginning July 1, 1959. We shall concentrate our philanthropic as well as educational efforts in assisting the United States to lead the free world in shouldering its fair share of the world refugee problem.

A coordinated, non-sectarian and non-partisan effort to aid refugees is truly in the American spirit. We shall strive, as we have in the past, to assist persons in need without respect to religious or political affiliations. We shall continue to assist refugees to choose their place of resettlement.

Liberalization of American immigration legislation would provide appropriate machinery for this purpose. Such action would merely reinforce the traditional role America has played as a haven, especially during the unsettled years since 1933. More than 2,250,000 refugees have been warmly received here during the past twenty-five years. Of these were more than 300,000 of the Jewish faith who, with other naturalized Americans, have contributed notably to the strengthening and developing of this nation.

Neither America's record of achievement nor the passing of time should dim our vision of the tragic needs still unfulfilled. By concerted effort this year, some of the refugees' misery can be alleviated. The American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund will do its share.

Sussman, Richard

April 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Sussman:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I cannot grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my own programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Sussman
Barbizon-Plaza Hotel
106 Central Park South
New York 19, New York

mcc

BARBIZON-PLAZA HOTEL
106 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH . . . . NEW YORK 19

Mr Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York

Dear Mr Murrow—

I will be back in New York for a few days during the week of April 21 and would like very much to meet you for a few minutes if you can spare the time. I will be in New York April 21, 22 and 24. If you can have a few minutes I would appreciate an appointment with you on one of those three days. I have been listening to you on radio and watching you on T.V. for many years

cable address "BARBPLAZA" • telephone Circle 7-7000

and I certainly enjoy your programs. I am from San Francisco - but missed you during the Republican Convention.

Sincerely yours
Richard Sussman.

P.S. I will be at this hotel on my return.

Sutton, H.

December 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Sutton:

Thank you for your letter of November 30th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to reply to your letter, since he is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Horace Sutton
The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

The Saturday Review

25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Horace Sutton,
Travel Editor

November 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you undoubtedly know by now, the President has designated 1960 as "Visit U.S.A. Year," a year in which citizens of foreign countries will be encouraged to become tourists in the United States. I'm sure you have already realized as well as I the difficulties which present themselves to foreigners intending to come here. There are, in the first place, our difficult visa requirements, not to mention such deterrents as the high cost of travel in the United States, our transportation tax, and the really inadequate promotion which the whole program has received. All these difficulties aside, however, we would like to encourage foreigners to visit our shores and in this regard we are calling upon you to help.

We are asking a small number of prominent citizens in various fields of endeavor to prepare a short list of the ten places, areas, sights, resorts or things in the United States which will provide the foreign traveler with the most understanding, the clearest insight, the most interest, or perhaps, the most fun.

We are providing both paper and a self-addressed envelope for your convenience and we only ask that you be kind enough to put your thoughts in the mail the weekend of the 12-13 of December. We are delighted to send you, or anyone you specify, with our compliments, a gift subscription to the Saturday Review.

The results of our poll will be printed in our first issue of the new decade as part of our large traditional first of the year travel section. I do hope that we can count on you and I thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Cordially,

Horace Sutton

Horace Sutton

HS:gp

WHAT TO SEE IN THE U.S.A.

These are my votes for the ten places which I would urge a foreign tourist to visit in order to understand and enjoy a first-time trip in the United States:

1. _____

_____

2. _____

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3. _____

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4. _____

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5. _____

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6. _____

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7. _____

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8. _____

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9. _____

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10. _____

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Please send the subscription to the Saturday Review to:

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(Name)

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_____

Sutton, John S.

January 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Sutton:

Many thanks for your interesting letter. Please excuse the delay in replying to it. It was misplaced.

If you could see the piles and piles of correspondence on my desk, you would forgive me for making this letter short.

I did want to say thank you for taking the time and trouble to write me.

Sincerely,

Mr. John S. Sutton
Route 7
Box 226L,KLein Road
San Jose, California

mcc

Rt. 7, Box 226L, Klein Rd.,
San Jose 99, California
December 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Because, in general, I agree with your editorial views, and because it was on your news broadcast that I first heard the subject matter which has prompted this letter, I feel that it should be directed to you.

Last night I listened to what I believe is the most frightening announcement I have ever heard. I refer to Mr. James Hoffa's intention of unionizing the police and firemen of this country.

I cannot express the appalling sensation this proclamation gave me. To understand the implications of a nation-wide organization controlling the jobs of our community law enforcement agencies is to understand the complete destruction of our already hard-pressed personal liberties.

We, as a nation, fell into the trap of allowing one man to do our national thinking, and we have extended the authorization to congress, to local government, to business and advertizing, and to labor leaders. So much so, in fact, that when some injustice occurs in any one of those areas, we shrug it off with a "Well, what can I do" attitude.

The first half of this century has been spent in a gigantic struggle for equities between the large interest groups of the nation: business, labor, farmers, social welfare. And, in most cases of failure to reach agreement, all faces turn to Washington with the demand that Congress perform the impossible: take away our personal load of responsibility and legislate good judgment. Now Big Business, Big Labor, and Big Government are entangled in a virtual Gordian Knot, while the individual citizen is forced into the role of innocent bystander.

We take great delight in pointing our fingers at the rich man's son squandering his father's fortune. The rest of the world may well do the same as we squander our fathers' hard-won legacies.

We have sold our right to act as individual, responsible citizens of a free nation by demanding that someone else perform the dirty task of safeguarding our collective interests. The laboring man has turned his back while thieves have stolen his money and his rights as a member of a democratic organization. The farmer has accepted his cash payment for turning over his right to produce as he is able. We, the people, have told the businessman it is immoral to make a profit, also illegal.

We are relinquishing our rights as free individuals by failing to accept the responsibilities of active citizenship, and we have our rewards: Big Pay, Big Business, Bigger Labor, and Biggest Government.

Now Mr. Hoffa proposes to take over our responsibilities in the protection of our homes and communities.

No, thank you, Mr. Hoffa. I want to retain the right to fire the inept or crooked policeman or fireman. I want to retain the right to hire whom I wish, and I want him to be from my community. And, most of all, Mr. Hoffa, I do not want 10 million armed and badged men telling me that I am unfair to organized labor.

Yours very truly,

John S. Sutton

JSS:ec

Svestka, Miroslav J.

1724 TAYLOR STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 11, D. C. • RA 6-5535

Mr. Edward Murrow
New York, N.Y.

May 26, 1958.

Dear Sir:

Will you please do me the favor of reading the enclosed article. It concerns unemployment and a plan for full employment and prosperity.

Very truly yours,

Miroslav J. Svestka

A PLAN FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT AND PROSPERITY

Solution of Present Unemployment: Unemployment Compensation a Needless Waste

by

MIROSLAV J. SVESTKA

This is a new solution of Unemployment Welfare and its modernization. The idea comes from the Author's 400-page study written during World War II, assuming that Hitler came to power only through unemployment in Germany. The book was published in Prague, Czechoslovakia in the Czech language in 1946, and entitled "PRAVO NA PRACI" -- "Right to Work" (Zivnostisk Praha). The same book was published in the Italian language in 1951 in Florence, Italy (Diritto Al Lavoro, La Nuova Italia, Firenze). There is no English translation available. The author left Czechoslovakia in 1948 when the Communists took over.

A PLAN FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT AND PROSPERITY

Solution of Present Unemployment: Unemployment Compensation a Needless Waste

by

MIROSLAV J. SVESTKA

Look into history and you will find that unemployment is nothing new. It recurs in every civilization and has always been a wicked burden, both ethically and materially. Peoples, groups and states have tried to find a remedy for it. We have such an attempted remedy in operation now: Unemployment Compensation. The unemployed person receives a weekly check under certain conditions.

Without question, this is better than nothing, but is it a right solution of the problem?

Why should it not be the right solution?

Do we need a modernization? Why?

From a community standpoint, the prime objection to our present unemployment compensation plan is this: The individual is NOT PRODUCING, but receives money for doing nothing, and makes a poor living at the cost of others.

There is a golden bottom in such a REVOLVING FUND, also in the premiums paid. The money paid in will never be lost, as it is in our present form of unemployment compensation.

In this plan, money from the REVOLVING FUND, once used, must be returned over a period of years at normal interest rates. The fund must be operated on a sound, business basis. In other words, the REVOLVING FUND will actually revolve.

Consequently, the premiums for such a plan will need to be paid only until such time as the REVOLVING FUND has reached the necessary level, corresponding to the needs of the era. After that, there will be no premium, or merely a very low one, to be paid.

It will soon be possible to substantially decrease present payments to the Unemployment Compensation Board, or eliminate them entirely.

On the personal level, the premiums paid will be richly returned in another form, in the form of permanent earnings.....gradually, in higher earnings, since waste will be eliminated.

As the first step, discussion should be opened about such a PRODUCTIVE Unemployment Welfare, to consider and decide what is best....and act accordingly.

Today reasonable and useful projects are not begun because of lack of financing. But for the future, such projects should be prepared for such time that it will be necessary to create more employment, the REVOLVING FUND to finance these in the needy regions.

So far, basically and for the time being, let us see what would happen on the five million unemployed front:

The REVOLVING FUND could be established immediately. To permit an immediate start, the Government could insure private money loaned to the RF for the financing of projects.

Other more simple and half way variations of a PRODUCTIVE Unemployment Welfare could be worked out, E.g., the establishment of a new Authority for the purpose of deciding upon useful projects and working out the financing with a Government guarantee-insurance only.

The Government itself should not undertake projects and works on a larger scale than present Government budget volume can handle.

Whatever the measure undertaken, it should be executed on a strictly non-inflationary basis, with a sharp eye to a balanced budget. Lower Government receipts are likely this year; therefore, another substantial burden should not be undertaken. New Government burdens and expenses could easily lead to further inflation, to the impoverishment of certain classes, certainly to the holders of annuities, life insurance policies and Social Security insurance.

On the other hand, the operation of the REVOLVING FUND for the increase of private job-making activity could be expected to be a contribution to the dollar stability, free of cash Government burdens, with no inflationary aspect. It should create full employment and new, constant prosperity, leading to higher Government receipts.....an effective weapon against recession and unemployment.

May, 1958
1724 Taylor Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

#

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1958 PAGE A8

Robert Swan

August 20, 1959

Attention: Mr. K. Pfaff

Dear Sirs:

I have your letter of August 6th. I have known Mr. Robert G. Swan for a considerable number of years, and it is my pleasure to inform you that I have a very high opinion of his responsibility, character, and general business reputation. I have always found him possessed of the greatest possible integrity. From my personal knowledge of him, I feel that I can assure you that you will find Mr. Swan's financial responsibility perfectly satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. White & Sons
51 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

gw

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LORING M. HEWEN, VICE PRESIDENT
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

MAIN OFFICE
51 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

August 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Sir:

Mr. Robert G. Swan of 285 Madison Avenue, New York City has applied for a lease in a building under our management and has given us permission to inquire of you as to his financial responsibility.

We would be very grateful to you for a frank expression of your opinion as to his responsibility, character and general business reputation.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
By R. Pfaff

Enc.
mwl

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February 10, 1958

Dear Bob:

Do not think you can escape this relationship with a letter. My memory is that it began somewhere in the vicinity of a bottle and it should ought to end there!

I am off to the South for a couple of weeks, but we must rendezvous when I get back.

If I can lend a hand in connection with your new association do let me know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Giles Swan
20 Intervale Place
Greenwich, Connecticut

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

ROBERT GILES SWAN

January 31, 1958.

Dear Edward:

As our long association draws to a close, I want to express my gratitude for the many years of friendship and cooperation.

I am expressing my thanks a little early because I have just resigned from The Joseph Katz Company, and I anticipate a good long rest in Greenwich before returning to the advertising wars.

I can only hope that sometime in the future our paths will cross again.

Yours cordially,

Bob

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"Person to Person"
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Swanson, Gloria passed to John Aa

November 24, 1958

Miss Gloria Swanson
920 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Swanson:

Thank you so much for your letter and the book about Dr. Walter Russell. I shall certainly keep him in mind for a subsequent program, and am grateful to you for thinking of us.

Sincerely yours,

EEHsmkh

Swing, Betty G.

January 9, 1958

Dear Betty:

Very many thanks for your warm and gracious note of December 31st.

We are all very proud of "The Lady from Philadelphia" and honestly feel that this is in many ways the best show we have ever done.

Apart from Mr. Gould, the response in print was overwhelmingly enthusiastic and the mail has been likewise.

With all good wishes.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Betty Gram Swing
R. F. D. 1
Westport, Connecticut

mcc

MRS. B. GRAM SWING • WESTPORT, R. F. D. 1 • CONNECTICUT

December 31,1957

Dear Ed;

Sending an accolade along with the millions of others for the magnificent Marian Anderson show last night gives me an opportunity to wish you and Janet and Casey a happy New Year and salaams for your entertainment which to a recluse like me means so much.

I seldom say that a program was perfect but to me the dignity the beauty the reticence even was down right superb, and you and Friendly deserve my and others deepest gratitude. I do not agree with Jack Gould who today dared to say the program might have been improved etc. He loves to talk that boy and usually I agree with him but I shall probably write him a note now. I so seldom write fan letters but oh, when one is so deeply moved by so graceful a perfomrmance it is shere frustration not to do so.

Of course the negro spirituals are very dear to me and I sang them and studied them with the great Edna Thomas- but what brought the tears gushing forth was the"Lead Kindly Light-" It was my father's favorite song and it was sung at his burial now thirty-five years ago. Where does time go?One asks how permanent are emotional responses? I think as long as I live I shall not forget the looks on the faces of the members of the orchestra that so tenderly accompanied Miss A. even when she did sing off key. That did not matter one whit. All I can say Ed, bless you again and again.

Afftly yrs,
Betty Gram Swing.
Betty

Szabo-Pelsoczi, M.

November 18, 1958

Dear Mrs. Szabo-Pelsoczi:

I have your letter of November 4th.

While I would very much like to give your material the time and attention it surely deserves, I am afraid that the pressure of my busy broadcasting schedule prevents me from doing so. I have no time at all to read manuscripts. I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Miklos Szabo-Pelsoczi
1109 Warburton Avenue
Yonkers, New York

mcc

1109 Warburton Avenue,
Yonkers, New York,
November 4, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of sending a manuscript written by my husband, for your perusal , comments and advice. I fully realize that your time is very precious, not only for yourself and C.B.S. , but for all of us who have been getting valuable information and honest coverage on world events for so many years. We would like to publish this manuscript at our own expense. However this is a new experience for us. We need some advice from a man who is at the forefront of events as they are happening, who can know whether this material is of value to the man in the street or the college sophomore , to whom we wish to speak. We ourselves feel that this could have a wide popular apeal, and that it is needed urgently to make the average person more politically aware. Can we ask that you read this manuscript, and offer your opinions concerning the practicality of publishing it? If we do publish it, can we ask you to add a short introduction in your own name? We do realize that this is not a usual request, but we have no indirect channels whereby we can approach reliable journalists for criticism. We shall be extremely grateful for any help which you can give to us.

Yours very truly,
(Mrs.) Miklós Szabó-Pelsöczi
(Mrs.) Miklos Szabo-Pelsöczi

My husband is a former Hungarian, escaped in 1959, now an American citizen, with a PhD. from Budapest in 1947, studies in Geneva, and further graduate work at Yale University in International Economics. He now works as an economist in a sugar brokerage form in the city.

Swiss National Tourist Office

ZURICH Haus Victoria, Bahnhofplatz 9, Tel. (051) 23 57 13, Telegram: Swisturist
Post-cheque account VIII 5715, Address for correspondence: Case postale gare, Zurich 23

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o Hotel Beau-Rivage

Genève

Your Ref. No. Your letter of Our Ref. No. FN/FB/Ha Date November 30, 1959.

Re

My dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to extend to you a most sincere welcome to Switzerland. You may or may not realize that we are old friends. If my memory is correct, I first met you in Washington in 1949 and appeared there on a television show.

I do not know whether the four weeks which I was told you were going to spend in this country, will be entirely a holiday and relaxation sojourn or whether you may make up your mind to investigate into some new idea for your TV-shows. At any rate, I wish to let you know that I shall always be at your service whatever your plans may be. As a small present and companion for your leisurely hours I am enclosing a book which was published by this office and should be a special appeal to visitors who are not merely interested in the "touristy" angle of Switzerland.

The foremost purpose of this letter however is to wish you a restful stay in this country. You certainly should take advantage of the peaceful atmosphere for which Switzerland is known the world over. Take it easy - you are here to rest and relax!

With very best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am,

sincerely yours,
SWISS NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE

Florian Niederer
Assistant General Manager

Encl.

Official Agencies of the SNTO:

AMSTERDAM
Koningsplein 11

BRUSSELS
Rue Royale 75

BUENOS AIRES
Florida 935

CAIRO
Rue Kasr el Nil 22

COPENHAGEN
Vesterbrogade 6D

FRANKFORT o. M.
Kaiserstr. 23

LISBON
Av. da Liberdade 158 A

LONDON
458 Strand, W.C.2

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Av. José Antonio 84, 1º

MILAN
Piazza Cavour 4

NEW YORK
10 West 49th Street
at Rockefeller Plaza

NICE
22, Bd Victor Hugo

PARIS
37, Bd des Capucines

ROME
Via Vittorio Veneto 36

SAN FRANCISCO
661 Market Street

STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 36

VIENNA
Kärntnerstrasse 20

INLAND TELEGRAMS:
"WESTBUROTL WESDO LONDON"
CABLES:
"WESTBUROTL LONDON"

The Westbury

NEW BOND STREET
LONDON. W.1
TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 7755

Oct. 10th.

Dear Kay,

This is the package for Janet + Ed.

You've been so kind about everything — and thanks again for that nice lunch in Soho.

See you soon we hope, in Paris or New York,

love,

Dorothy S.

Little Chalfont 2023

Lord Burkett

Tachau, Frank

November 18, 1958

Mr. Frank Tachau
Purdue University
Fort Wayne Center
Barr and Jefferson Streets
Fort Wayne 2, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Tachau:

Thank you for your letter of November 6th. You are quite right that Omnibus did get its start through a subvention from the Ford Foundation, but none of the foundations are financially in a position to undertake programming on the scale that is required. I don't think my scheme is going to work, but I could not think of anything better. Thanks again for writing as you did.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
FORT WAYNE CENTER
BARR AND JEFFERSON STREETS
FORT WAYNE 2, INDIANA

November 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I have just read with great interest your article in the current issue of the New Republic on television and the fear of controversy. It is encouraging to know that someone as highly placed in the industry as yourself is concerned about the evident failure of the television networks to meet their great social responsibilities.

Perhaps you will permit a comment and point of inquiry on my part with regard to the remedies which you consider in your article. It seems to me that you have brushed off rather lightly the potentialities of the philanthropic foundations such as Ford and Rockefeller. The suggestion you appear to regard as most feasible, that is, to persuade commercial sponsors to give up one hour per year to the networks, leaves us more or less where we are now -- at the mercy of the advertisers and promoters, the purveyors of goods and services. Has anyone ever seriously explored the possibility of actually selling television time to the great foundations? Certainly it would seem that these foundations have financial resources sufficient to enable them to compete with the biggest of the television program sponsors now on the air, especially ~~xx~~ on a selective basis. In fact, I understand that Omnibus got its start in exactly this fashion. Another example of joint sponsorship by a foundation and a commercial advertiser would be the Mike Wallace interview. Why not ask Ed Sullivan to relinquish his spot not just once a year but even more often, and at no cost to himself?

I am sure that there would be many problems involved in making such an arrangement, but it would nevertheless beem to be worth an attempt. You are probably in a better position than anyone else to recognize these problems and also the tremendous potentialities . In this connection, you have already done yeoman's service not only to the television industry but to the American public as a whole.

Sincerely,

Frank Tachau

Frank Tachau
Instructor,
History and Government

Tadmor, Gideon

March 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Tadmor:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of February 13th and for sending me the newspaper clipping.

I am delighted to hear that you enjoyed the Truman program. The enthusiastic response to it was a satisfactory reward for the amount of work that went into it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gideon Tadmor
Embassy of Israel
Washington, D. C.

gw

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

GT/17

February 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Skimming through Arabic newspapers, I came across the enclosed report on your television interview with Mr. Truman as it was reported by the Lebanese daily L'Orient. It is quite interesting to note that this is not the first time that this moderate newspaper reports positive opinions and appraisals of Israel. The headline itself is also quite significant: "Israel and the Arabs are first cousins...". Needless to say how much I enjoyed this TV interview, and this pleasure did not diminish as I listened to it again on the Tuesday C.B.S. broadcast.

I am looking forward to an opportunity of meeting you again. Please give my warmest regards to Mrs. Murrow and to Mr. Fred Friendly.

Sincerely yours,

Gideon

Gideon Tadmor

Mr.Edward M. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

GT/hrh

Truman à la télévision U.S.

«LES ARABES ET ISRAEL SONT COUSINS GERMAINS»

L'ancien président des Etats-Unis préconise le programme de relèvement économique susceptible de régler la question du Moyen-Orient

Feb. 3, 1958

New-York, 2 Février. — Pour résoudre le problème du Moyen-Orient, a déclaré dimanche le président Truman, il faudrait d'abord que cette région retrouve les conditions de vie qui permirent à la « Pax Romana » de régner sur le bassin méditerranéen.

Parmi ces conditions, l'ancien président des Etats-Unis a cité, au cours d'une interview télévisée, la division du travail qui s'était établie entre les grandes régions géographiques de l'empire romain : « L'alimentation était fournie par telle région. Les ateliers se trouvaient à un autre endroit, etc... » Il a préconisé une division du même type entre Israël et les pays arabes.

Planification du Tigre et de l'Euphrate

Le président Truman, qui évoquait, pour « Columbia Broadcasting System », les souvenirs de ses 7 années à la Maison Blanche, a déclaré à ce sujet « J'ai toujours été d'avis que la production agricole pourrait être augmentée dans la vallée de Mésopotamie, en Ethiopie et en Egypte ».

Selon le président Truman, «le Tigre et l'Euphrate pourraient être mis à contribution comme le fut, aux Etats-Unis, le Tennessee, pour la «Tennessee Valley Authority ».

(La suite en page 6)

La déclaration de Truman

(Suite de la page 1)

« On pourrait produire là, a-t-il dit, de la nourriture suffisante pour assurer la subsistance de 35 à 40 millions d'individus. Il existe, d'autre part, en Ethiopie, un plateau situé à l'altitude de 6 à 8.000 pieds, où le climat est égal à peu près à celui des Etats-Unis et où le sol est de la qualité de la terre noire de l'Iowa, de l'Illinois du Nord et du Nord Missouri. On pourrait y produire la nourriture suffisante pour 100 millions de personnes, alors qu'on ne l'utilise maintenant que comme pâturage ».

La valorisation du Nil

Après avoir souligné l'intérêt, dans ce même ordre d'idées, d'une utilisation plus rationnelle des eaux du Nil, le président Truman a ajouté :

« Israël pourrait devenir le pays industriel qui fournirait les produits manufacturés à tous ces Etats agricoles, et il ne pourrait y avoir rien d'autre, après cela, que la paix. Disposant de terres riches, de formidables réserves pétrolières, des machines modernes qui en permettraient l'exploitation, le Moyen-Orient pourrait redevenir, sans doute, le centre de civilisation qu'il était au début de notre ère ».

Le président a affirmé sa certitude que les pays arabes pourraient s'entendre pacifiquement avec Israël : « De toute façon, a-t-il dit, ils sont cousins germains ». (AFP).

Tappin, Ambassador John

March 7, 1958

Dear Tap:

It was very nice to hear from you.

I was distressed when I learned that you were stricken with a heart attack in February, but hope that you will soon be well enough to resume your traveling.

Thanks for sending me the clipping.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ambassador John Tappin
American Embassy
APO 231, New York

mcc

"On the other hand, once I achieved some recognition on TV I began to receive invitations to do lectures on subjects about which I knew next to nothing. I turn almost all of them down. Unless you watch it, there is a tendency for you to think that because your voice and your picture are transmitted from one end of the country to the other, you're more intelligent and more important than you were when your voice only reached from one end of a bar to the other."

[redacted]

FROM THE BED OF AMBASSADOR TAPPIN (Wheelus AFB Hospital)

DATE 1.25

To	Officer	Info	Action	Comment
	Deputy			
	Political Attache			
	Political Officer			
	Economic Officer			
	Consular Officer			
	Administrative Officer			
	Chief Maag			
	PAO - USIA			
	Director USOM/L			
	Commander 17th Air Force			
	CO Wheelus			
	Return to Ambassador			
✓	~~Pete~~ Mr. Murrow			

Dear Ed:

I snipped this from Pete Martin's Saturday Post article on you. Hope you said it, since it expresses a nice attitude. Presume you noted I was

[redacted]

(over)

being replaced here. Too successful.

We were planning to leave here Feb. 19 for Italy, returning to U.S. permanently near end of July. Then I collapsed Feb. 7 with a heart attack, of all things! Me, the big athlete!

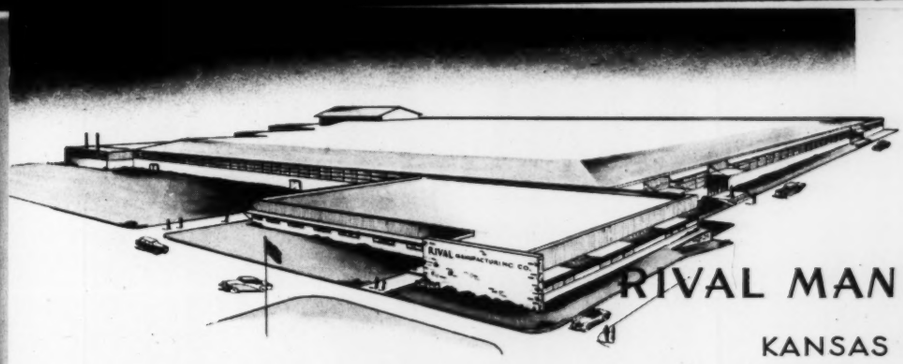
Admittedly, I was heart-broken at being taken out as quarterback just when I had the team on the 2-yard line. But I didn't think it was physical.

Over-work, over-social-schd, over-frustration, over-everything the AF medics say. Damned nuisance; had intended to spend March on skis in Switzerland.

How are you?

P.S. When do we start the romance between Casey and Nini?

Tap 5-25



RIVAL MANUFACTURING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

H. J. TALGE
PRESIDENT

May 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

CBS News was kind enough to forward us the taped birthday greeting to former President Harry S. Truman, which you so kindly recorded.

Enclosed is a souvenir program of the event and under separate cover we are shipping you a bronze medallion commemorating the occasion.

We are most grateful to you for helping make the party the success it was.

Sincerely,

H. J. Talge

HJT/fhl
Enclosure

Tate, Robt. F.

AIR WAR COLLEGE
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE
ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT

13 March 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The information presented herewith is the follow-up to my recent correspondence in which it was indicated that details of the 1958 Forum agenda would be disseminated in March.

The National Security Forum will be held during the first week, and as an integral part, of a six-week long Air War College Study entitled, "U. S. Strategy for the Future." This study is aimed at providing an understanding of the probable impact of foreseeable developments upon U. S. national strategy for the post-1960 time period. It is therefore concerned with the relationships between military means and political ends that are likely to develop in this time period, as well as with the strategic implications of the rapid advances being made in science and technology. The Forum-Week portion of this study leads off with a strategic estimate of the world situation in the post-1960 time period. Probable U. S. objectives are projected and an estimate is made of the future relationships of military forces to political ends during that time period. The role of both total and limited wars in future strategy is analyzed. An evaluation is made to determine if the forces necessary to deter and/or wage successfully general war are sufficiently versatile to deal effectively with lesser conflicts, or if specialized forces must be developed and maintained for such lesser conflicts.

In addition to the foregoing, participants of the 1958 Forum will be provided classified briefings on the strategic significance, employment, weapons and future planning of the Air Research and

Development Command, Strategic Air Command, North American Air Defense Command and Tactical Air Command. These briefings of approximately two hours will be presented by the Commands concerned and will consist of a formal presentation and a discussion period in which all are encouraged to participate.

Further details of Forum-Week activities will be found in the inclosed schedule. All social activities planned in connection with Forum-Week are informal and the usual late April temperatures in this area range from the mid-seventies to the mid-eighties. Also, since it may be of interest to you to know who your fellow participants will be, I am inclosing our current list of acceptors. In order that you may become better acquainted with the activities of the Air War College, I am inclosing a copy of the Air War College Manual.

The Air War College has been authorized to provide military air transportation to and from Maxwell Air Force Base for Forum participants. We will be limited, however, to pick-ups at central collection points, as opposed to individual pick-ups for each participant. In order to ensure maximum assistance to Forum participants in their travel planning, my Deputy for Administration will send you transportation details in the near future.

Sincerely,

R. F. Tate

ROBERT F. TATE
Major General, USAF
Commandant

3 Incls.
1. NSF Schedule
2. NSF Roster
3. AWC Manual

FORUM WEEK SCHEDULE

Sunday, 27 April 1958

Participants and military escorts will dine in the Main Dining Room of the Officers' Mess. (The Sky Room of the Officers' Mess will be reserved for all regular meals during the remainder of Forum Week.)

Monday, 28 April 1958

0700-0815	Breakfast in the Sky Room
0830-0900	Welcome by Lieutenant General Strother and Major General Tate in Room #1 of the Air War College
0915-1015	Lecture by Mr. Paul H. Nitze, "A Strategic Estimate for the Future"
1030-1115	Discussion
1115-1145	Seminar
1200-1315	Lunch in the Sky Room
1330-1515	Seminar
1530-1730	Air Research and Development Command Briefing by Brigadier General John W. Carpenter, III
1830	Informal dinner in the Sky Room

Tuesday, 29 April 1958

0700-0815	Breakfast in the Sky Room
0830-1030	Strategic Air Command Briefing by Major General Robert Terrill
1045-1245	North American Air Defense Command Briefing by Colonel J. F. Kirkendall
1300-1415	Lunch in the Sky Room
1430-1700	Jet Aircraft Orientation Rides and Static Display
1830-2130	Social Activities

Wednesday, 30 April 1958

0700-0815	Breakfast in the Sky Room
0830-0930	Lecture by Mr. Frank Pace, Jr., "Military Means and Political Ends"
0945-1030	Discussion
1045-1145	Seminar
1200-1315	Lunch in the AWC Club Annex
1330-1515	Seminar
1530-1730	Tactical Air Command Briefing by Major General John D. Stevenson
1830	Social Activities

Thursday, 1 May 1958

0700-0815	Breakfast in the Sky Room
0830-0930	Lecture by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, "Limited Wars and Future Strategy"
0945-1030	Discussion
1045-1145	Seminar
1200-1315	Lunch in the Sky Room
1400-1700	General Review of Ballistic Missiles (Building 1404)
1830	Official dinner in the Sky Room

Friday, 2 May 1958

0700-0815	Breakfast in the Sky Room
0830-0930	Lecture by Lieutenant General Francis H. Griswold, "Future Security Through Deterrence"
0945-1030	Discussion
1045-1145	Critique by civilian participants in the AWC Library
1200-1315	Lunch in the Sky Room
1330-1700	Departures
1830	Informal dinner in the Main Dining Room of Officers' Mess

Saturday, 3 May 1958

Participants departing on this date and their military escorts will breakfast in the Main Dining Room of the Officers' Mess.

ROSTER OF PARTICIPANTS
FOR
AIR WAR COLLEGE 1958 NATIONAL SECURITY FORUM

Mr. John R. Alison
Vice President-Customer Relations
Northrop Aircraft, Inc.
Northrop Field
Hawthorne, California

Dr. Daniel Alpert
Technical Director
Control Systems Laboratory
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Mr. Dillon Anderson
Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, Attys
Esperson Building
Houston 2, Texas

Mr. E. Merritt Anderson
President
Anderson Air Activities
Malden Air Base, Missouri

Mr. Robert C. Baker
Executive Vice President
American Security & Trust Company
15th Street & Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Pat Beaird, President
The J. B. Beaird Company, Inc.
6200 St. Vincent Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

Professor Donald G. Bishop
Chairman, International Relations Committee
Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and
Public Affairs
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, New York

Professor Raymond L. Bisplinghoff
Department of Aeronautical Engineering
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Mr. Charles M. Bliss
Executive Vice President
The Bank of New York
48 Wall Street
New York 15, New York

Mr. Roland S. Bond
2600 Republic National Bank Building
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Matthew H. Bonebrake, President
Plaza Court Broadcasting Company
Plaza Court Building
Oklahoma City 3, Oklahoma

Mr. Lewis C. Burwell
Chairman of the Board
Overseas National Airways
1523 L Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Mr. Paul Butler
President and General Manager
Butler Company
223 West Monroe Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Professor Donald M. Castleberry
Chairman, Social Science Division
San Francisco State College
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco 27, California

Mr. Richard T. Cella
277 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Mr. Marquis Childs
La Salle Building
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. C. W. Floyd Coffin, Chairman
Franklin Balmar Corporation
Lincoln Building
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dr. Charles L. Critchfield
Director of Scientific Research
CONVAIR
San Diego 12, California

Dr. W. Gayle Crutchfield
Chief, Neurosurgery Department
University of Virginia Medical School
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mr. J. Davis Danforth
Executive Vice President
Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Mr. Granville D. Davis
Executive Director
Memphis Adult Education Center
Southwestern Campus - 2000 North Parkway
Memphis 12, Tennessee

Mr. John W. DeWolf
G. M. Basford Company
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Very Reverend William A. Donaghy, S. J.
President
Holy Cross College
Worcester 8, Massachusetts

Mr. Henry A. Du Flon
McKinsey Foundation for Management Research, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

The Honorable Thomas C. Egan
United States District Court
9th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Mr. Samuel H. Elliott
Vice President
The Standard Oil Company
Midland Building
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Mr. James A. Garrison
Director of Logistics
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Roswell L. Gilpatric
Cravath, Swaine & Moore
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New York 5, New York

Professor Harry H. Goode
Department of Electrical Engineering
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Mr. Najeeb E. Halaby, Vice President
Servomechanisms, Incorporated
12500 Aviation Boulevard
Hawthorne, California

Mr. Houston Harte
Harte Hanks & Company
P. O. Box 5111
San Angelo, Texas

Mr. August Heckscher, Director
Twentieth Century Fund
330 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Major General K. F. Hertford, USA (Ret.)
Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
P. O. Box 5400
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dr. S. Shepard Jones
Professor of Political Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Mr. W. S. Jones
President, Stone and Thomas
Main, Market and Bridge Streets
Wheeling, West Virginia

Mr. Frank W. Hulse
Chairman of the Board
Southern Airways
1140 Brown-Marx Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Mr. W. V. Kahler, President
Illinois Bell Telephone Company
212 West Washington Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Mr. Virgil Kauffman, President
Aero Service Corporation
210 East Courtland Street
Philadelphia 20, Pennsylvania

Mr. G. Donald Kennedy, President
Portland Cement Association
33 West Grand Avenue
Chicago 10, Illinois

Mr. Henry T. Killingsworth, Vice Pres.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company
32 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, New York

Mr. Austin H. Kiplinger
Kiplinger's Washington Agency
1729 H Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Fred Korth
Executive Vice President
Continental National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. F. R. Lack, Vice President
Western Electric Company - Radio Division
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York

Dr. Russel V. Lee, M. D.
Palo Alto Medical Clinic
300 Homer Avenue
Palo Alto, California

Dr. H. A. Leedy, Director
Armour Research Foundation
Illinois Institute of Technology
10 West 35th Street
Chicago 16, Illinois

Dr. Gerard J. Mangone
Maxwell School of Citizenship and
Public Affairs
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, New York

Mr. Charles P. Manship, Jr.
State-Times and Morning Advocate
526 Lafayette Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. J. E. Martin, President
Dana Corporation
4100 Bennett Road
Toledo 1, Ohio

Mr. J. B. Milligan, President
J. G. Milligan & Company
101 S. Second Street
Milwaukee 4, Wisconsin

Mr. James D. Moore, Director
Franklin Balmar Corporation
Lincoln Building
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Mr. Ed Parkes, President
United Gas Pipe Line Company
United Gas Building
1525 Fairfield Avenue
Shreveport 92, Louisiana

Mr. Mundy I. Peale, President
Republic Aviation Corporation
Farmingdale
Long Island, New York

Mr. Templeton Peck
Director, Editorial Page
San Francisco Chronicle
5th and Mission Streets
San Francisco 19, California

Mr. Gordon W. Reed
Chairman, Board of Directors
Texas Gulf Producing Company
Chrysler Building, East
New York 17, New York

Mr. R. C. Sebold
Vice President-Engineering
CONVAIR
San Diego 12, California

Mr. P. L. Siemiller
General Vice President
International Association of Machinists
Rm. 1612 Midland Building
176 W. Adams Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Mr. John L. Simpson
Chairman, Finance Committee
Bechtel Corporation
155 Sansome Street
San Francisco 4, California

Mr. Russell G. Smith
Executive Vice President
Bank of America
300 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 20, California

Mr. W. S. Snead
Chairman of the Board
Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co.
Edgemont,
North Garden, Virginia

Mr. S. J. Solomon, President
Aeronautical Training Society
1115 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Hardwick Stires
Scudder, Stevens & Clark
300 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

Mr. H. Chase Stone, President
First National Bank
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dean Robert G. Storey
School of Law
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Benjamin Strong, President
U. S. Trust Company of New York
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New York 5, New York

Mr. Frederick E. Terman
Provost
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Mr. Edward K. Thompson
Managing Editor
Life Magazine
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

Mr. Elwood N. Thompson, President
First Trust Company
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AIR WAR COLLEGE MANUAL

TWELFTH EDITION

1 JANUARY 1957

Air War College

Air University

Foreword

1 January 1957

The Air War College Manual is published for the information and guidance of the staff, faculty and students, and to provide a convenient means of furnishing outside agencies with basic information pertaining to the Air War College. It contains the authority, mission, objectives, organization, and a brief outline of the functional aspects of the Air War College. Detailed instructions of primary interest to the staff and faculty are provided in other publications. Revision of or amendments to the Manual during the school year will be accomplished by AWC Regulations.

Robert F. Tate

ROBERT F. TATE
Major General, USAF
Commandant

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GENERAL

1. AUTHORITY.–a. The Air War College was officially designated as a part of the Air University by Letter AG 352 (8 Mar 46) OB-1-AFCOR (920 (d) - M. dated 12 Mar 46, subject: Redesignation of the Army Air Forces School.

b. General Order No. 11, Hq., Air University (15 Mar 46), activated and established the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama.

2. MISSION.–The mission of the Air War College is to:

a. Provide instruction to prepare senior officers for high command and staff duty with large Air Force Units.

b. Promote sound concepts on the broad aspect of air power to assure the most effective development and employment of air power.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.–The Air War College will:

a. Conduct the Air War College course of instruction.

b. Foster and encourage the development of doctrine and concept within the Air Force.

c. Formulate, review, compile, and recommend military air doctrine to include:

(1) USAF responsibilities for national security;

(2) Future USAF objectives, including weapons systems;

(3) Special studies bearing on the above as directed by Headquarters USAF.

d. With the assistance of appropriate field agencies and as directed by Headquarters USAF, prepare doctrinal manuals in the fields of strategy and air force employment.

e. Prepare USAF Extension Courses as directed by the Commander, Air University.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE REGULAR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.–The objectives of the course of instruction are:

a. To expand the student's capacity as an individual and as a member of a group to analyze, appraise, and develop sound solutions to problems.

b. To gain a more complete understanding of international relations, the nature of conflict, the essential elements of strategy, the capabilities and limitations of weapons systems, and sound employment doctrine.

c. To further develop an appreciation of current problems facing the U.S. Air Force.

d. To prepare the student to project more effectively his inquiries, recommendations, and solutions.

5. OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATION.–The objectives of the evaluation phase of the Air War College mission are:

a. To develop doctrine and concepts for the development and employment of air power.

b. To develop new tactics, strategy, and techniques of aerial warfare for use by the Air Force or its commands.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE AWC OFFICER. CORRESPONDENCE COURSE.–The objectives of the Air War College Extension Course are:

a. To expand the nonresident student's understanding of the nature of conflict, of the essential elements of strategy, of the capabilities and limitations of weapons systems, of sound command and employment doctrine, of joint war planning, and of Air Force planning and programming.

b. To develop appreciation of current problems facing the Air Force.

c. To develop the nonresident student's ability to find sound solutions to significant Air Force problems and to project them effectively in writing.

7. OBJECTIVES OF AIR WAR COLLEGE STUDIES.–This series of publications embraces a selection of the most important documents, lectures, and theses produced at the Air War College, up to but not including Top Secret in classification. Through this medium all general officers, graduates of the Air War College on active duty, and other key USAF personnel are kept abreast of certain areas of advanced thinking done at the Air War College.

ORGANIZATION

1. ORGANIZATION.–The Air War College is organized to conduct a resident course of instruction as well as extension courses and to perform an evaluation function. Under the Commandant and Vice Commandant, the main elements of the Air War College are organized as follows:

a. *The Resident Course:*

(1) Faculty:– The faculty is composed of the Deputy for Academic Instruction, Assistant Deputy for Academic Instruction, Educational Advisor, Research Advisor, Directors of Curriculum Phases I, II and III, Study Directors and their assistants.

(2) The Student Body:– The student body is composed of approximately 160 carefully selected senior officers of whom 130 are USAF Colonels. The remaining students are of comparable rank and represent the other Services, the State Department, other governmental agencies, the Royal Air Force, and Royal Canadian Air Force.

b. *The Evaluation Staff:*– The Evaluation Staff is composed of three divisions:

(1) Employment
(2) Doctrine
(3) Concepts and Development

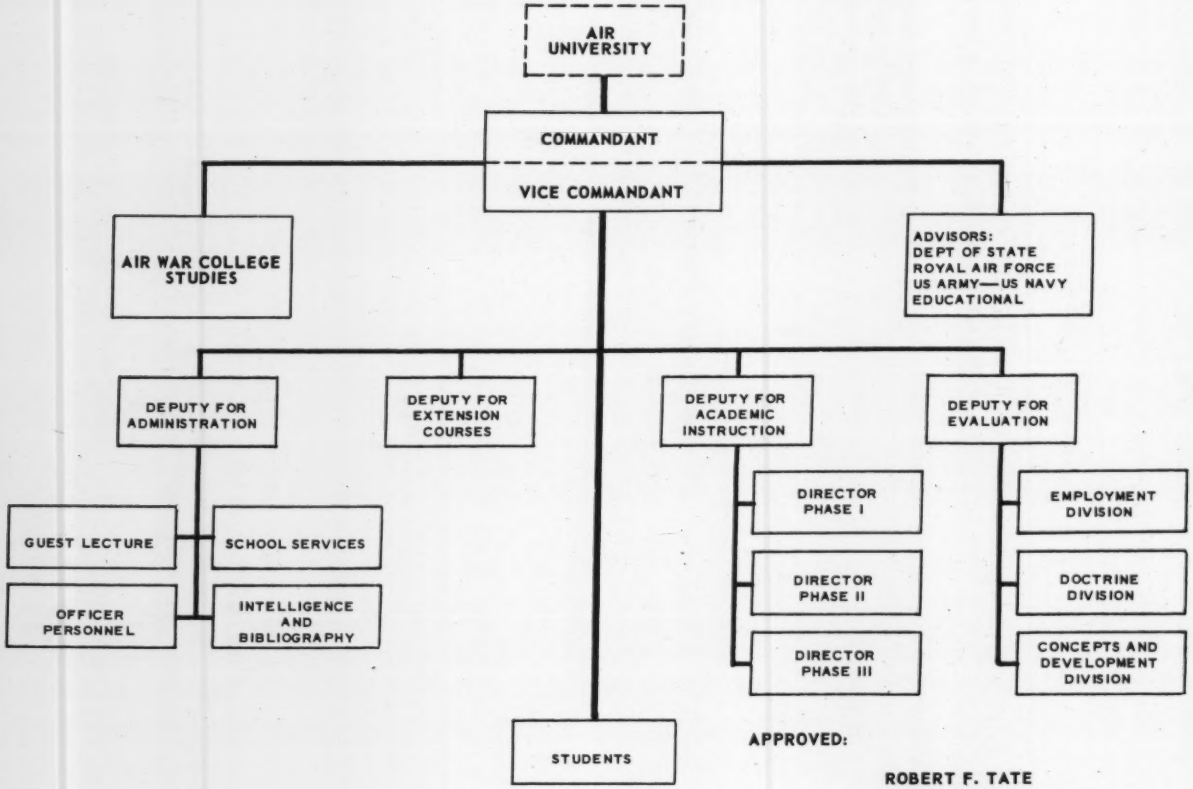
c. *The Extension Course:*– The Deputy for Extension Courses plans and implements the extension course program.

d. *Air War College Studies:*– The Director, Air War College Studies, selects, edits, and prepares for publication various theses, lectures, and other studies made within the Air War College.

e. *The Administrative Staff:*– The Administrative Staff is composed of four activities:

(1) Guest Lecturer
(2) Officer Personnel
(3) School Services
(4) Intelligence and Bibliography

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
AIR WAR COLLEGE



APPROVED:

ROBERT F. TATE
MAJOR GENERAL, USAF
COMMANDANT

FUNCTIONS

1. COMMANDANT.—a. Responsible to the Commander, Air University, for the operation of the Air War College.

b. Directs the activities of the Air War College so as to insure fulfillment of the mission assigned by the Commander, Air University.

2. VICE COMMANDANT.—Represents, advises, assists, and acts for the Commandant.

3. DEPUTY FOR EVALUATION.—The Deputy for Evaluation is responsible for:

a. Formulation of basic doctrine for the development and employment of air power by:

(1) Analysis and evaluation of weapons systems.

(2) Analysis and evaluation of doctrine of other services for its impact on Air Doctrine.

(3) Preparation, review and revision, with assistance of appropriate field agencies of USAF, of doctrinal manuals.

b. Formulation of concepts for the development and employment of air power by:

(1) Isolation and analysis of military air aspects of national security.

(2) Analysis and evaluation of fundamental and long range Air Force problems.

c. Maintaining liaison with all agencies working in problem areas related to activities of the Evaluation Staff.

d. Conducting studies that relate to above.

e. Supervising the following Divisions established to facilitate the discharge of the above responsibilities:

(1) Employment Division

(a) Analyzes and evaluates present and programmed air weapons systems, or component parts, as to their effectiveness in light of current USAF roles and missions.

(b) Analyzes and evaluates present and programmed air support systems, as to their effectiveness in light of current USAF roles and missions.

(c) Observes tests, field exercises, and maneuvers relating to above.

(d) Within above area of responsibility, contributes to and assists Doctrine Division in the formulation, review and revision of doctrine.

(e) Maintains liaison with appropriate agencies working in above areas of responsibility.

(2) Doctrine Division

(a) With assistance of other divisions of Evaluation Staff prepares and maintains current Air Force Manuals setting forth Air Force doctrine for the development and employment of air power.

(b) Formulates and recommends new doctrine with assistance of appropriate Air Force agencies.

(c) Evaluates the impact of new factors on current doctrine and recommends policy for Air Force guidance.

(d) Examines impact of other Services' doctrine on Air Force doctrine and recommends policy for Air Force guidance.

(e) Maintains liaison with other agencies of the Air Force engaged in the development and application of doctrine.

(3) Concepts and Development Division

(a) Isolates and analyzes the military air aspects of national security, including fundamental and long-term Air Force problems.

(b) Formulates concepts for the development and employment of air power.

(c) Develops long-range objectives and responsibilities of the Air Force within the national security structure.

(d) Within above area of responsibility contributes to and assists Doctrine Division in the formulation, review and revision of doctrine.

(e) Maintains liaison with civilian and governmental agencies engaged in similar activity.

4. DEPUTY FOR ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.—The Deputy for Academic Instruction is responsible for:

a. Supervising the over-all academic activities of the Air War College which includes specifically:

(1) Supervision of the Faculty in developing the curriculum and schedule of instruction;

(2) Insuring efficient administration of the curriculum and schedule of instruction;

(3) Insuring that prescribed teaching methods are followed.

b. Prepares the agenda and schedules meetings of the Academic Board.

c. Maintains liaison and coordinates the academic activities with those of the Air University and its other schools and agencies.

d. Makes assignments of special problems within the faculty and to students.

5. ASSISTANT DEPUTY FOR ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.—The Assistant Deputy for Academic Instruction assists the Deputy for Academic Instruction in the performance of his functions and acts for him in his absence.

6. DEPUTY FOR ADMINISTRATION.—The Deputy for Administration is responsible for:

a. Matters pertaining to personnel, administration, records, supply, property, public relations, security, and procedures pertaining to transportation, housing, and reimbursement of guest lecturers. Monitors communications pertaining to guest lectures. Monitors the preparation of the Air War College history.

b. Supervising the following activities established to facilitate the discharge of the above responsibilities:

(1) Guest Lecture
(2) Officer Personnel
(3) School Services
(4) Intelligence and Bibliography

7. ASSISTANT DEPUTY FOR ADMINISTRATION.—Advises and assists the Deputy for Administration, represents him as directed and acts for him in his absence.

8. DEPUTY FOR EXTENSION COURSES.—The Deputy for Extension Courses is responsible for the preparation and evaluation of the Air War College Extension Courses.

9. DIRECTOR OF AWC STUDIES.—The Director of AWC studies is responsible for the preparation and production of *Air War College Studies*.

10. FACULTY BOARD.—The Faculty Board will determine all matters relating to the proficiency, deficiency, graduation, and elimination of students and such other matters as are referred to it by the Commandant.

11. ACADEMIC BOARD.—The Academic Board is composed of the Deputy for Academic Instruction (Chairman), the Deputy for Administration, the Educational Advisor to the Commandant, the Assistant Deputy for Academic Instruction (Recorder) and the Directors of Curriculum Phases I, II and III. The Academic Board will:

a. Advise the Commandant on matters pertaining to the educational activities of the Air War College.

b. Assist the Deputy for Academic Instruction in the preparation, operation and evaluation of the curriculum.

12. FACULTY.—The individual members of the Faculty pursue research as approved by the Deputy for Academic Instruction, participate as required in curriculum planning, study planning, and study evaluation; prepare and present the various studies which comprise the curriculum of the Air War College. Each Faculty member is responsible directly to the Deputy for Academic Instruction.

13. CURRICULUM PHASE PLANNING.—In conformance with the broad guidance initially provided by the Academic Board, planning of the next year's curriculum in each of the three phases is commenced by the Phase Planning Committee. This planning effort begins as soon as possible after the conclusion of the preceding phase. Under the chairmanship of the Phase Director, detailed planning of mutually related as well as exclusive aspects of all of the studies is accomplished. This includes final preparation of study circulars for all studies in the Phase. This process is designed to develop more effectively the curriculum, coordinate lecture and reading assignments, design seminar problems and assure learning outcomes.

14. PHASE DIRECTORS AND STUDY DIRECTORS.—The Phase Director is responsible for the coordinated planning and implementation of all studies in his phase. Under his supervision, the Study Director who is assigned to each study performs the following functions:

a. Administers and supervises his study.

(1) Provides information on his study to the faculty and students and arranges for necessary Air War College publications and study reference material.

(2) Supervises the student body during the conduct of his study.

(3) Schedules frequent meetings to assist student seminar chairmen during the implementation of his study.

(4) Conducts critiques of the study.

(5) Makes arrangements incident to the procurement of guest speakers and insures their appropriate care while guests of the Air War College.

b. Prepares a study history to include information on the preparation of the study, the manner in which it was conducted, an estimate of its effectiveness, and his recommendations for effecting improvement.

c. Submits to the Deputy for Academic Instruction through his Phase Director any recommendations for change in methods, procedures, and techniques pertinent to the Air War College.

15. STUDENTS.—Students provide assistance in the administration of the College. The principal tasks are:

a. Class President. The senior United States Air Force officer of the student body is appointed Class President. He is the official representative of the student body and is responsible for carrying out such instructions as he may receive from time to time from the Commandant with reference to activities of the class.

b. Seminar Chairman. One member of each seminar group is designated as seminar chairman. He is responsible to the Study Director to insure that the activities of his seminar group are properly directed and that the work of the group is completed as scheduled.

c. Seminar Recorder. The Seminar Recorder assists the Seminar Chairman by maintaining a record of seminar activities.

REGULAR COURSE

1. ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT.–The Air War College is the senior school of the United States Air Force. It is the desire of the Commandant to create for it an academic environment in keeping with the professional stature of its students and the methods of instruction followed. Therefore, administrative restrictions are kept to a minimum, and the conscientiousness and cooperation of the student are substituted in large measure for detailed rules and regulations.

2. FACULTY RESPONSIBILITIES.–The faculty of the Air War College is composed of officers who are especially selected on the basis of individual background, experience, interest, and ability. Each is assigned to a study area of particular interest to the Air Force and in support of the mission of the Air War College. Each faculty member is encouraged to pursue individual research and is expected to become a competent authority in his assigned field during his tour of duty as a faculty member. Thus faculty members not only plan and implement the instructional program at the Air War College, but are themselves engaged in a program designed to develop their capabilities and enhance their professional stature as senior officers of the Air Force.

3. SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.–The nature of the mission and objectives of the Air War College establishes the inherent requirements to increase the scope and depth of thinking and to develop in the student a capacity to treat military problems objectively and with facility and competence. These requirements and the high experience level of the students have resulted in the selection of a system of instruction that emphasizes the seminar method to the fullest extent. Experience has developed certain fundamentals of thinking in concrete usable form, which provide a point of departure for teaching and learning. These fundamentals generally apply to both individual and group problem solution. Recognizing that the major problems facing high command and staff officers today and in the future are of such complexity as to require staff action or group solution, the system of instruction has been designed to: (1) educate the student in the fundamentals of thinking as related to any problem, with emphasis on the military problem; and (2) to provide an opportunity for practical application of the fundamentals through solving specific problems in

group discussion. Lectures, forums, and conferences are included in the curriculum, in addition to selected bibliography, as basic information and background material for seminar group discussion and problem solution. The system of instruction also provides for student presentations and critiques during certain studies.

4. THE THESIS PROGRAM.–The general objectives of this program are:

a. To increase the professional knowledge of senior officers on significant aspects and problems of air warfare and other problems of special significance to the military establishment,

b. To increase the senior officer's ability to analyze, evaluate and write effectively, and

c. To qualify individual students as more expert participants in seminar and other discussions on national security problems.

The Thesis Program is an organized research and writing program devoted to military subjects. It is conducted during Phase II of the Curriculum. Students are assigned research subjects of a scope commensurate with the time at their disposal. Each student is expected to devote at least 115 hours to his research assignment. These hours are scheduled at appropriate times during the normal duty day. Each student works under the direction of, and in coordination with, a faculty member who is engaged in the same general area of research and writing.

5. SOLUTIONS.–The Air War College does not provide approved solutions to the problems which are presented to the student body throughout the academic year, nor does it attempt to prescribe or suggest in any manner what the solutions should be. In general, the military problems that must be dealt with in the higher echelons of command and staff are so complex and diversified and frequently include so many intangible and imponderable factors as to preclude solution by formulae or by established precedents. Therefore, the student and the seminar group should arrive at solutions to problems through individual study, analytical reasoning, and reflective thinking. The value of solutions will depend in large measure upon the degree to which the student or the seminar group applies orderly, judicious, and logical thought processes.

6. CURRICULUM.–The Air War College Curriculum is a planned sequence of interrelated studies. These studies provide the student with a comprehensive understanding of: the nature and scope of international relations and conflicts, the basic concepts for the em-

ployment of military forces—particularly air forces—in both general and limited wars; and the application of these considerations to current and future national and military strategy in the attainment of U.S. and Allied objectives.

The present curriculum is organized into three phases and further into nine studies. Phase I, "International Relations" consists of three studies which provide orientation for the student officers and develop the nature and scope of international relations. The first study, "Fundamentals," introduces the student to the mission of the Air University Command. In this orientation the scope of the curriculum and standards of students performance are considered in relation to the principles and methods of learning, communication of ideas, and problem solving in group discussion by experienced senior officers.

The second study, "The Bases of International Relations" and the third, "Current World Conflict," provide a twelve-week concentrated course in international relations and conflicts. Study No. 2, "The Bases of International Relations," emphasizes the nature of power and the historical interrelationships of power elements in the nation-state system. Traditional objectives of major nation-states are studied in relation to the power elements used to support the foreign policies developed to attain national objectives. Case studies of major states prior to and during World War II are selected to insure realism in the study of power in contemporary international relations and to provide the student with standards of judgment for considering the problems and trends presented in Study No. 3, "Current World Conflict."

In Study No. 3, the foreign policy decisions made and implementing actions taken from 1945 to the present time are examined and the comparative power positions in a bi-polar world are evaluated. In the development of this study, major problems are emphasized: international rearmament programs in relation to economic strength; the nature and technique of international communism in strategic world areas; critical issues in key world areas; the influence of military strength and strategies on foreign policy decisions; and the process and pattern of decision making at the highest governmental level. Case studies of strategic world areas are developed to provide the students with a realistic estimate of the world situation and criteria for correlating "Major Factors Affecting U.S. Military Strategy," Study No. 4.

Study No. 4 is the first study in Phase II of the Air War College curriculum. This Phase, "Current U.S. Military Strategy," consists

of some nineteen weeks primarily devoted to an evaluation of various strategies and concepts for the organization and employment of military forces in the conduct of unrestricted global war. The capabilities of these forces to conduct operations in limited wars is given some consideration in this examination of current U.S. military strategy. The emphasis, however, in Phase II is on the problems of unrestricted global war.

Study No. 4, is primarily concerned with the reactions of the military strategy makers to national security policy decisions, factors both within and without the Department of Defense that affect the formulation of current military strategy, and the complex machinery by which military strategy is formulated. Pertinent subject areas include the influences of weapons development, Service doctrine, Service tasks and programs, legislation, public opinion, and scientific development.

Study No. 5, "Current U.S. Military Strategy for the Attack," and Study No. 6, "Current U.S. Military Strategy for the Defense," are designed to analyze and evaluate the strategic concepts and capabilities of all the military Services in relation to the functions of the attack and defense during unrestricted global war. The two studies are considered concurrently because of the requirement in any future general war for simultaneous actions in defense and attack. In the development of these functions and studies, the following interrelated topics are considered: current weapons and equipment programs; current and projected capabilities of the land, sea and air forces of the U.S. as well as those of its probable allies and enemies; target selection and effects; alternative organizations for employment of forces; command and control arrangements; concepts of military action to terminate a war; logistic and training requirements; and the conditions which will affect the capacity of the forces to support the military objectives established by U.S. and Allied leadership.

Study No. 7, "Individual Thesis Program," is regarded as one of the studies in the Air War College program because it is designed to utilize and contribute to the other studies in the curriculum. In this study, the student is required to submit a written thesis which contains evidence of objective research and analysis of a significant military problem. The Thesis Program runs concurrently with Studies 4, 5 and 6.

Inasmuch as Phase II emphasizes the current concepts for employment of available U.S. and Allied military forces in unrestricted global war, Phase III, "Future Strategy," considers in two studies,

for ten weeks, current concepts for the employment of military forces in limited wars and the directions in which Allied and enemy strategies for both total and limited wars are pointing and are likely to point in the future. Study No. 8, "The Continuing Conflict" emphasizes the military and political interrelationships inherent in planning, organizing for and directing limited war and cold war, while at the same time maintaining preparedness for unrestricted global war. In developing Study No. 8, a series of case studies are analyzed in order to (a) relate military objectives and political ends in limited and restricted strategic situations; and (b) to evaluate the composition and employment of forces for limited war.

In Study No. 9, "Major Factors Affecting Future National Security," the long term requirements for U.S. and Allied defense are studied. Technological, political, economic, psychological and military developments are considered in order to appraise their effects on future national strategy, organization and policies and to recognize the probable areas of future national security decisions.

7. CONDUCT OF STUDIES.—While there are no rigid rules for administration of the studies, a general pattern is followed throughout the curriculum.

a. Study Information. An Air War College Instruction Circular is issued for each study which contains a statement of the study title; objectives; discussion of the study, when appropriate; seminar requirements for preparation and presentation; bibliography; a daily schedule allocating time for seminar study, lectures, conferences, and presentations; and student seminar assignments. In addition, weekly schedules are issued which contain the lecture schedule for the week, together with speaker biographies.

b. Seminar Solutions.

(1) The students are divided into seminar groups for study and discussion. As a general practice, each seminar arrives at a written solution to the problem or some aspect of the problem. In some studies individual problem requirements are assigned. Usually, the last day scheduled for each study is devoted to the oral presentation of solutions. Each seminar designated to make an oral presentation selects one of its members (normally the chairman) to present its solution and support it. In the case of individual solutions, the Study Director designates the students who will present. Consistent with the Air War College position that there may be more than one acceptable solution to any problem, no attempt is made by the school to reconcile solutions. Individuals holding different views from the majority are encouraged to submit dissenting or minority reports.

(2) Each seminar group must be prepared to present solutions as required. The number of solutions actually presented and the manner of presentation of seminar solutions vary.

(3) Final disposition of group solutions will be as directed by the Commandant.

8. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SEMINAR CHAIRMAN.—a. The seminar chairman is guided by the applicable portion of the following publications and instructions:

(1) Air War College Directives
(2) Study Outline
(3) The Curriculum
(4) The Schedule of Instruction
(5) Seminar Group Assignments
(6) Study orientation instructions and special instructions from the Study Director.

b. At the beginning of each study, he will draw from the Intelligence and Bibliography Branch all materials to be used by his group and be responsible for their return at the conclusion of the study.

9. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SEMINAR RECORDER.—a. The Seminar Recorder assists the Seminar Chairman.

b. He maintains a record of conclusions, or recommendations, resulting from the seminar discussion to expedite the preparation of the written requirement. However, this does not mean that he is solely and automatically responsible for the entire task of writing the seminar paper; the paper is a joint effort.

10. GUEST LECTURERS.—a. Most lectures are presented by individuals not connected with the Air University. The Air War College endeavors to secure civilian and military speakers possessing outstanding ability in their respective fields. Generally, the lecture is scheduled for fifty minutes with a short break, followed by a fifty-minute conference or open forum discussion, during which the students are encouraged to question the speaker in order to obtain maximum benefit from his presentation and experience. However, students are not obliged to accept the views expressed by any lecturer. Rather, they are encouraged to make an objective analysis of the views advanced by the speaker. Frequently, the speaker who advances an unorthodox viewpoint creates the greatest requirement for reflective thinking on the part of the students and thus makes a particular contribution to the objectives of the Air War College.

b. To enable speakers to feel free to give their personal views, as well as the official views of the organization they represent, lecturers are informed that their remarks are considered "off-the-record" and that lectures and discussion before members of the Air War College are classified.

c. All presentations are closed sessions and attendance is restricted to enrolled students and those military and civilian personnel whose official duties require their presence.

11. APPRAISAL SYSTEM.—a. The appraisal system adopted by the Air War College is designed to:

(1) Permit self-analysis.

(2) Obtain an insight into the students' participation and effectiveness in seminar work.

(3) Provide an additional means for the College to appraise its effectiveness in fulfilling its mission.

b. It has been found that appraisal of the competence and achievement of professional men often may be accomplished effectively by their colleagues, whose judgment is based upon knowledge, experience, and observation. This is an important part of the appraisal system of the Air War College. Each officer receives comments based upon the independent judgment of his fellow students and faculty members. Such characteristics as industry, cooperativeness, initiative, perception, judgment, projection, etc., are considered. The system is realistic and demands the highest standards of professional ethics and integrity. Its use could not be justified except in a group of men whose appraisals would represent their best professional judgment.

12. SECURITY.—a. During the school year students will have occasion to use material classified up to and including TOP SECRET.

b. The seminar chairman is designated as security officer for his seminar. He is responsible for safekeeping of classified material issued for his seminar. Appropriate type safes are available for storing classified material.

c. Students WILL NOT TAKE CLASSIFIED material away from the Air War College premises without the express approval of the Commandant or Vice Commandant.

d. Request and Justification for Access to Classified Material, AU Form 23, will be filled out for all Air War College students. This card will be required by the Air University Library for access to classified information up to and including TOP SECRET. Staff, faculty, and students are issued name tags. These tags are con-

sidered part of the uniform and will be worn on the left breast pocket.

13. ATTENDANCE.–a. Duty hours for students of the Air War College are 0830 to 1200, and 1330 to 1700 daily, Monday through Friday. All activities are scheduled within the work day. The period 0830 to 1200 on Saturday is normally designated for individual study and research or study presentations.

b. Normally, Wednesday afternoon of each week is devoted to flying and physical exercise.

c. The seminar chairman is authorized to grant, for cogent reasons only, permission to individual members of the seminar group to be absent from academic activities scheduled for any particular day and hour. Requests of students to be absent for longer periods will be submitted to the Deputy for Administration for approval.

d. During those periods set aside for seminar discussion and study, it is left to the discretion of the seminar chairman to determine the manner in which the allocated time is utilized.

e. All students who leave the base area for periods anticipated to be in excess of twenty-four hours, regardless of purpose or authority, will sign in and out of the Air War College Officers' Register.

f. Students who are absent because of illness or emergencies will be reported to the Deputy for Administration by their respective seminar chairmen.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

1. AIR WAR COLLEGE.—The following Services are maintained by the Air War College Deputy for Administration:

a. Guest Lecture.

(1) Monitors and processes all correspondence to the lecturers.

(2) Insures that transportation is provided for lecturers, as desired.

(3) Insures that Air University and Air War College staff and faculty are fully informed of lecturer's schedule.

(4) Is responsible for all renumerations to lecturers.

(5) Is responsible for operation and maintenance of Room 1 and the equipment therein.

(6) Provides visual aids as required for Room 1.

b. Officer Personnel.

(1) Maintains personnel records and files.

(2) Prepares orders and reports pertaining to officer personnel.

(3) Maintains coordination with Base Civilian Personnel Office and accomplishes such civilian personnel actions as are required in connection with procurement or release of civilian personnel.

(4) Monitors administrative procedure established for flying activities for rated personnel.

c. School Services.

(1) Maintains academic archives.

(2) Exercises control of security.

(3) Prepares for distribution and file such papers as seminar solutions, theses, speeches by guest lecturers, student appraisal forms, instructional forms, etc.

(4) Accomplishes typing of official correspondence for students.

(5) Monitors preparation of academic records.

(6) Operates mailroom, message center and supply office.

(7) Insures that appearance, condition and general utility of facilities are satisfactory at all times.

d. Intelligence and Bibliography.

(1) Assembles and maintains bibliographies for the curriculum.

(2) Coordinates requirements for textbooks and materials with the Air University Library.

2. AIR UNIVERSITY.—Certain activities of Headquarters, Air University, are of special interest to the faculty, staff, and students of the Air War College. (Information about using these activities is included in the curriculum and can be additionally furnished by the Deputy for Administration, Air War College.) These activities are:

a. Air University Library.

(1) The Main Library provides on a university level a complete bibliographical, documentary and circulating reference library in quantity, quality, and operational manner sufficient to support adequately the reference and research requirements of the Air University and of the Air Force as required. It also furnishes graphics, cartographic and film library motion picture services for the schools and organizations of the Air University located on Maxwell and Gunter Air Force Bases.

(2) The Air War College Branch Library (Bldg. 802). This branch is maintained specifically for the convenience of Air War College faculty, staff, and student body. A full-time civilian librarian is assigned to provide instruction in library use and techniques and to assist in gathering research data and information. This branch maintains a current catalog of faculty and student theses by subject and a list of all transcribed lectures by subject and author.

b. Research Studies Institute. The Research Studies Institute collects, evaluates, and disseminates information of value to Air Force operations in nontemperate climates, with particular emphasis on the Arctic regions. It organizes and conducts documentary research in certain historical, political, economic, social, and geographic fields of Eurasia and related areas; and gives specialized advice and instruction in those areas. It coordinates and supervises the Air Force historical program and compiles the official consolidated history of the Air Force.

c. 3800th Air Base Wing. The Commander, 3800th Air Base Wing, maintains necessary equipment and facilities to insure that rated students will be able to accomplish minimum flying requirements. Students will be scheduled for flying on Wednesday afternoons and nights by the student flight scheduling section. (Student flight scheduling section is located in Building 838, telephone 8-3271 or

3126.) See Air War College Reg 60-1 for detailed information regarding flight schedules and navigational training flights.

AIR FORCE-GAFB, ALA.(570608)500

Tatro, Frank B.

November 28, 1958

Mr. Frank B. Tatro
Frank B. Tatro & Associates
6022 North Rogers Avenue
Chicago 46, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Tatro:

In a sometimes lonely battle for more intelligent programming, it is most encouraging to receive letters such as the one you wrote me recently. Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

FRANK B. TATRO & ASSOCIATES

specialists in electronic sales & sales engineering · midwest area

6022 NORTH ROGERS AVENUE · CHICAGO 46, ILLINOIS · PHONE KEYSTONE 9-4535

6.

November 17,1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
National Broadcasting Company
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Typical of you, your recent comment concerning Radio-Television news programming hit the nail on the head.

It wasn't too long ago that my own home life shattered rather explosively. It had been brewing for a long time over the very fact that television provides from six to eight hours of evening entertainment in our home. I believe fundamentally television is very difficult to compete with after I have taken a fairly good beating for eight hours a day with my customers.

It certainly is hard to compete with from the entertainment standpoint. The old "my father told me when I was a youngster" type of saying will no doubt disappear as the present generation will have been possibly raised by television grow to maturity.

I want to thank you for forcefully stating your observation that there is definitely evidence of decadence and escapism. We are now at the point where the iron is hot enough to strike. Forceful, thought provoking programs can mean a great deal to all of us in helping us pick more qualified people and to judge them with better logic and reasoning instead of being stampeded once every two or four years in "political campaign times". The public interest, convenience and necessity can only be served if you have the support.

Through this letter, I would like to assure you of mine.

Yours very truly,

Frank B. Tatro

Frank B. Tatro U.F.

FBT:hf

Member of
"THE REPRESENTATIVES"
Radio Parts Manufacturers

Taylor, Davidson

DAVIDSON TAYLOR

345 East 57
New York 22 New York
3 May 1959

Dear Ed,

Your kind note pleased me. I like what Columbia University has asked me to do, and there is no question that I shall call on friends to help me do it.

Your June is not far away, and pending that time you have done some new fine things on both television and radio. It gave us satisfaction to hear dear Janet as an educated woman (that was a good job all round).

We hope that your travels, studies, readings, reflection and adventure this next year will reward you, and I think that your idea of having Casey as well as Janet with you is ideal.

Love to each of you.

Sincerely,

Dave

Taylor, Davidson

April 30, 1959

Dear Dave:

A belated note to wish you well in the new venture. I think congratulations should go to Columbia as well as to you. If I can lend a hand in this exciting enterprise, please command me.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Davidson Taylor
345 East 57th Street
New York, N.Y.

News Office
Columbia University
New York 27, New York
UNiversity 5-4000, Ext. 886
-
John Hastings, Director

SHIELD OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Dear Ed —
this is what
Col. U. produced,
I like the job. Love to
Janet, you, Casey.
Dave

FOR USE ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22

President Grayson Kirk of Columbia University yesterday (Tuesday) announced the appointment of Davidson Taylor as Director of the Arts Center Program for the University.

Mr. Taylor, who formerly served as Vice President for both the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company, will assume his Columbia University duties on May 15, upon completion of a consultancy to the Lincoln Center Committee of The New York Public Library.

The Columbia University Arts Center, when completed, will house a Graduate School of Modern Arts uniting the University's activities in the arts and communications. It will contain programs in Drama and the Theater Arts; Painting, Sculpture and the Graphic Arts; the so-called Communication Arts including, Radio, Television and Motion Pictures, together with all their prevailing forms of written expression; Music; and the History of Fine Arts and Archaeology. There will be two theaters for dramatic and musical practice and performance and a laboratory for the development of the new art of electronic music.

-more-

The immediate goal of the Arts Center Program, Dr. Kirk said, will be the completion of fund raising efforts for a projected $6,250,000 Arts Center Building on the Morningside Heights campus. More than 1¼ million has already been raised for the planned 12-story structure.

Dr. Kirk expressed the University's pleasure at Mr. Taylor's association with the work of the University.

"Columbia's educational plan in the field of the arts," said Dr. Kirk, "will now look to the completion of the fund raising efforts for the new Center and the facilities it will contain. Mr. Taylor's responsibilities will not be in this area alone, but also in the planning and supervision of the physical structure of the Center, and the main task of directing the activities which will be housed in it."

Dr. Jacques Barzun, dean of Faculties and Provost of Columbia, who, with the assistance of Oscar J. Campbell, Professor Emeritus of English, has served as interim head of the Arts Center Program until the appointment of a full time director, explained that the new building will provide space and equipment for undergraduate as well as graduate students working in the Arts. A balanced program of "proficiency in one and literacy in several" will be offered as the new form of studies which have been for many years conducted by several departments at Columbia. The Center, which will also include the School of Architecture and its division of Planning and Housing, will provide under one roof all necessary facilities for the arts program.

The programs in the planned building, said Dean Barzun, will pioneer in the education of gifted students who will need to balance their specialized artistic talents with the calculated range of academic knowledge and training - both theoretical and historical. In each field, there will be courses designed to train administrative specialists concerned with public enterprises in the arts. Dean

Barzun emphasized that the new Arts Program will not compete with the conservatories of music, the art schools or schools of acting, or any in-service technological training program in the communications industries.

The new Director of the Columbia Arts Center Program, Davidson Taylor, came to New York in 1933 from the Louisville Courier-Journal and its station WHAS in Louisville, Kentucky, and joined the Columbia Broadcasting System, with which he was affiliated through 1949. He was successively announcer, producer, program executive and a Vice President, both of Programs and Public Affairs. His earliest assignment was as announcer on the New York Philharmonic Sunday broadcasts during the time of Toscanini, Later he initiated the policy of commissioning works of American composers for performance on CBS. He also was responsible for the Columbia Workshop. During World Wa II he spent two years overseas as Chief of Radio for Psychological Warfare Division, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, and Chief of Film, Theater and Music Control, Information Control Division, United States Forces European Theater.

After leaving CBS Mr. Taylor was, in 1950, Special Consultant to U.S. Department of State. He joined NBC the following year where he was Vice President from 1954 to 1958. At NBC he was actively associated with both public affairs and programs in the field of education and the arts. In the former capacity he supervised the national political conventions, the inauguration of President Eisenhower, the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, etc. In the latter field he supervised the production of the Wisdom Series and chose many of the great men represented, Wide Wide World, and programs from the National Gallery and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has also contributed to a variety of publications.

4.20.59 # 7753

Taylor, Davidson

November 24, 1958

Dear Dave:

Many thanks for your nice note. I am delighted to hear that you decided to take on the job with the Lincoln Center Committee of the New York Public Library. It sounds most stimulating. I wish you much luck and urge you please to let me know if ever there is anything I can do.

I regret very much that I cannot write the letter you suggest to the Century.

Janet and Casey join me in sending warmest regards to all of you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Davidson Taylor
345 East 57 Street
New York, New York

mce

DAVIDSON TAYLOR

345 East 57th Street
New York 22 New York
18 November 1958

Dear Ed:

Cabell Greet has nominated and I have seconded Ned Calmer for membership in the Century. I don't recall ever having discussed Ned with you. Therefore I ask in ignorance whether you would be willing to write a letter for Ned to the Committee on Admissions.

All goes well here, and I hope it does with you and Janet and Casey.

I took the consultancy to the Lincoln Center Committee of the New York Public Library, and started work yesterday. It is a good challenge and most educational.

Warm regards from us all.

Sincerely,

Dave

The talk with Agnes de Mille was first rate.

Taylor, Davidson

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

DAVIDSON TAYLOR
VICE PRESIDENT
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

January 22 1958

Dear Ed -

It was delightful to have the talk with you, and I can't tell you how much I appreciate your understanding and kindliness, as well as your unfailing friendship.

The proposal you talked about fascinates me and I hope that we can pursue it at your early convenience.

I have another person to suggest as a possible guest at the dinner which we were talking about arranging, and that is Charles Van Doren. When we are next talking, I will tell you why.

Sincerely,

Dave

Mr Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Taylor, George C

May 25, 1959

Mr. George C. Taylor
R2, Box 428
N. Rio Grande Blvd.
Albuquerque, N.M.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

As Mr. Murrow is away at present, I am writing on his behalf to acknowledge receipt of the material you sent him and to thank you for your courtesy in doing so. I will give it to him when he comes into the office again.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

CROMWELL BUILDING

PHONE 23

GEORGE C. TAYLOR
LAWYER
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

DATE May 15-59 19

M Dear Mr. Murrow:

Muchas gracias Senor for interviewing Montgomery. The attached may enliven your sabbatical, viz: Interview the ghost of Thomas Jefferson(Dr. Padover's edition) and Daniel Webster vs. Stephen Girard in the Supreme Court opinion in Girard Will case or have Mr. Edwards enliven my TV with dramatizing Webster vs. heretics Jefferson and Girard. Happy vacation, but you'll soon be bored. George C. Taylor, Sr.(retired,)

Route 2, box 428, N.Rio Grande, Albq.NM

George C. Taylor Sr.

Albuquerque, N.M. 4-10-59

U. S. International Cooperation Administration,

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

This refers to your grant of funds and authority to the American Bar Association to crusade for "World Peace Through Law" by developing legal concepts, standards, procedures and institutions to facilitate international economic growth, peaceable settlement of disputes WITHIN and among nations, etc.

I am a native born tax-paying citizen of USA in the law business since 1903, now retired. By that lamp of experience, plus press and ABA publications I urge modification of your grant to require the addition of a score or more laymen to the ABA committee--top scholars, scientists, newsmen, business and labor leaders, anthropologists and diverse economists, able and willing to express unpopular views in popular language. Otherwise your paramount goal and dollars must be drowned in a self-laudatory flood of legalistic ritual, red-tape and rhetoric--sounding brass and tinkling cymbals to many Americans and most of the two billion non-Americans your committee must reach for "Pax vobiscum".

Respectfully yours,
George C. Taylor, Sr.
R2, box 428, N. Rio Grande Blvd.
Albuquerque, N.M.

PS. As Exhibit A supporting my motion I attach self-explanatory copy of letter to Dr. Robert Storey, long-time leader in ABA circles, and member of its committee.

From George Taylor, Sr.
R2,428, N. Rio Grande Blvd
Albuquerque, N.M.4-10-59

Hon. Robert G. Storey, Pres't SW Legal Foundation,
Dean SMU School of Law,
Dallas, Texas.

In re "World Peace Through Law" Regional
Conference and ICA Committee.

Dear Mr. Storey:

Your "Challenge of the Atomic Age" recalled the 1910 Law Professors' Association "Resolved, the time is ripe for the creation of a truly American legal system" -- which was inspired by jurist President Taft's 1909 castigation of my brethren whose administration (my meal ticket since 1903), especially criminal law, was a "disgrace to our civilization". A half century later the "disgrace" is unabated: in New Mexico, sure, and in California I recently witnessed a 90 day Marathon murder trial whose jury included nine housewives frantically concerned with feeding their swarm of kids romping in the courthouse lobby; in New York Dame Justice may drag her feet through a decade of technical red-tape; and, guided by 40,000 pages of "Words & Phrases Judicially Defined", the US Supreme Court recently split 6-3 defining "Home".

Standing on precedent American Bar Association President Malone (March Journal) meets the "Challenge" with medieval stare decisis, advising Jesuit Marquette University "The law did NOT have its inception in the mind of man" "The rule of law is a concept which has existed since Moses received the Ten Commandments upon Mount Sinai". "Man-made laws" are "merely the means by which the Law of God is applied to the conduct of man." "Lawyers are the handmaidens of justice". Their "Custodianship" of the Constitution is the "secret of our nation's greatness". If not "rooted deep in the Immutable Rules of the Divine Will" "man made Law will surely wither and die."

I dissent in toto: Mr. Malone has specified our weakness, chaotic hysterics alternating with apathy; the free pioneer spirit defied Immutable Rules to create our magnificient material civilization; by smashing John Stuart Mills "despotism of custom" which is "everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement" "unceasing antagonism"..to the "Spirit of liberty" or "progress or improvement".

July 4th '76 faced a machine age, a mechanical universe whose electricity Franklin had captured; a "crisis of the old order": the irresistable "Rights of Man" toward self-realization against 60 centuries of "Divine Will" statism. So, July 4th invoked "the laws of Nature", ("Adapt or die") "Nature's God"..."We the people.. do ordain" "establish justice" "a more perfect union"; (with all the Wisdom science and scholarship could broadcast). Such was President Taft's "All Souls" Unitarian-Universalist "religious faith", the true "American Way". The Constitution's "treaty-making power"--supreme law against the "disgrace" of all civilizations, viz: not innate, but indoctrinated provincial, tribal, racial, economic religious bias and prejudice, state's rights, national sovereignty.

World statesman Taft's faith is on your agenda April 29-30, against Mr. Malone and "Great Commoner"-"free silver" prohibition Bryan, "responsibility in law and morals" "individual and collective responsibility" in the "Christian ethic".

Let's briefly cross-examine "Christian Ethic": Has the new wine--20th century scientific knowledge and achievement--burst the old bottle? "Society today carries on as though God doesn't exist or that His existence doesn't matter". (AP April 3, 1959, quoting Executive Director Work of National Council of Catholic Men). What was its living content?

Justinian's three precepts, as cited in your 1953 ABA Presidential address? (1) live honestly, (2) hurt no one; both are moral-legal concepts prerequisite and co-eval with Neolithic community living by systematic agriculture; and sponsored by lady divinities such as Latin goddess Pax, Nordic Goddess of justice for whom we named "Friday", their prototype goddess of wisdom Zuen-Sin-Zin for whom a volcanic Mount Sin-a-i was named--BEFORE that devil Malthusian law, hungry nomadic Semites, dethroned her, and dear Venus yielded all her right to Mars. And the first command of the Mosaic thunder (Exodus) was "eternal vengeance" against the Amalekites, i.e. "massive" resistance-"retaliation", "loyalty" to "national honor-sovereignty" "immutable" antagonism to humanity.

Justinian's 3rd precept was pagan martyr jurist Ulpian's "Justice--the will to allot to every man his due"; Jefferson called it "intelligent self-interest" for the wise "pursuit of happiness;" a Golden Rule advocated by godless yellow Confusius, many centuries before the military needs of Dictator-Emperor-Pontifex maximus-Saint Constantine imposed "Christianity" upon a vast declining Roman Empire, as Lenin-Stalin forced "Communism" upon the Russian Empire; as despotic and un-American as politician-lawyer Bryan jailing science professor Scopes for teaching the laws of nature-"Evolution"; by law, our educational system became (Prof. Marsden) "a vast kindergarden" importing foreign scientists for national defense; in the New Testament ethic "suffer the little children..for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven". "Self-realization"? by annihilating a hundred Hiroshimas? OR, "turn the other cheek"? OR "take all thou hast and give to the poor?" which is our dishonest creeping socialism, a $12 billion treasury deficit, parity, oil quotas, ad nauseam, and, like Red communist philosophy, is anything BUT the "will to allot to every man his due." An appropriate commercial followed the above AP quotation--400 thousand bars in USA.

While "thousands hunger and thirst for higher values" lamented Justice Jackson in US. versus the Ballards, self-anointed "divine messengers" in the Christian ethic,--infantile American "faith" clung to "Easter Bunnies" "Santa Claus" &c. against American William James' "pragmatic" voice of experience; so 6 to 3 Supreme Court precedent must bless a "religious faith" whose content was "mental and spiritual poison", "humbuggery untainted by any trace of Truth" quoting Jackson, who personally, cordially agreed but officially must overrule, the common sense jury verdict--"Guilty" of fraud.

When King George's divine rights surrendered to George Washington's warriors at Yorktown, the bands played "The World is Turned Upside Down". Instead of Archbishops our New World "Conscience -Keeper" would be the United States Supreme Court, a compass, a guiding philosophy that commanded no Inquisition, no bayonets, and John Marshall of course, was its wet-nurse. That successful travelling salesman who founded the Mohammedan religion decreed "The words of one wise judge are of more worth (i.e. "worshipable") than the prayers of 10,000 unlearned men". No press agent, no teacher, has ever carried that wisdom to our farmhouses, or market place or schoolhouse--"in the language of the peasant" as great Doctor of Law Von Jhering put it, the paramount business of the 20th Century, so:

For your Law Day banquets and tranquilizers I give you one forgotten truly American legal-ethical precedent, guaranteed against sclerosis, and a specific for members of Uncle Sams International Cooperation Administration's Committee--Justice Storey's unanimous court and its official American Saint Stephen Girard. In the Girard Will case Girard's "higher values" challenged Philadelphia's typhoid-yellow fever plagues. Patriot-philanthropist Girard donated a sanitary water and sewer system--his "intelligent self-interest"--fought for "PREVENTIVE medicine, quarantine laws; and ridiculed mass prayer meetings to save Philadelphia from "Sin" and "divine vengeance" (Jackson's "mental and spiritual poison" against progress). Like Jefferson, alleged "atheist" Girard deemed "Ignorance", indoctrinated humbuggery our major sin--"We owe everything to Education". Students at Girard College were taught to think, question all things, and work. Girard's Will banned all divine messengers from its campus; the Reverends engaged Daniel Webster and his famed "Defense of Christianity" to break Girard's Will; instead Justice Storey's court broke all medieval precedent by upholding the Will, boldly telling Webster and his clients they could do no better than "emulate Stephen Girard"...

From Girard's international sailing ships to steam, electricity to Sputnik and nuclear power and Einstein wrote "Finis" to your Mosiac law book. Your magnificient 20th Century banquet, from Scotch to Java, created by "people", ten thousand lesser Girards, Jeffersons, Franklins, MDs and PhDs, newsmen, electricians, stevedores and cooks. If the doctors of law won't our people can invoke Judiciary Article III of the Constitution--by Presidential appointment add a few hundred of those creators to the nation's judiciary, toward World Peace in kindergarden and outer space by creating a "truly American legal system".

Sincerely yours,
George C. Taylor Sr.

George C. Taylor Sr.
R2, box 428, N. Rio Grande Blvd.
Albuquerque, N.M.

Taylor, Harold

June 26, 1959

Professor Harold Taylor
Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville, N.Y.

Dear Harold:

Thank you for sending along the photograph and the transcript of the proceedings on May 21.

As ever yours,

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE

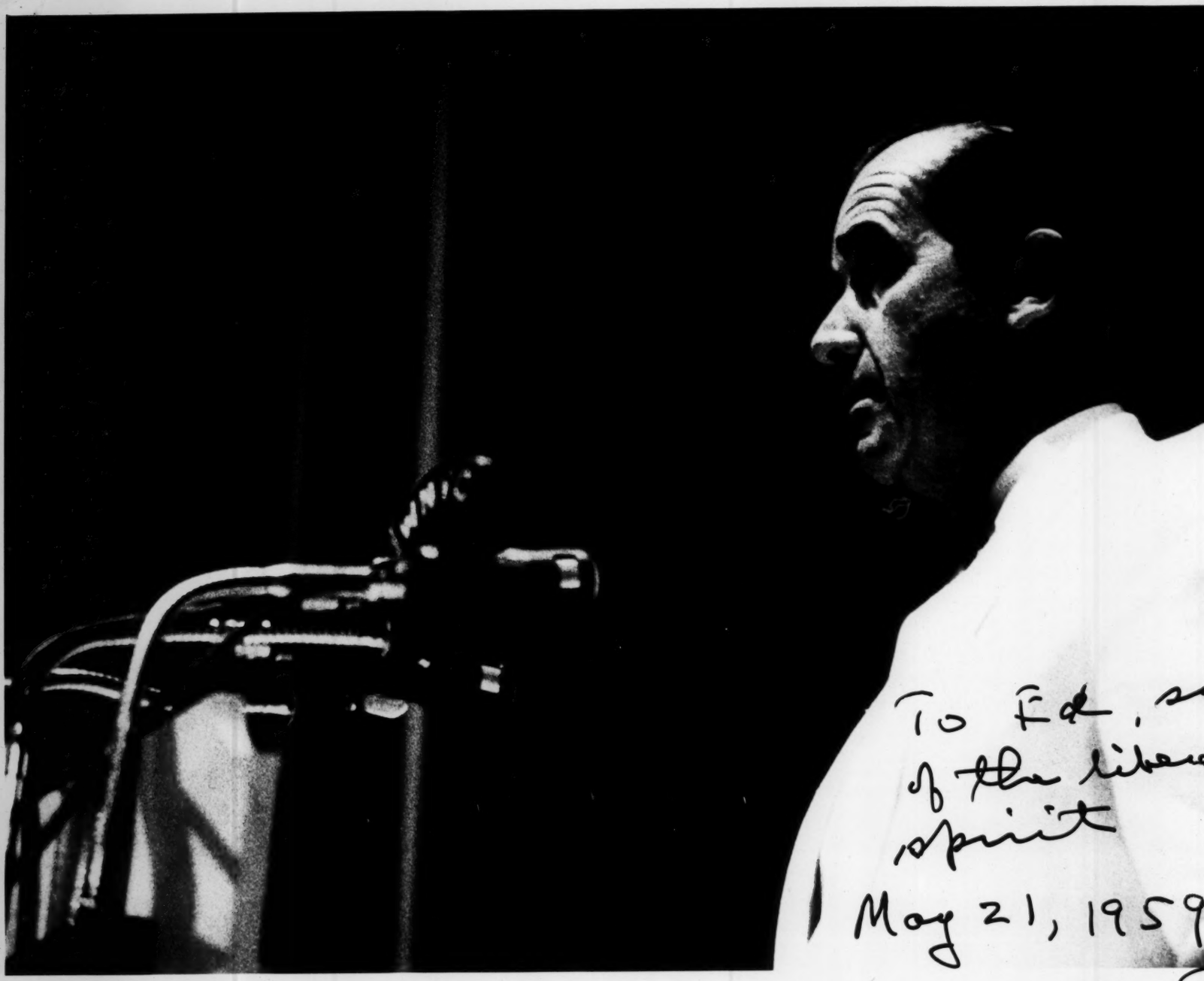
HAROLD TAYLOR

June 22

Dear Ed, 6

Here you are, at the dinner. Your remarks are recorded on the attached piece of mimeographing.

H.


To Ed, s
of the liber
spirit
May 21, 1959
Harold

symbol
oral
59
Taylor

THE LIBERAL SPIRIT IN AMERICAN LIFE

A dinner honoring

HAROLD TAYLOR

retiring president
of Sarah Lawrence College

Waldorf Astoria, Grand Ballroom

May 21, 1959

introductory remarks	Lloyd K. Garrison chairman of the Sarah Lawrence Board of Trustees
chairman	Edward R. Murrow
speakers	Archibald MacLeish
	Robert Oppenheimer
	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

---

guests of honor	Miss Sarah Blanding Mrs. Catherine Drinker Bowen Miss Agnes de Mille Mr. Lloyd Garrison Miss Martha Graham Dr. William H. Kilpatrick His Excellency Mr. Arthur Lall Mr. Archibald MacLeish Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn Mr. Edward R. Murrow Dr. Robert Oppenheimer Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Dr. Harold Taylor Mrs. Harold Taylor Mr. Roy E. Wilkins

The Liberal Spirit in America
Dinner honoring Harold Taylor
President of Sarah Lawrence College
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
May 21, 1959

Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman:

Except for Harold Taylor's immediate family, I have probably been associated with Harold Taylor over a longer period of time than anyone in this room. We met twenty years ago as colleagues at Wisconsin - he in philosophy, I in law. We became instant friends. Our philosophical outlooks, if I can credit myself with having one, were akin. So were our less serious tastes which we certainly possess, both of us. We went on family picnics together, sketched together, skiied, played tennis, and I even listened to him play the clarinet, which he did quite well. It was a golden time.

The "Wisconsin idea," pioneered by the elder LaFollette, was then still alive - the idea of a creative collaboration between the best brains in the University and the State government. Philosophers like Max Otto and Alexander Meiklejohn and their young colleague, Harold Taylor, economists like John R. Commons, Edwin Witte and Elizabeth Brandeis, lawyers like David Lilienthal, and many others, lent their talents to the State, to the solution of legislative and administrative problems; and the people responded with gratitude. In that atmosphere ideas took wings and turned into action, and there was joy in the thinking and the doing. This marriage of thinking and doing, and the joy that goes with it, has remained with Harold to this day.

He and I were separated briefly by the war. Then in 1945, he wrote me that he had been offered the presidency of Sarah Lawrence College, and he asked my advice. It was a remarkable letter, because it illustrated so well his sense of personal commitment to the values that he believes in. Senator McCarthy had by then defeated Bob LaFollette and was already sowing the seeds of his dark program. Harold was concerned about what might happen to Wisconsin, to the freedom of the University, to the cherished institutions of democracy which the State had pioneered. Tempted as he was by the Sarah Lawrence offer, he wondered if his proper course were not to stay at Wisconsin and take his part in the struggles he foresaw. I urged him to go to Sarah Lawrence because of the great contribution to education that he would make and because the defense of freedom, if it had to be made at Wisconsin, would have to be made everywhere.

In the upshot, of course, this is what happened, and the valiant stand which Sarah Lawrence took under his leadership is now a bright and permanent page in American history.

When he was inducted as president of Sarah Lawrence fourteen years ago, he asked me to give the inaugural talk. It was a proud moment for me, and I have yielded to the temptation to quote a few sentences from what I then said.

> "His is a mind stocked deep with gifts, as you who are studying under him have no doubt already discovered to your great joy; and it is a mind which is constantly growing and sending out new shoots into the future, and new sparks into the dark places, and you will never be able to catch up with it. . . . . The truth is in him and the courage to speak it."

Garrison (continued):

Then I talked about the Wisconsin idea, of a community which he and I had shared, and about the one world which science was in the process of creating, and I closed with these words:

> "Into this world community as a final and imperative goal, education must march with all its banners flying, in the age-old search for peace, justice, liberty and order, in the vanguard of a suffering and struggling humanity. Knowing Harold Taylor as I do, I can see the banners of Sarah Lawrence College already flying among the foremost in the great procession of minds and hearts that must and will rescue and carry forward to more spacious heights the enterprise of life on earth."

I like to think that those words were both true and prophetic. To them I now add only a short postscript.

Among many other characteristics, Harold Taylor is closer to his students than any college president I ever knew or heard of. He knows them all by name - 400 of them! This comes quite naturally to him. He has a genuine kinship with them. In the midst of untold burdens, he has somehow kept the freshness and spontaneity of youth. "Youth is such a wonderful state," Bernard Shaw said, "it is a shame it has to be wasted on young people." With Harold Taylor it has not been wasted. In him the noonday sun is still rising.

When he leaves Sarah Lawrence, it will not be a true departure. He has poured his spirit into it so lavishly that it will always be part of that enchanting campus and part also of all those who dwelt there in his time.

Others will speak of him tonight and I must hurry on. I now present to you our toastmaster who is known throughout the world, not merely because he has made the truth exciting, but because he has had the courage to speak it to the ends of the earth with disciplined passion and unswerving aim in the cause of human decency. Ed Murrow.

Edward R. Murrow, toastmaster

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and members of the most attractive thing that a broadcaster can encounter - members of the captive audience.

When I was invited here tonight, I recognized my duty and I purposed to do it. It seems to me that long introductions are occasionally embarrassing, particularly when one addresses the next speaker as though he were still a slightly ambulant corpse.

It seems to me that the British practice is rather more appropriate, for a man in a scarlet jacket merely stands up and says, "Milords, ladies and gentlemen, pray silence for the speaker."

Murrow (continued):

That I purpose to do tonight. The only reason for my bland attire is that I was unable to persuade a waiter to loan me his scarlet jacket, because he informed me the union would not permit him to work in such attire. I have done tonight very considerable research on all of your public figures who are to speak. I can tell you all their academic honors, the year in which they were born, and the contributions they have made to education and the arts.

But I believe brevity is good, both when you are and are not understood. I regard my duty tonight as being merely to maintain order, to try to end proceedings on time, and to see to it that everyone in the hall can hear. If you have any difficulty, please let me know. If you do, I shall not do what a toastmaster once did in England when a man in the far end of the hall rose and said, "Mr. Toastmaster, I cannot understand a single word the speaker is saying." The toastmaster rose and said, "I shall be delighted to change places with you."

I assure you that I am here for the duration, and I must inform you that your first speaker is in some danger of being had up on charges of monopoly proceedings by the country's department of justice because of the Pulitzer Prize, he having won three, being a scholar, a poet of some note, and, I inflate myself by saying, an old friend, and one who managed to write a play having to do with life which caused Life to cogitate in public. Very few authors can make such a claim. Archibald MacLeish.

Archibald MacLeish:

I received with my invitation to speak at this dinner a tactful suggestion which I'm sure Robert Oppenheimer also received - no one makes or needs to make suggestions to the great and beloved lady who follows us - that I should address myself not to Harold Taylor but to the Liberal Spirit. I suppose the purpose was to spare Harold's blushes, but it isn't going to work. Harold Taylor and the Liberal Spirit have gotten themselves so completely confused in the American consciousness that the second is pretty much the mirror of the first and you can blush into a mirror as easily, if you can blush at all, as into the public eye.

However, I shall obey my orders - provided I can permit myself at the outset one brief obeisance to the image in the glass. About a year ago I came upon a speech of Harold's - or perhaps I should say the speech came upon me as speeches of college presidents have a way of doing - in which a famous passage from Pericles' Funeral Oration was quoted in a translation I had never seen before. Wishing to borrow it for myself (which is, of course, why one reads the speeches of one's friends) I wrote asking for the scholarly reference without which no professor - no professor, at least, whose colleagues are members of the Harvard faculty - will quote anything. Harold replied promptly and affably that he would consult his files - and that was the last that I heard of it.

MacLeish (continued):

Now the passage as rendered in the standard translation of Thucydides by C. F. Smith reads as follows, "You must daily fix your gaze upon the power of Athens and become lovers of her." But the translation in Mr. Taylor's speech went like this: "I would have you fix your eyes upon Athens day by day, contemplate her potentiality, not merely what she is but what she has the power to be, until you become her lovers."

The difference you will agree is noticeable from any point of view including the point of view of the man who chose the second rather than the first. But I do not call it to your attention to suggest that Harold Taylor is a bad classicist (which would not be true in general and certainly would not be true in this particular instance) nor to suggest that his files are in bad order (when I finally got him on the telephone the other day, he was able to trace his version to Middleton Murray) but to make a point about this same Liberal Spirit which we have been directed to discuss. What the Liberal Spirit stands most in need of in the United States at this moment is definition - particularly definition by its friends. It is my contention, which I should like very briefly to expose to you, that the difference between these two translations, and the choice of the second in place of the first by one of the most notorious liberals in American education, helps considerably in that labor.

Consider what one of those sectarian publications devoted to the solemn task of eradicating liberalism from American life would make of this incident. "Here," its editors would say, "here we have a perfect example of the kind of thing we have been warning the country against for generations, or anyway since we started publication a year or two ago.

"Here, in this second translation, is what? Novelty - novelty for the sake of novelty, innovation for innovation's ends. The fine old classic translation, faithful to the fine old classic text (which we looked up in the Loeb Classical Library) has been replaced by a loose and impressionistic translation chosen by a loose and impressionistic mind, thoroughly characteristic of the liberal mind in general, and for no reason whatever but to destroy the old, glorify the new, and no doubt, though we have yet to decide just how, to undermine religion.

"The pattern, dear readers, is obvious. Liberalism, as we have told you more than once, is nothing more, for all its fine talk, than the practice of taking liberties: taking liberties with accepted opinions, taking liberties with Eternal Truth, taking liberties with established texts. Here in the words of this self-confessed college-president-liberal, borrowed no doubt from some equally undisciplined and incompetent classical-translator-liberal, you have a demonstration of the whole corrupting process. We urge you again (they are always urging you again) to confine your reading to sound, conservative publications like ours where good old translations, good old doctrines and good old thoughts are kept in eternal sanctity at a minimal cost per copy and where you need never fear to find a syllable in an unexpected posture."

MacLeish (continued):

I don't wish to ridicule the position. It is earnest enough and no doubt honest. I wish merely to point out that it rests on an assumption about itself and about liberalism which involves a definition of liberalism. It assumes that its passionate opposition to liberalism makes it "conservative" - that liberalsim and conservatism are the primal opposites and that liberalism is defined by that fact.

Now there are only two things wrong with this assumption. One is that it is not true, either in etymology or in fact. The other is that we liberals talk as though it were.

The word "liberal" though it has a direct Latin ancestor and a legitimate root in Sanskrit, came into modern political use through a Spanish word which Goya etched upon the conscience of Europe and then upon the conscience of mankind - the word "liberál." And the opposite of the word "liberál" in Goya's Spain was not "conservative." The opposite of the word "liberál" was "servil" which means exactly what it says. A man, that is to say, is a "liberál" when his dedication is to those things denoted by the Latin word "liberalis" from which "liberál" derives - those things which "befit a freeman" - those things in which freedom inheres. And a man is the opposite of a "liberál" when his commitment is to servility, whether the servility of Goya's time, our own or any other.

The word "servility" is not a word we use as frequently as perhaps we should but it is a word we all understand, and the element it contributes to the definition of the liberal spirit is an element which no one should mistake. When "liberal" and "conservative" are accepted as the defining poles, "liberalism" becomes nothing more than a synonym for progressivism, and progressivism is pretty vulnerable at a time in which the idea of progress is in bad repute. But when "liberalism" and "servility" are set in opposition to each other, the conception changes. For then the enemy of liberalism becomes what he really is - not the noble conservator of the richness of the human past which all men, whatever they call themselves, have common purpose to preserve, but the timid capitulator to those bony carapaces left behind it by the chronological past which men call established institutions.

And once the true role of the anti-liberal has been recognized, the liberal can more adequately recognize himself. He is a man committed, not to the cause of institutions, but to the cause of man: which is to say, the cause of the liberation of the individual human being which makes us men, makes men of us. Where his opposite is a servant of institutions - of institutions in general, or far more frequently, of some particular institution which he sets above the cause of man and reveres as fixed and final - the liberal sees institutions as existing for men and good only so long as they serve the human end of the fulfillment of men's lives - to be changed or destroyed when they no longer serve that purpose - when they obstruct the road to life. The anti-liberal, then, is servile in the precise and

MacLeish (continued):

literal meaning of the word servile. He has submitted himself to a human master other than his human soul. The liberal is liberal because his soul is free.

So defined, the word, liberal, becomes the proudest title any man can claim because it becomes a title which gives honor to the others. The patriotism of a liberal, the religious faith of a liberal, is a patriotism, a faith, he chooses for himself - not be submission but by human choice, in human dignity and chosen as a man. It is for this reason I suppose that Middleton Murray's translation of Thucydides with its inward searching of the forward meaning of the Greek, moved Harold Taylor. For to Harold Taylor as, I think, to the rest of us here, liberalism is not something which takes liberties but something rather which gives them - which liberates - which sets free - which sets the human spirit free to work its wonders - to make its Athens what she has it in her to become and so, and only so, to be her lover.

Murrow:

Liberal, conservative and servile must now share my dilemma, which is, how within my own terms of reference am I to introduce to you J. Robert Oppenheimer? I must do it with brevity and, I hope, with accuracy. Once I had the privilege of doing with him what I hope was a consequential television interview. Subsequently there was criticism, and an institutional critic came into my office and said, "Why did you interview this man Oppenheimer?" And I said, "Well, it seemed like a good idea at the time." And he said, "Yes, but why did you make him out to be so intelligent, so sensitive, so perceptive, so persuasive, and so likeable?" And I said, "Sir, I admit that in the field of visual communication I am a genius, but I can present only what the camera sees, and I must therefore refer you and your complaint to Mr. Oppenheimer." So now, ladies and gentlemen, I refer you to - J. Robert Oppenheimer.

J. Robert Oppenheimer:

One of my colleagues on the Berkeley campus was a New Englander, an eminent Sanskritist, who taught me a little Sanskrit. He was much pleased with his definition of a liberal: "A liberal is a man who sees no difference in principle between right and wrong." I do not often tell that story. For the liberal spirit has many enemies; it is not without enemies today. Yet in this good company, and on this platform, I am prepared to tell it, for the little of truth that is in it. For here we are among men and women, who, by the testimony of their lives, have given expression to the liberal hope, confidence, and above all love, of man's growth, of the human adventure, and of man.

If we are liberals, we know that questions of right and wrong are for the most part such that they must be relived and relearned in every time, in every age, in every generation. We know it very well today after centuries of great change, very well in this twentieth century of unparalleled and unprecedented growth; for many of the questions come to us as quite new questions, the answers to which we cannot look up in a book; even the old questions have a new meaning. But there is a still deeper reason: that only what one has refreshed and strengthened in one's own time, and by one's own action and one's own thought, is a living part of the tradition.

Oppenheimer (continued):

One of the sources of the liberal spirit lies in a hope. It is to be found, certainly in Athens, in the Athens of Socrates, in Hellenistic times, even in one of the Hindu philosophies, the Sankhya; but for us the relevant time is the eighteenth century, which made our institutions and our style. This is the confidence that the growth of knowledge would lead to deeper understanding, would do away with superstition, would enlarge, enlighten and free men, and would thus provide both a wider range for men's choices and more awareness, and a deeper insight in their making.

I find in myself some concern, some trouble for this source of the liberal spirit; and I find grounds for it very clearly in this country, more sharply than in the Europe from which we grew, in part because our institutions are so much more open, and our idea of humanity so much more inclusive. But these troubles will come to Europe. It is sharper here than it is in Russia, in communist societies. These two great offshoots from the European tradition took, in a sense, antithetical and divergent paths. They are, from the point of view of the thirteenth century, complementary heresies, in which in Russian society - in its ideal, if not in its practice - what is common is valued as central and all-important; whereas with us, what is our own and individual and unique is valued above all else. We are not, for the most part, in this country, lonely people, though there are artists, and other men, who are. We live in multiple, intense, changing, overlapping communities, very close to one another. We hope that something like this fraternal, plural, unhierarchical society may be a useful model, and thus some help, to the many societies which are now beginning to find their new way in a new world.

There has been for us, if we think back a hundred years, or to the days when our country was founded, a large and ominous change. This is the change in the robustness, the vigor and the inclusiveness of what I may call the public sector of our lives, of what we all have in common, what we can talk to each other about, not with any certitude of agreement, but with assurance of a measure of common understanding. I am not wise enough to know all that has contributed to this change; in part it is the vastness of our country and our people; in part it is the unprecedented rate at which our situation has changed; in part the growth in all directions, in all ways, intellectual, physical and technical, of the circumstances and situations in which we find ourselves; and in part it is the great fact that our inherited institutions do not fit the present very well. Certainly they do not fit it very well with regard to the issues of war and peace, or the making of war.

Yet a part, and because of the limitations of my life I believe this to be a very large part, lies in the way in which our knowledge has grown: our knowledge of the world of nature, our knowledge of ourselves as a part of that world, even our incipient insight into the marvels and order of perception and thought and memory. It is partly because this knowledge has deep roots in specialized and sometimes quite old traditions. Mathematics, physics, astronomy, are old branches of learning by now. They have been built and transmuted by generation after generation; what they deal with today is in every sense very remote from the matrix of all our learning, from common sense, common experience, from the common trunk of the great tree of knowledge. There is an extreme specialization of the techniques by which we ask questions of nature, varying from one branch to another. There is for us, as perhaps for everyone who listens soberly, a deep, fresh

Oppenheimer (continued):

awareness of the inherently partial and incomplete character of all knowledge, of the universal trait of all knowledge that it is complementary to other knowledge, that one can only know at the cost of ignorance, of the loss of other knowledge.

Often, when I talk in these terms, it is said that I am complaining only that communication is not adequate. That is indeed true; but communication, in this sense of having a common base for talking about things, this is not a luxury; this is the very basis of our being men; this is what makes us men. For public life, if it is to have a trace of nobility, must find from time to time a happy union of simplicity with truth.

There are, of course, innumerable bad cures for this trouble. In the past - we hope not forever - the system and the style of the communists has been such a cure; and so, more generally, are dogmatism, which is claimed monopoly of wisdom; and so is the control of information, the keeping of things secret, which is a forcible monopoly of truth; and philistinism, which is an enforced indifference to what is recondite and rare and beautiful and unexpected and strange or deep. These are all ways in which the public life can be kept simple, but impoverished of the resources of the time, not enriched by precisely those things which we most need; a new beauty, a new truth, the difficult, the recondite, that, as intellectuals and as liberals, we must seek to bring into our times and our spirit.

I am not sure to what extent there is a cure, to what extent one may be found. This may be second perhaps to the question of survival; but it is one of the great questions for the next half-century. I am not sure what part of our knowledge, of our cognitive and intellectual life, what part of our experience of new beauty, what part of this excellence, will truly be in the public domain, in the public sector and in common. I am sure of one thing: the extent to which this happens will depend on the dedication and the skill, in all his great variety, of the teacher, the teacher who loves to tell the truth and loves to speak of beauty, because he can no other, beauty past, beauty present, beauty just born.

For if there is to be excellence in public discourse, in public decision, in politics in its good sense, in the sense of Aristotle, there must be a far greater traffic between the realms of specialized excellence in which our times are so rich, and greater openness, and a far greater awareness on all our parts of our own limitation, of how little of the scene we see, and how modest it is, and how much and how well we could bear to learn more of it, and greater effort, and greater love for knowledge and for insight and for beauty.

I dare to say these somewhat melancholy things on this occasion, that is in some ways a day of parting, and in some ways a day of celebration; for those who speak to you tonight have all, in different ways, brought a real experience of excellence to our common life. It is to honor Dr. Taylor that we are here, who has dedicated himself to this. As Villon says for us,

"Et c'est la fin pourquoy sommes ensemble."

Murrow:

I feel rather like a conduit of ignorance between two fountains of learning. If I were to portray myself in the public picture of the profession in which I work, if indeed it be a profession, I would be disposed to ask which of these two men is the poet. And I would under no circumstances cast the deciding vote.

Murrow (continued):

Meyer Kupferman, of the Sarah Lawrence faculty, has composed a choral setting for Robert Frost's The Gift Outright in honor of Harold Taylor. Mr. Frost had wished to be present tonight but was detained in Washington and has sent the following telegram to Mr. Garrison:

> Will you take the following message to Harold Taylor on the night of the dinner to which I can't come. The great thing for me is that saying farewell to Harold Taylor as a college president is not saying farewell to him as a teacher, thinker and friend. It deepens the friendship that a poem of mine should be his choice for song and recitation tonight. I do so wish I could be with you all. Robert Frost.

Mr. Archibald MacLeish, who is reputed to have some knowledge of poetry, has agreed to read the poem. Mr. MacLeish.

MacLeish:

With considerable hesitation, for one doesn't read Robert Frost's verses lightly having heard him read them - one hears his voice in the ear. I make only one observation to begin with, that is that every word Robert Frost uses he means, and every implication that you think you hear he meant to put there. He knew this long before Empson discovered there were seven kinds of ambiguity. This is called The Gift Outright.

> The Gift Outright
>
> The land was ours before we were the land's.
> She was our land more than a hundred years
> Before we were her people. She was ours
> In Massachusetts, in Virginia,
> But we were England's, still colonials,
> Possessing what we still were unpossessed by,
> Possessed by what we now no more possessed.
> Something we were withholding made us weak
> Until we found out that it was ourselves
> We were withholding from our land of living,
> And forthwith found salvation in surrender.
> Such as we were we gave ourselves outright
> (The deed of gift was many deeds of war)
> To the land vaguely realizing westward,
> But still unstoried, artless, unenhanced,
> Such as she was, such as she would become.

THE SARAH LAWRENCE CHORUS

The Liberal Spirit in America
Dinner honoring Harold Taylor
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
May 21, 1959

Murrow:

The President of the Sarah Lawrence Student Council, Miss Shirley Bauer, will now read a statement.

Shirley Bauer:

Dr. Taylor, as a token of our respect and affection for you, the students of Sarah Lawrence College would like to give you these several volumes - the complete works of Hume and a first edition copy of Hobbes' Leviathan. We would also like, with your permission, to give to the College a portrait of you to be painted by Morris Davidson, whenever you have time to just sit.

Murrow:

Miss Bauer, I apologize for saying you would read the statement. I should have well known that anyone at Sarah Lawrence would stand up and look an audience in the eye and talk without reading. I apologize.

My self-imposed task of brevity becomes increasingly difficult. What can be said about Mrs. Roosevelt that has not been said before, except perhaps to say that in this room some of us rather proudly share some of your critics and enemies. I am entitled, I think, to tell you that a few weeks ago I encountered Mrs. Roosevelt in Paris and she came tripping and laughing - and I choose my words, Professor MacLeish, carefully - tripping and laughing down the stairs of the Crillon Hotel, and I saw her by accident and she said, "Come along for dinner, there will be only about a dozen people." I said, "I'm terribly sorry, I can't, I have a previous engagement." And she said, "Well then, come along to a certain place at Montmartre about midnight and we shall be there." And I said, "Mrs. Roosevelt, I'm terribly sorry but I am just in off an overnight flight from New York and I am exhausted." And she said, "How unfortunate. I am just in from Teheran and I feel fine." This is the price a reporter pays for the ravages of middle age, the lack of energy and drive which characterize Mrs. Roosevelt.

But it is a great privilege to be able to introduce - Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, The First Lady.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt:

. . . . President Taylor, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. I think really there is very little left for me to say. You have had the liberal spirit far more lucidly defined that I could do it. You have heard the speech by Mr. Oppenheimer and you have heard a very beautiful group of young people sing, and you have heard the head of the student body present a gift to President Taylor.

What else is there left for me to say? This is the liberal spirit existing in this room. Here are the people who lead the liberal spirit, because President Taylor has come to mean for a great many of us the quality of character and mind that can only exist in someone who has the liberal spirit. You have to believe in freedom. You have to try to create an atmosphere in which freedom can exist and you have to fight and have the courage to fight against everything which threatens that atmosphere.

Mrs. Roosevelt (continued):

I think one learns about the liberal spirit probably far more through example than by all the words that we all speak. And it is those people who live in the liberal spirit and who gather together people who feel with them that really keep alive in our country the spirit that existed, perhaps, more evidently in the very early days and that sometimes when you find it somewhere else in greater evidence . . . . . is one place where I always feel that I am finding some of the spirit of our early forefathers. Then I have to think, "Ah, yes, but our forefathers were building a nation, and the people in this country, this little country of Israel where I always feel it strongly, after building a nation. The difficulty comes when you try to keep that spirit and have it just as vigorous and as big when the nation seems to be built. In some ways, it is perhaps. But the thing we must realize is that . . . . . toward a change, nothing's ever built, everything is always building and unless we go on and support those who are doing the building and have the courage to stand against those who are tearing down, then we will lose the strength that founded our nation and we will become old and not able to preserve the things that really made it a great nation.

So I think that the thing I want to say is simply in closing that we are grateful to Harold Taylor - grateful because he has already done something for education which needed to be done. He has shown you can have freedom and you can build free spirit in young people if you are a great teacher. Great teachers are very necessary in our country. I am very happy that while we may, perhaps for a short time, have to say goodbye to a college president, I am sure that he is just beginning to go on with the way in which he and Mrs. Taylor have . . . . together. I am quite sure that together they are going to have an even more useful career, an even more important role in preserving and building the liberal spirit in our country. We need the example which they have set. We need the color of persuasion, of teaching, of presentation, the character that he has had. I think everyone of us here tonight is saying thank you for something intangible that we would find hard to describe. But it has been done by the speakers before me better than I could do it, and all I can do now is to leave to you the thought that each of you . . . . of an example and an affection which you have are going to continue to build in this country with courage, with freedom and with the spirit which we are acknowledging and paying our deepest respect to tonight in you, President Taylor.

Harold Taylor:

Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Garrison, friends - I am very happy to be here and I appreciate the party. I appreciate the tribute which Mrs. Roosevelt has paid to the liberal spirit in America on the occasion of my being here at this dinner. I have never in my life seen so many people for whom I have so much respect and affection gathered in one place, and I think it is a miracle of Lloyd Garrison's friendship among so many people that he could have brought us all together and that he could have persuaded people of such substance, quality, wit and intelligence to be here as our speakers.

Taylor (continued):

These are persons of great size and quality, and I am happy that I could be here to listen to the speeches. I had some warning that at the end of the speeches something would be expected of me, and I have been worrying for about two weeks, in between tending to the duties of the college president (like wondering about the plumbing, or whether we are going to survive next year and pay salaries) what I might say. I must say I am sorry there is no discussion period here. There are many things which Archie said and which Dr. Oppenheimer said which I would like to throw open for discussion. Perhaps we could have written questions. I'd also like to hand in some of my own about the accuracy of the statements made as to the virtues of the guest of honor.

I discovered in the reading I have done over these past few years that Lincoln used to work with his door open. He was absolutely crazy. As President of the United States, he felt that he should interview anybody who came in. I understand this custom has passed.

One of Lincoln's neighbors from Springfield came in one day. He just wanted to ask Lincoln what it felt like to be President. Lincoln replied, and I refer now to the text, "You've heard about the man tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail. A man in the crowd asked him how he liked it and his reply was that if it wasn't for the honor of the thing he would much rather walk."

In any case, it is due to Lloyd Garrison, who is a full-time chairman of the Board of Sarah Lawrence College, and a full-time lawyer, and a few full-time other things that we are all here. I must say that Lloyd Garrison is one of the most generous-hearted and kindly persons I have ever known, and I am proud to be his friend and to share in this occasion which he has arranged. I think he is a truly liberal spirit. He is a boon to all of us here this evening and to his country. I would like to thank him publicly on behalf of the College which I represent for everything that he has done.

As it happens, I have been thinking about the liberal spirit and I felt I should come prepared to say something about what it means. I find that most of the things, as I suspected would happen, have already been said. It occurs to me that, as Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out, the qualities of the liberal spirit are expressed in the minds and character of those who have been good enough to come to speak to us this evening. Those who have spoken to us possess a love for humanity, a concern for social justice, a passion for ideas, an insistence on their application in action.

What they share in common is shared by Emerson, by Whitman, by Thoreau, by Tom Paine, by William James, by William Lloyd Garrison, by John Dewey - a sense of the immediate, a sense of involvement in real issues which matter to the life of their own time. What they are saying is that the world is open before us, that it is a world that is "unstoried, artless and unenhanced" until we make it so. It is the spiritual triumph of J.B., not his defeat and disaster with which Archibald MacLeish is concerned; for Robert Oppenheimer it is a concern for the use of science to enrich the life of mankind, not its use to threaten and to destroy him; for Mrs. Roosevelt it has always been the politics of

Taylor (continued):

abundance and generosity, not of hate and exploitation; for Ed Murrow it has been the use of communication for the enlightenment and uplifting of mankind, not to manipulate and debase man's gifts and arts, his politics or his culture. In each there is an attitude of trust that man will do his best if he is given a chance to do it.

These seem to me to be the gifts of the liberal spirit, and this is the meaning of liberalism in education.

I would like to say a word or two about liberalism in education and the liberal spirit. In doing so, I would like to talk only of students and teachers. They, students and teachers, are the content of education and everything else about education is abstract and unreal.

The student is not a unit of manpower, to be classified according to his skill and talent and put through subjects. Nor is he "youth," being prepared for life. As one student said recently, "They keep telling us that college is preparation for life. But we're alive now." A student is a person who is learning to fulfill his powers and to find ways of using them in the service of mankind. At his best he has a purity of motive which is the mark of his true function. The student wants to know the truth, to know what he can believe in and what he can care for, not merely for his own or for other people's gain, but to gain his maturity as a student. He is granted the priceless privilege of looking openly at the world to discover its secrets. For a little time, before he enters a life which will surround him with duties not as central to the concern with truth and speculation, he lives in a world of discovery and of alternatives, where nothing is yet completely settled, where everything, including the vision and achievement of greatness, is still actively possible.

The student must be given the chance to make the most of this time, for it may never come again. If his life as a student does not possess the excitement, the innocence and the hope of the true inquirer, he may never again experience a time for thoughtful and sensitive attention to the big issues of human life. If he does possess this quality in his life as a student, we can be sure that this quality will remain with him as a way of thinking and acting for the rest of his days.

The mission of the teacher, therefore, is to make this life possible for the student. For the teacher is not a man who gives grudgingly of what time he can spare from academic pursuits to the interests of the young. He is not an academic specialist paid to dispense what he knows in regulated intervals of time to those who come before him. The teacher is one whose mission is to infuse the life of the student with the spirit of the liberal arts and sciences, to convey in everything he does the sense of importance of the intellectual adventure.

"The function of a teacher," says Alexander Meiklejohn, "is to stand before his pupils and before the community at large as the intellectual leader of his time. If he is not able to take this leadership, he is not worthy of his calling. If the leadership is taken from him and given to others, then the very foundations of the scheme of instruction are shaken. . ."

Taylor (continued):

I would say that it is therefore in those qualities of the student and of the teacher at his best that we can find the qualities necessary for creating a democratic humane society.

Let us make no mistake about it. There is a real struggle going on just now about the character and aims of American education, with the future of liberal democracy at stake. At its deepest level, this struggle has to do with a moral philosophy and the character of American society. For the first time in its history, the United States now has the chance to lead the whole world in creative and democratic experiments in social planning. It is the first time that any democratic country has had the means, both in material wealth and in social structure to give to every child born an opportunity to rise to the height of his powers. It is the first time that it has been possible for the complete resources of Western and Eastern culture - in music, poetry, drama, literature, dance, the sciences - to be brought to an entire population through the schools and colleges, through television, radio, motion pictures, the mass magazines and paperback books.

Think only of the millions of Negro children who until now have been deprived of their American heritage and their chance to take their place in American society. Among them are hundreds and thousands of gifted children who have talents to give to all as soon as they are given a chance to show us what they can do.

But we could lose the possibilities of our future very easily by failing to recognize the content of our own tradition. This is a progressive tradition about which we have heard tonight, a liberal tradition, and we now must decide if we are to use our tremendous resources in America for the benefit of the individual human being, in America and throughout the world, or if we are to create a mass society in which the youth are to be trained to do what the society says it needs for its military security and its economic prosperity.

This is the central point on which all decisions about education turn. We have to decide the question of how we shall educate the individual student, not merely how we can cope with thousands more registrations, or how we can compete with the Russians in producing more engineers and technicians.

In fact, the progress of the Russians in education and in science is precisely due to their understanding that the driving force of a modern society is the energy and strength of its educational system. The lesson we have to learn from the Russians is simply that a national policy of support to education will strengthen immeasurably the growth of our culture as a whole. This is not a matter of uniform academic requirements for all American youth, but of sensitive, sympathetic and warm-hearted attention to the individual talents with which young Americans are endowed. Our schools and colleges must not be the instruments for the perpetuation of middle-class, material, American values, by which the student learns to judge his success by the number of prizes he wins or the amount of money he can earn. Our schools and colleges are agencies for the transformation and the re-creation of all human values.

Taylor (continued):

We cannot destroy the ideals of youth or of liberal democracy except by forcing their expression into insincerity by the demands we make for standard thinking, standard action, and uniformity in education. The experience of the liberal arts and sciences is a way of enriching the quality of all human experience. It is a particular kind of experience which requires for its fulfillment a discipline freely undertaken, a knowledge firmly grasped, a heightening of consciousness, and an intensity of interest in the creative and imaginativé aspects of human life. It is an experience through which the young are taken into new levels of awareness of themselves and of the world around them.

The moral value of education lies in this discovery of a world which lies beyond the material, social and political power by which the world is run and which can give guidance to the forces at work. The experience of the liberal arts leads us into questions of truth, since the response evoked in each of us by our teachers becomes part of our way of looking at the world. The ideals of the liberal spirit are carried, not in the manifestoes, catalogues, texts, or proclamations of the academies, but in the hearts and minds of the artists, the scientists, the scholars and the teachers.

"Do not go gentle into that good night," said Dylan Thomas

Do not go gentle into that good night,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light,

By the imaginative reconstruction of human experience, by thinking and acting in the service of "great, ideal enterprises," we can show to the young and to ourselves that human life is greater, more noble, more wide-ranging in its possibilities than the particular embodiment it may take in the politics and disorder of our present moment.

Thank you for the party.

Taylor

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
DEerfield 7-0700

June 10, 1959

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the check from the radio listener. It is encouraging that there is somebody out there. I will write to him.

As ever.

Harold

Harold Taylor

HT:hl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Taylor, Prof Harold

June 8, 1959

Professor Harold Taylor
Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville, N.Y.

Dear Harold:

There is at least one listener to radio. The enclosed check came to me from Kurt Oppenheimer, 33-73 163rd Street, Flushing 58, N.Y. Perhaps you would care to have someone write directly and thank him for this munificent contribution.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Taylor

May 29, 1957

Dear Harold,

Many thanks for your nice letter. I will gladly let Jock Whitney have the Einstein speech. I am enclosing, herewith, two copies. One is for you and the other for Jock.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harold Taylor
Sarah Lawrence College
Office of the President
Bronxville, New York

mcc

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
DEerfield 7-0700

May 21, 1957

N.C. / Mgr

Dear Ed:

Do you have a copy of your speech from the Albert Einstein evening? I was writing to Jock Whitney about something else, and I told him that we all heard his recorded message, and that your speech was one of the best I had heard in a long time.

This morning Jock asks, "Could I have Ed Murrow's speech — or is it too local for me to crib from?"

I would like to have a copy for myself, and if you could spare me a carbon I could send it along to Jock, or if you would prefer and you agree to it, perhaps you would send it straight on to him.

It might give Jock some good ammunition, and he certainly should have a chance to hear what you said.

As ever.

Harold

Harold Taylor

HT:ra

Mr. Edward S. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

THE LIBERAL SPIRIT IN AMERICAN LIFE

a dinner honoring

HAROLD TAYLOR

retiring president

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE

WALDORF-ASTORIA MAY 21, 1959
GRAND BALLROOM

"The ideals of the liberal spirit are carried,

not in the manifestoes, catalogues, texts, or

proclamations of the academies, but in the

hearts and minds of the artists, the scientists,

the scholars and the teachers."

HAROLD TAYLOR

THE LIBERAL SPIRIT IN AMERICAN LIFE

SPEAKERS

Courtesy Macy Westchester Newspapers

Archibald MacLeish
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Harold Taylor
Robert Oppenheimer
Lloyd K. Garrison

Harold Taylor
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Robert Oppenheimer

GUESTS

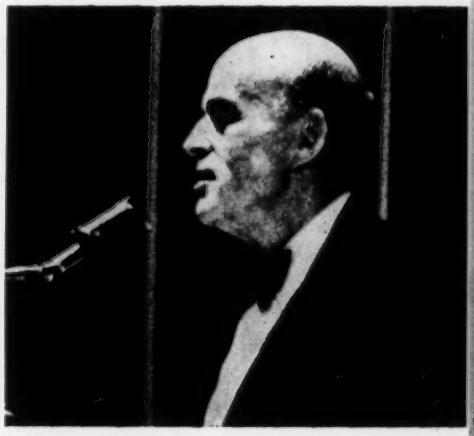
Roy E. Wilkins
Agnes de Mille

Sarah Blanding
Alexander Meiklejohn

Martha Graham
Arthur Lall

Catherine Drinker Bowen
William H. Kilpatrick

OF HONOR



Lloyd K. Garrison,
Chairman

Edward R. Murrow,
Toastmaster

Mrs. Harold Taylor
Archibald MacLeish

introductory remarks — LLOYD K. GARRISON
chairman, Board of Trustees
Sarah Lawrence College

toastmaster — EDWARD R. MURROW

speakers — ARCHIBALD MacLEISH

ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

The Gift Outright by ROBERT FROST
sung by the Sarah Lawrence Chorus
music composed for this occasion
by Meyer Kupferman

Citation read by SHIRLEY BAUER
president, Student Council

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HAROLD TAYLOR

LLOYD K. GARRISON:

Except for Harold Taylor's immediate family, I have probably been associated with Harold Taylor over a longer period of time than anyone in this room. We met twenty years ago as colleagues at Wisconsin—he in philosophy, I in law. We became instant friends. Our philosophical outlooks, if I can credit myself with having one, were akin. So were our less serious tastes which we certainly possess, both of us. We went on family picnics together, sketched together, skiied, played tennis, and I even listened to him play the clarinet, which he did quite well. It was a golden time.

The "Wisconsin idea," pioneered by the elder LaFollette, was then still alive—the idea of a creative collaboration between the best brains in the University and the State government. Philosophers like Max Otto and Alexander Meiklejohn and their young colleague, Harold Taylor, economists like John R. Commons, Edwin Witte and Elizabeth Brandeis, lawyers like David Lilienthal, and many others, lent their talents to the State, to the solution of legislative and administrative problems; and the people responded with gratitude. In that atmosphere ideas took wings and turned into action, and there was joy in the thinking and the doing. This marriage of thinking and doing, and the joy that goes with it, has remained with Harold to this day.

He and I were separated briefly by the war. Then in 1945, he wrote me that he had been offered the presidency of Sarah Lawrence College, and he asked my advice. It was a remarkable letter, because it illustrated so well his sense of personal commitment to the values that he believes in. Senator McCarthy had by then defeated Bob LaFollette and was already sowing the seeds of his dark program. Harold was concerned about what might happen to Wisconsin, to the freedom of the University, to the cherished institutions of democracy which the State had pioneered. Tempted as he was by the Sarah Lawrence offer, he wondered if his proper course were not to stay at Wisconsin and take his part in the struggles he foresaw. I urged him to go to Sarah Lawrence because of the great contribution to education that he would make and because the defense of freedom, if it had to be made at Wisconsin, would have to be made everywhere.

In the upshot, of course, this is what happened, and the valiant stand which Sarah Lawrence took under his leadership is now a bright and permanent page in American history.

When he was inducted as president of Sarah Lawrence fourteen years ago, he asked me to give the inaugural talk. It was a proud moment for me, and I have yielded to the temptation to quote a few sentences from what I then said.

"His is a mind stocked deep with gifts, as you who are studying under him have no doubt already discovered to your great joy; and it is a mind which is constantly growing and sending out new shoots into the future, and new sparks into the dark places, and you will never be able to catch up with it. . . . The truth is in him and the courage to speak it."

Then I talked about the Wisconsin idea, of a community which he and I had shared, and about the one world which science was in the process of creating, and I closed with these words:

"Into this world community as a final and imperative goal, education must march with all its banners flying, in the age-old search for peace, justice, liberty and order, in the vanguard of a suffering and struggling humanity. Knowing Harold Taylor as I do, I can see the banners of Sarah Lawrence College already flying among the foremost in the great procession of minds and hearts that must and will rescue and carry forward to more spacious heights the enterprise of life on earth."

I like to think that those words were both true and prophetic. To them I now add only a short postscript.

Among many other characteristics, Harold Taylor is closer to his students than any college president I ever knew or heard of. He knows them all by name—400 of them! This comes quite naturally to him. He has a genuine kinship with them. In the midst of untold burdens, he has somehow kept the freshness and spontaneity of youth. "Youth is such a wonderful state," Bernard Shaw said, "it is a shame it has to be wasted on young people." With Harold Taylor it has not been wasted. In him the noonday sun is still rising.

When he leaves Sarah Lawrence, it will not be a true departure. He has poured his spirit into it so lavishly that it will always be part of that enchanting campus and part also of all those who dwelt there in his time.

Others will speak of him tonight and I must hurry on. I now present to you our toastmaster who is known throughout the world, not merely because he has made the truth exciting, but because he has had the courage to speak it to the ends of the earth with disciplined passion and unswerving aim in the cause of human decency. Ed Murrow.

EDWARD R. MURROW:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and members of the most attractive thing that a broadcaster can encounter—members of the captive audience.

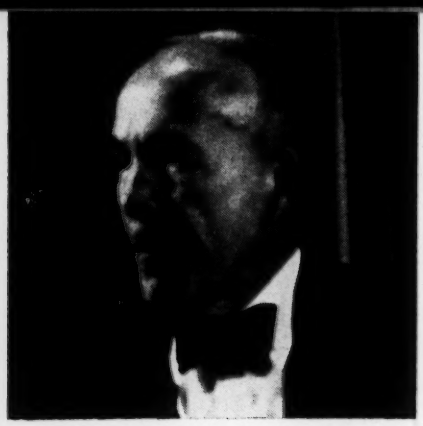
When I was bid here tonight, I recognized my duty and I purposed to do it. It seems to me that long introductions are occasionally embarrassing, particularly when one addresses the next speaker as though he were a slightly ambulant corpse.

It seems to me that the British practice is rather more appropriate, for a man in a scarlet jacket merely stands up and says, "Milords, ladies and gentlemen, pray silence for the speaker."

That I shall purpose to do tonight. The only reason for my blonde attire is that I was unable to persuade a waiter to loan me his scarlet jacket, because he informed me the union would not permit him to work in such attire. I have done tonight very considerable research on all of your public figures who are to speak. I can tell you all their academic honors, the year in which they were born, and the contributions they have made to education and the arts.

But I believe brevity is good, both when you are and are not understood. I regard my duty tonight as being merely to maintain order, to try to end proceedings on time, and to see to it that everyone in the hall can hear. If you have any difficulty, please let me know. If you do, I shall not do what a toastmaster once did in England when a man in the far end of the hall rose and said, "Mr. Toastmaster, I cannot understand a single word the speaker is saying." The toastmaster rose and said, "I shall be delighted to change places with you."

I assure you that I am here for the duration, and I must inform you that your first speaker is in some danger of being had up on charges of monopoly proceedings by the trustees of the Pulitzer Prize, he having won three, being a scholar, a poet of some note, and, I inflate myself by saying, an old friend, and one who managed to write a play having to do with life which caused Life to cogitate in public. Very few authors can make that claim. Archibald MacLeish.



ARCHIBALD MacLEISH:

I received with my invitation to speak at this dinner a tactful suggestion which I'm sure Robert Oppenheimer also received—no one makes or needs to make suggestions to the great and beloved lady who follows us—that I should address myself not to Harold Taylor but to the Liberal Spirit. I suppose the purpose was to spare Harold's blushes, but it isn't going to work. Harold Taylor and the Liberal Spirit have gotten themselves so completely confused in the American consciousness that the second is pretty much the mirror of the first and you can blush into a mirror as easily, if you can blush at all, as into the public eye.

However, I shall obey my orders—provided I can permit myself at the outset one brief obeisance to the image in the glass. About a year ago I came upon a speech of Harold's—or perhaps I should say the speech came upon me as speeches of college presidents have a way of doing—in which a famous passage from Pericles' Funeral Oration was quoted in a translation I had never seen before. Wishing to borrow it for myself (which is, of course, why one reads the speeches of one's friends) I wrote asking for the scholarly reference without which no professor—no professor, at least, whose colleagues are members of the Harvard faculty—will quote anything. Harold replied promptly and affably that he would consult his files—and that was the last that I heard of it.

Now the passage as rendered in the standard translation of Thucydides by C. F. Smith reads as follows, "You must daily fix your gaze upon the power of Athens and become lovers of her." But the translation quoted in Mr. Taylor's speech went like this: "I would have you fix your eyes upon Athens day by day, contemplate her potentiality, not merely what she is but what she has the power to be, until you become her lovers."

The difference you will agree is noticeable from any point of view including the point of view of the man who chose the second rather than the first. But I do not call it to your attention to suggest that Harold Taylor is a bad classicist (which would not be true in general and certainly would not be true in this particular instance) nor to suggest that his files are in bad order (when I finally got him on the telephone the other day, he was able to trace his version to Middleton Murry) but to make a point about this same Liberal Spirit which we have been directed to discuss. What the Liberal Spirit stands most in need of in the United

States at this moment is definition—particularly definition by its friends. It is my contention, which I should like very briefly to expose to you, that the difference between these two translations, and the choice of the second in place of the first by one of the most notorious liberals in American education, helps considerably in that labor.

Consider what one of those sectarian publications devoted to the solemn task of eradicating liberalism from American life would make of this incident. "Here," its editors would say, "here we have a perfect example of the kind of thing we have been warning the country against for generations, or anyway since we started publication a year or two ago.

"Here, in this second translation, is what? Novelty—novelty for the sake of novelty, innovation for innovation's ends. The fine old classic translation, faithful to the fine old classic text (which we looked up in the Loeb Classical Library) has been replaced by a loose and impressionistic translation chosen by a loose and impressionistic mind, thoroughly characteristic of the liberal mind in general, and for no reason whatever but to destroy the old, glorify the new, and no doubt, though we have yet to decide just how, to undermine religion.

"The pattern, dear readers, is obvious. Liberalism, as we have told you more than once, is nothing more, for all its fine talk, than the practice of *taking liberties:* taking liberties with accepted opinions, taking liberties with Eternal Truth, taking liberties with established texts. Here in the words of this self-confessed, college-president-liberal, borrowed no doubt from some equally undisciplined and incompetent classical-translator-liberal, you have a demonstration of the whole corrupting process. We urge you again (they are always urging you again) to confine your reading to sound, conservative publications like ours where good old translations, good old doctrines and good old thoughts are kept in eternal sanctity at a minimal cost per copy and where you need never fear to find a syllable in an unexpected posture."

I don't wish to ridicule the position. It is earnest enough and no doubt honest. I wish merely to point out that it rests on an assumption about itself and about liberalism which involves a definition of liberalism. It assumes that its passionate opposition to liberalism makes it "conservative"—that liberalism and conservatism are the primal opposites and that liberalism is defined by that fact.

Now there are only two things wrong with this assumption. One is that it is not true, either in etymology or in fact. The other is that we liberals talk as though it were.

The word "liberal" though it has a direct Latin ancestor and a legitimate root in Sanskrit, came into modern political use through a Spanish word which Goya etched upon the conscience of Europe and then upon the conscience of mankind—the word "liberal." And the opposite

of the word "liberal" in Goya's Spain was not "conservative." The opposite of the word "liberal" was "servil" which means exactly what it says. A man, that is to say, is a "liberal" when his dedication is to those things denoted by the Latin word "liberalis" from which "liberal" derives—those things which "befit a freeman"—those things in which freedom inheres. And a man is the opposite of a "liberal" when his commitment is to servility, whether the servility of Goya's time, our own or any other.

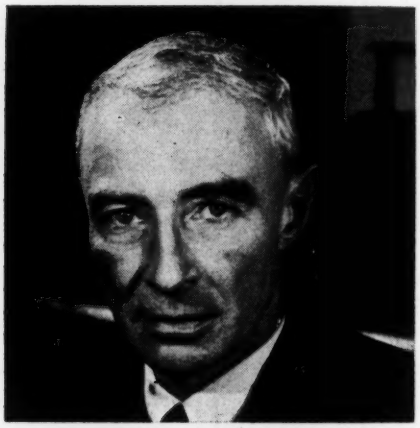
The word "servility" is not a word we use as frequently as perhaps we should but it is a word we all understand, and the element it contributes to the definition of the liberal spirit is an element which no one should mistake. When "liberal" and *"conservative"* are accepted as the defining poles, "liberalism" becomes nothing more than a synonym for progressivism, and progressivism is pretty vulnerable at a time in which the idea of progress is in bad repute. But when "liberalism" and *"servility"* are set in opposition to each other, the conception changes. For then the enemy of liberalism becomes what he really is—not the noble conservator of the richness of the human past which all men, whatever they call themselves, have common purpose to preserve, but the timid capitulator to those bony carapaces left behind it by the chronological past which men call established institutions.

And once the true role of the anti-liberal has been recognized, the liberal can more adequately recognize himself. He is a man committed, *not* to the cause of institutions, *but* to the cause of man: which is to say, the cause of the liberation of the individual human being which makes us men, makes men of us. Where his opposite is a servant of institutions—of institutions in general, or far more frequently, of some particular institution which he sets above the cause of man and reveres as fixed and final—the liberal sees institutions as existing *for* men and good only so long as they serve the human end of the fulfillment of men's lives—to be changed or destroyed when they no longer serve that purpose—when they obstruct the road to life. The anti-liberal, then, is servile in the precise and literal meaning of the word servile. He has submitted himself to a human master other than his human soul. The liberal is liberal because his soul is free.

So defined, the word, liberal, becomes the proudest title any man can claim because it becomes a title which gives honor to the others. The patriotism of a liberal, the religious faith of a liberal, is a patriotism, a faith, he chooses for himself—not by submission but by human choice, in human dignity and chosen as a man. It is for this reason I suppose that Middleton Murray's translation of Thucydides with its inward searching of the forward meaning of the Greek, moved Harold Taylor. For to Harold Taylor as, I think, to the rest of us here, liberalism is not something which *takes* liberties but something rather which *gives* them—which liberates—which sets free—which sets the human spirit free to work its wonders—to make its Athens what she has it in her to become and so, and only so, to be her lovers.

MR. MURROW:

Liberal, conservative and servile must now share my dilemma, which is, how within my own terms of reference am I to introduce to you J. Robert Oppenheimer? I must do it with brevity and, I hope, with accuracy. Once I had the privilege of doing with him what I hope was a consequential television interview. Subsequently there was criticism, and an institutional critic came into my office and said, "Why did you interview this man Oppenheimer?" And I said, "Well, it seemed like a good idea at the time." And he said, "Yes, but *why* did you make him out to be so intelligent, so sensitive, so perceptive, so persuasive, and so likeable?" And I said, "Sir, I admit that in the field of visual communication I am a genius, but I can present only what the camera sees, and I must therefore refer you and your complaint to Mr. Oppenheimer." So now, ladies and gentlemen, I refer you to—J. Robert Oppenheimer.



ROBERT OPPENHEIMER:

One of my colleagues on the Berkeley campus was a New Englander, an eminent Sanskritist, who taught me a little Sanskrit. He was much pleased with his definition of a liberal: "A liberal is a man who sees no difference in principle between right and wrong." I do not often tell that story. For the liberal spirit has many enemies; it is not without enemies today. Yet in this good company, and on this platform, I am prepared to tell it, for the little of truth that is in it. For here we are among men and women, who, by the testimony of their lives, have given expression to the liberal hope, confidence, and above all love, of man's growth, of the human adventure, and of man.

If we are liberals, we know that questions of right and wrong are for the most part such that they must be relived and relearned in every time, in every age, in every generation. We know it very well today after centuries of great change, very well in this twentieth century of unparalleled and unprecedented growth; for many of the questions come to us as quite new questions, the answers to which we cannot look up in a book; even the old questions have a new meaning. But there is a still deeper reason: that only what one has refreshed and strengthened in one's own time, and by one's own action and one's own thought, is a living part of the tradition.

One of the sources of the liberal spirit lies in a hope. It is to be found, certainly in Athens, in the Athens of Socrates, in Hellenistic times, even in one of the Hindu philosophies, the Sankhya; but foı us the relevant time is the eighteenth century, which made our institutions and our style. This is the confidence that the growth of knowledge would lead to deeper understanding, would do away with superstition, would enlarge, enlighten and free men, and would thus provide both a wider range for men's choices and more awareness, and a deeper insight in their making.

I find in myself some concern, some trouble for this source of the liberal spirit; and I find grounds for it very clearly in this country, more sharply than in the Europe from which we grew, in part because our institutions are so much more open, and our idea of humanity so much more inclusive. But these troubles will come to Europe. It is sharper here than it is in Russia, in communist societies. These two great offshoots from the European tradition took, in a sense, antithetical and divergent paths. They are, from the point of view of the thirteenth century, complementary heresies, in which in Russian society—in its ideal, if not in its practice—what is common is valued as central and all-important; whereas with us, what is our own and individual and unique is valued above all else. We are not, for the most part, in this country, lonely people, though there are artists, and other men, who are. We live in multiple, intense, changing, overlapping communities, very close to one another. We hope that something like this fraternal, plural, unhierarchical society may be a useful model, and thus some help, to the many societies which are now beginning to find their new way in a new world.

There has been for us, if we think back a hundred years, or to the days when our country was founded, a large and ominous change. This is the change in the robustness, the vigor and the inclusiveness of what I may call the public sector of our lives, of what we all have in common, what we can talk to each other about, not with any certitude of agreement, but with assurance of a measure of common understanding. I am not wise enough to know all that has contributed to this change; in part it is the vastness of our country and our people; in part it is the unprecedented rate at which our situation has changed; in part the growth in all directions, in all ways, intellectual, physical and technical, of the

circumstances and situations in which we find ourselves; and in part it is the great fact that our inherited institutions do not fit the present very well. Certainly they do not fit it very well with regard to the issues of war and peace, or the making of war.

Yet a part, and because of the limitations of my life I believe this to be a very large part, lies in the way in which our knowledge has grown: our knowledge of the world of nature, our knowledge of ourselves as a part of that world, even our incipient insight into the marvels and order of perception and thought and memory. It is partly because this knowledge has deep roots in specialized and sometimes quite old traditions. Mathematics, physics, astronomy, are old branches of learning by now. They have been built and transmuted by generation after generation; what they deal with today is in every sense very remote from the matrix of all our learning, from common sense, common experience, from the common trunk of the great tree of knowledge. There is an extreme specialization of the techniques by which we ask questions of nature, varying from one branch to another. There is for us, as perhaps for everyone who listens soberly, a deep, fresh awareness of the inherently partial and incomplete character of all knowledge, of the universal trait of all knowledge that it is complementary to other knowledge, that one can only know at the cost of ignorance, of the loss of other knowledge.

Often, when I talk in these terms, it is said that I am complaining only that communication is not adequate. That is indeed true; but communication, in this sense of having a common base for talking about things, this is not a luxury; this is the very basis of our being men; this is what makes us men. For public life, if it is to have a trace of nobility, must find from time to time a happy union of simplicity with truth.

There are, of course, innumerable bad cures for this trouble. In the past—we hope not forever—the system and the style of the communists has been such a cure; and so, more generally, are dogmatism, which is claimed monopoly of wisdom; and so is the control of information, the keeping of things secret, which is a forcible monopoly of truth; and philistinism, which is an enforced indifference to what is recondite and rare and beautiful and unexpected and strange or deep. These are all ways in which the public life can be kept simple, but impoverished of the resources of the time, not enriched by precisely those things which we most need; a new beauty, a new truth, the difficult, the recondite, that, as intellectuals and as liberals, we must seek to bring into our times and our spirit.

I am not sure to what extent there is a cure, to what extent one may be found. This may be second perhaps to the question of survival; but it is one of the great questions for the next half-century. I am not sure what part of our knowledge, of our cognitive and intellectual life, what part of our experience of new beauty, what part of this excellence,

will truly be in the public domain, in the public sector and in common. I am sure of one thing: the extent to which this happens will depend on the dedication and the skill, in all his great variety, of the teacher, the teacher who loves to tell the truth and loves to speak of beauty, because he can no other, beauty past, beauty present, beauty just born.

For if there is to be excellence in public discourse, in public decision, in politics in its good sense, in the sense of Aristotle, there must be a far greater traffic between the realms of specialized excellence in which our times are so rich, and greater openness, and a far greater awareness on all our parts of our own limitation, of how little of the scene we see, and how modest it is, and how much and how well we could bear to learn more of it, and greater effort, and greater love for knowledge and for insight and for beauty.

I dare to say these somewhat melancholy things on this occasion, that is in some ways a day of parting, and in some ways a day of celebration; for those who speak to you tonight have all, in different ways, brought a real experience of excellence to our common life. It is to honor Dr. Taylor that we are here, who has dedicated himself to this. As Villon says for us,

"Et c'est la fin pourquoy sommes ensemble."

MR. MURROW:

I feel rather like a conduit of ignorance between two fountains of learning. If I were to portray myself in the public picture of the profession in which I work, if indeed it be a profession, I would be disposed to ask which of these two men is the poet. And I would under no circumstances cast the deciding vote. Meyer Kupferman, of the Sarah Lawrence faculty, has composed a choral setting for Robert Frost's *The Gift Outright* in honor of Harold Taylor. Mr. Frost had hoped to be present tonight but was detained in Washington and has sent the following telegram to Mr. Garrison:

> *Will you take the following message to Harold Taylor on the night of the dinner to which I can't come. The great thing for me is that saying farewell to Harold Taylor as a college president is not saying farewell to him as a teacher, thinker and friend. It deepens the friendship that a poem of mine should be his choice for song and recitation tonight. I do so wish I could be with you all.*
>
> ROBERT FROST

Mr. Archibald MacLeish, who is reputed to have some knowledge of poetry, has agreed to read the poem. Mr. MacLeish.

MR. MacLEISH:

I take up my assignment with some hesitation, because one doesn't read Robert Frost's verses lightly having heard him read them—one hears his voice in the ear. I would make only one observation, that is that every word Robert Frost uses he means, and every implication that you think you hear he meant to put there. He knew this long before Empson discovered there were seven kinds of ambiguity. This is called *The Gift Outright.*

THE GIFT OUTRIGHT

The land was ours before we were the land's.
She was our land more than a hundred years
Before we were her people. She was ours
In Massachusetts, in Virginia,
But we were England's, still colonials,
Possessing what we still were unpossessed by,
Possessed by what we now no more possessed.
Something we were withholding made us weak
Until we found out that it was ourselves
We were withholding from our land of living,
And forthwith found salvation in surrender.
Such as we were we gave ourselves outright
(The deed of gift was many deeds of war)
To the land vaguely realizing westward,
But still unstoried, artless, unenhanced,
Such as she was, such as she would become.

THE SARAH LAWRENCE CHORUS·

MR. MURROW:

The President of the Sarah Lawrence Student Council, Miss Shirley Bauer, will now read a statement.

SHIRLEY BAUER:

Dr. Taylor, as a token of our affection and respect, the students of Sarah Lawrence College would like to give you these several volumes—the complete works of Hume, and a first edition copy of Hobbe's *Leviathan*. Just as we would like you to have these books to take with you, we would like, with your permission, to give to the College a portrait of you to be painted by Morris Davidson whenever, in your busy and exciting schedule, you have time to just sit.

MR. MURROW:

Miss Bauer, I apologize for saying you would read the statement. I should have well known that anyone at Sarah Lawrence would stand up and look an audience in the eye and talk without reading. I apologize.

My self-imposed task of brevity becomes increasingly difficult. What can be said about Mrs. Roosevelt that has not been said before, except perhaps to say that in this room some of us rather proudly share some of your critics and enemies. I am entitled, I think, to tell you that a few weeks ago I encountered Mrs. Roosevelt in Paris and she came tripping and laughing—and I choose my words, Professor MacLeish, carefully—tripping and laughing down the stairs of the Crillon Hotel, and I saw her by accident and she said, "Come along to dinner, there will be only about a dozen people." I said, "I'm terribly sorry, I can't, I have a previous engagement." And she said, "Well then, come along to a certain place at Montmartre about midnight and we shall be there." And I said, "Mrs. Roosevelt, I'm terribly sorry but I am just in off an overnight flight from New York and I am exhausted." And she said, "How unfortunate. I am just in from Teheran and I feel fine." This is the price a reporter pays for the ravages of middle age, the lack of energy and drive which characterize Mrs. Roosevelt.

But it is a great privilege to be able to introduce—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, The First Lady.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT:

Mr. Murrow, Mr. Garrison, President Taylor, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I think really there is very little left for me to say. You have had the liberal spirit far more beautifully defined than I could do it. You have heard the speech by Mr. Oppenheimer and you have heard a very beautiful group of young people sing, and you have heard the head of the student body present a gift to President Taylor.

What else is there left for me to say? This is the liberal spirit existing in this room. Here are the people who mean the liberal spirit, because President Taylor has come to mean for a great many of us the qualities of character and mind that can only exist in someone who has the liberal spirit. You have to believe in freedom. You have to try to create an atmosphere in which freedom can exist and you have to fight, and have the courage to fight, against everything which threatens that atmosphere.

I think that one learns about the liberal spirit probably far more through example than by all the words that we all speak. And it is those people who live in the liberal spirit and who gather together people who feel with them that really keep alive in our country the spirit that existed, perhaps more evidently, in the very early days, and that sometimes, when we find it somewhere else in greater evidence, makes us envious. There is one place where I always feel that I am finding some of the spirit of our early forefathers and then I have to think, "Ah, yes, but our forefathers were building a nation and the people in this country, this little country of Israel, where I always feel it strongly, are also building a nation."

The difficulty comes when you try to keep that spirit and have it just as vivid and as fervent when the nation seems to be built. In some ways it *is* perhaps, but the thing we must realize is that in this world of change nothing is ever built, everything is always building, and unless we go on and support those who are doing the building and have the courage to stand against those who are tearing down, then we will lose the spirit that founded our nation and we will become old and not able to preserve the things that really made us a great nation.

What I want to say in closing is simply that we are grateful to Harold Taylor—grateful because he has already done something for education which needed to be done. He has shown you can have freedom and

you can build free spirit in the young people if you are a great teacher. Great teachers are very necessary in our country. And I am very happy, that while we may perhaps for a short time be saying goodbye to a college president, I am sure that he is just beginning to go on with the work which he and Mrs. Taylor have done together, and I am quite sure that together they are going to have an even more useful career and an even more important role in preserving and building the liberal spirit in our country. We need the example which they have set. We need the power of persuasion, of teaching, of presentation, which Harold Taylor has had and I think everyone of us here tonight is saying thank you for something intangible we would find hard to describe. But it has been done by the speakers before me better than I could do it, and all I can do now is to leave with you the thought that each of you, because of an example and an affection which you have, are going to continue to build in this country, with courage, the freedom and the spirit which we are acknowledging and paying our deepest respect to tonight in you, President Taylor.

HAROLD TAYLOR:

Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Garrison, friends—I am very happy to be here and I appreciate the party. I appreciate the tribute which Mrs. Roosevelt has paid to the liberal spirit in America on the occasion of my being here at this dinner. I have never in my life seen so many people for whom I have so much respect and affection gathered in one place, and I think it is a miracle of Lloyd Garrison's friendship among so many people that he could have brought us all together and that he could have persuaded people of such substance, quality, wit and intelligence to be here as our speakers.

These are persons of great size, and I am happy that I could be here to listen to the speeches. I had some warning that at the end of the speeches something would be expected of me, and I have been worrying for about two weeks, in between tending to the duties of the college president (like wondering about the plumbing, or whether we are going to survive next year and pay salaries) what I might say. I must say I am sorry there is no discussion period here. There are many things which Archie said and which Dr. Oppenheimer said which I would like to throw open for discussion. Perhaps we could have written questions. I'd also like to hand in some of my own about the accuracy of the statements made as to the virtues of the guest of honor.

I discovered in the reading I have done over these past few years that Lincoln used to work with his door open. As President of the United States, he felt that he should interview anybody who came in. I understand this custom has passed.

One of Lincoln's neighbors from Springfield came in one day. He just wanted to ask Lincoln what it felt like to be President. Lincoln replied, and I refer now to the text, "You've heard about the man tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail. A man in the crowd asked him how he liked it and his reply was that if it wasn't for the honor of the thing he would much rather walk."

In any case, it is due to Lloyd Garrison, who is a full-time chairman of the Board of Sarah Lawrence College, and a full-time lawyer, and a few full-time other things that we are all here. I must say that Lloyd Garrison is one of the most generous-hearted and kindly persons I have ever known, and I am proud to be his friend and to share in this occasion which he has arranged. I think he is a truly liberal spirit. He is a boon to all of us here this evening and to his country. I would like to thank him publicly on behalf of the College which I represent for everything that he has done.

As it happens, I have been thinking about the liberal spirit and I felt I should come prepared to say something about what it means. I find that most of the things, as I suspected would happen, have already been said. It occurs to me that, as Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out, the qualities of the liberal spirit are expressed in the minds and character of those who have been good enough to come to speak to us this evening. Those who have spoken to us possess a love for humanity, a concern for social justice, a passion for ideas, an insistence on their application in action.

What they share in common is shared by Emerson, by Whitman, by Thoreau, by Tom Paine, by William James, by William Lloyd Garrison, by John Dewey—a sense of the immediate, a sense of involvement in real issues which matter to the life of their own time. What they are saying is that the world is open before us, that it is a world that is "un-

storied, artless and unenhanced" until we make it so. It is the spiritual triumph of J. B., not his defeat and disaster with which Archibald MacLeish is concerned; for Robert Oppenheimer it is a concern for the use of science to enrich the life of mankind, not its use to threaten and to destroy him; for Mrs. Roosevelt it has always been the politics of abundance and generosity, not of hate and exploitation; for Ed Murrow it has been the use of communication for the enlightenment and uplifting of mankind, not to manipulate and debase man's gifts and arts, his politics or his culture. In each there is an attitude of trust that man will do his best if he is given a chance to do it.

These seem to me to be the gifts of the liberal spirit, and this is the meaning of liberalism in education.

I would like to say a word or two about liberalism in education and the liberal spirit. In doing so, I would like to talk only of students and teachers. They, students and teachers, are the content of education and everything else about education is abstract and unreal.

The student is not a unit of manpower, to be classified according to his skill and talent and put through subjects. Nor is he "youth," being prepared for life. As one student said recently, "They keep telling us that college is preparation for life. But we're alive now." A student is a person who is learning to fulfill his powers and to find ways of using them in the service of mankind. At his best he has a purity of motive which is the mark of his true function. The student wants to know the truth, to know what he can believe in and what he can care for, not merely for his own or for other people's gain, but to gain his maturity as a student. He is granted the priceless privilege of looking openly at the world to discover its secrets. For a little time, before he enters a life which will surround him with duties not as central to the concern with truth and speculation, he lives in a world of discovery and of alternatives, where nothing is yet completely settled, where everything, including the vision and achievement of greatness, is still actively possible.

The student must be given the chance to make the most of this time, for it may never come again. If his life as a student does not possess the excitement, the innocence and the hope of the true inquirer, he may never again experience a time for thoughtful and sensitive attention to the big issues of human life. If he does possess this quality in his life as a student, we can be sure that this quality will remain with him as a way of thinking and acting for the rest of his days.

The mission of the teacher, therefore, is to make this life possible for the student. For the teacher is not a man who gives grudgingly of what time he can spare from academic pursuits to the interests of the young. He is not an academic specialist paid to dispense what he knows in regulated intervals of time to those who come before him. The teacher is one whose

mission is to infuse the life of the student with the spirit of the liberal arts and sciences, to convey in everything he does the sense of importance of the intellectual adventure.

"The function of a teacher," says Alexander Meiklejohn, "is to stand before his pupils and before the community at large as the intellectual leader of his time. If he is not able to take this leadership, he is not worthy of his calling. If the leadership is taken from him and given to others, then the very foundations of the scheme of instruction are shaken. . . ."

I would say that it is therefore in those qualities of the student and of the teacher at his best that we can find the qualities necessary for creating a democratic humane society.

Let us make no mistake about it. There is a real struggle going on just now about the character and aims of American education, with the future of liberal democracy at stake. At its deepest level, this struggle has to do with a moral philosophy and the character of American society. For the first time in its history, the United States now has the chance to lead the whole world in creative and democratic experiments in social planning. It is the first time that any democratic country has had the means, both in material wealth and in social structure to give to every child born an opportunity to rise to the height of his powers. It is the first time that it has been possible for the complete resources of Western and Eastern culture—in music, poetry, drama, literature, dance, the sciences—to be brought to an entire population through the schools and colleges, through television, radio, motion pictures, the mass magazines and paperback books.

Think only of the millions of Negro children who until now have been deprived of their American heritage and their chance to take their place in American society. Among them are hundreds and thousands of gifted children who have talents to give to all as soon as they are given a chance to show us what they can do.

But we could lose the possibilities of our future very easily by failing to recognize the content of our own tradition. This is a progressive tradition about which we have heard tonight, a liberal tradition, and we now must decide if we are to use our tremendous resources in America for the benefit of the individual human being, in America and throughout the world, or if we are to create a mass society in which the youth are to be trained to do what the society says it needs for its military security and its economic prosperity.

This is the central point on which all decisions about education turn. We have to decide the question of how we shall educate the individual student, not merely how we can cope with thousands more registrations, or how we can compete with the Russians in producing more engineers and technicians.

In fact, the progress of the Russians in education and in science is precisely due to their understanding that the driving force of a modern

society is the energy and strength of its educational system. The lesson we have to learn from the Russians is simply that a national policy of support to education will strengthen immeasurably the growth of our culture as a whole. This is not a matter of uniform academic requirements for all American youth, but of sensitive, sympathetic and warm-hearted attention to the individual talents with which young Americans are endowed. Our schools and colleges must not be instruments for the perpetuation of middle-class, material, American values, by which the student learns to judge his success by the number of prizes he wins or the amount of money he can earn. Our schools and colleges are agencies for the transformation and the re-creation of all human values.

We cannot destroy the ideals of youth or of liberal democracy except by forcing their expression into insincerity by the demands we make for standard thinking, standard action, and uniformity in education. The experience of the liberal arts and sciences is a way of enriching the quality of all human experience. It is a particular kind of experience which requires for its fulfillment a discipline freely undertaken, a knowledge firmly grasped, a heightening of consciousness, and an intensity of interest in the creative and imaginative aspects of human life. It is an experience through which the young are taken into new levels of awareness of themselves and of the world around them.

The moral value of education lies in this discovery of a world which lies beyond the material, social and political power by which the world is run and which can give guidance to the forces at work. The experience of the liberal arts leads us into questions of truth, since the response evoked in each of us by our teachers becomes part of our way of looking at the world. The ideals of the liberal spirit are carried, not in the manifestoes, catalogues, texts, or proclamations of the academies, but in the hearts and minds of the artists, the scientists, the scholars and the teachers.

"Do not go gentle into that good night," said Dylan Thomas

Do not go gentle into that good night,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light,

By the imaginative reconstruction of human experience, by thinking and acting in the service of "great, ideal enterprises," we can show to the young and to ourselves that human life is greater, more noble, more wide-ranging in its possibilities than the particular embodiment it may take in the politics and disorder of our present moment.

Thank you for the party.

MR. MURROW:

It is customary at this point for one in my position to utter some thunderous and well rehearsed improvisations and to thank you for your attention to the speakers. I would not so offend your senses, your sensibility or your appreciation. I think we are all exceedingly fortunate to have been here. So rather than uttering the usual platitudes I would like to tell you that a group of Harold Taylor's friends, members of the Board of Trustees, parents, alumnae and others, have created a fund in his honor to be used to carry out the expansion of the College and to carry forward the ideals of education for which he stands. In other words, a lot of friends of Harold's have raised some dough or put up some scratch and part of the new campus will bear Harold Taylor's name. The total in the fund to date is $219,000, and the lists are not closed.

It remains now only to end as I began—by saying, milords, my lady, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much, good night.

Photographs by Gary Gladstone

Taylor, Harold

May 28, 1959

Dear Harold:

'Twas a most pleasant evening and I felt privileged to be there. Thanks for your gracious note.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

President Harold Taylor
Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville 8, N.Y.

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
DEERFIELD 7-0700

May 25, 1959

Dear Ed:

You were absolutely perfect in your role as chairman of last Thursday's dinner and without you the evening could not have been the occasion it was. Everyone to whom I have talked about the evening has commented on the wit and grace with which you moved things along. The occasion was transformed from one of those Waldorf dinners into a happy family party, and we have you to thank for setting a happy tone and giving it the momentum which broke through all limits of formality.

I appreciate too the honor you paid to me and to Sarah Lawrence College by agreeing to be chairman and to associate yourself with our crowd.

Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

As ever.

Harold

Harold Taylor

HT:hl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Harold Taylor
Dinner

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
DEERFIELD 7-0700

May 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Lloyd Garrison may have already written to you giving you details on the May 21st dinner in honor of Harold Taylor.

However, I thought it would be helpful to send you the enclosed schedule giving the program and indicating the order in which you will introduce the speakers. I also thought it might be useful to you to have the enclosed background material on Mr. Taylor.

We are all looking forward to what promises to be a distinguished and happy evening.

Sincerely,

Doris Riker

Doris Riker
Director of Public Relations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DR/dd
enc.

Taylor, Harold

DINNER IN TRIBUTE TO HAROLD TAYLOR - May 21

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

MEYER KUPFERMAN, of the Sarah Lawrence faculty, has composed a choral setting for Robert Frost's "The Gift Outright" in honour of Harold Taylor. Mr. Frost had hoped to be present, but was detained in Washington and has sent the following telegram:

"DEAR MR. GARRISON, WILL YOU TAKE THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO HAROLD TAYLOR ON THE NIGHT OF THE DINNER TO WHICH I CAN'T COME: 'THE GREAT THING FOR ME IS THAT SAYING FAREWELL TO HAROLD TAYLOR AS A COLLEGE PRESIDENT IS NOT SAYING FAREWELL TO HIM AS A TEACHER, THINKER, AND FRIEND. IT DEEPENS THE FRIENDSHIP THAT A POEM OF MINE SHOULD BE HIS CHOICE FOR SONG AND RECITATION TONIGHT. I DO SO WISH I COULD BE WITH YOU ALL.

ROBERT FROST "

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH has agreed to read the poem (pause for members of the chorus to assemble).

A group of Harold Taylor's friends - members of the Board of Trustees, parents, alumnae, and others, have created a fund in his honour, to be used to carry out the expansion of the college and to carry forward the ideals of education for which he stands. Part of the new campus will bear Harold Taylor's name. The total in the fund to date is $.....

The Presi dent of the Sarah Lawrence Student Council, Miss SHIRLEY BAUER, will now read a statement.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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[01]

NA115 DL PD=TBH WASHINGTON DC 18 1155AME=

LLOYD GARRISON=

575 MADISON AVE=

DEAR MR GARRISON, WILL YOU TAKE THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO HAROLD TAYLOR ON THE NIGHT OF THE DINNER TO WHICH I CANT COME: "THE GREAT THING FOR ME IS THAT SAYING FAREWELL TO HAROLD TAYLOR AS A COLLEGE PRESIDENT IS NOT SAYING FAREWELL TO HIM AS A TEACHER, THINKER, AND FRIEND. IT DEEPENS THE FRIENDSHIP THAT A POEM OF MINE SHOULD BE HIS CHOICE FOR SONG AND RECITATION TONIGHT. I DO SO WISH I COULD BE WITH YOU ALL=

ROBERT FROST=

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OK EV

May 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We are now quite far along in our plans for the May 21 Dinner in honor of Harold Taylor. A copy of the invitation is attached. We hope that Janet will come with you. We will make sure that she sits at an interesting table.

As you will see from the timetable attached, I will open things up by making a few remarks on the significance of the occasion, etc., then I will introduce you.

The three speakers are scheduled for 10-15 minutes, with each speaker tackling the topic of the evening in terms of his own experience and interest - the arts, for example, in the case of Archie MacLeish, politics and the young by Mrs. Roosevelt, and I believe Robert Oppenheimer expects to talk about some of the challenges facing this country.

A member of the Sarah Lawrence faculty, Meyer Kupferman,

has set Robert Frost's The Gift Outright for the Sarah Lawrence Chorus and the Chorus is to sing following Robert Oppenheimer's talk. You will introduce the Chorus and its conductor, Harold Aks, and announce the fact that Meyer Kupferman wrote the work for the occasion. There is some chance that Robert Frost will be present to recite the poem before it is sung. He is to let us know. The president of the Sarah Lawrence Student Council has a citation to make to Harold which would properly follow the Chorus. Shirley Bauer, the Student Council president, will not need to be introduced since her citation would start, "As President of the Sarah Lawrence Student Council" and her name would be listed in the printed program.

Harold would not rise to acknowledge the student citation since we are saving him until the last. Following the Student Council president, you will introduce Mrs. Roosevelt, who will speak and following her talk will introduce Harold directly.

Harold is then scheduled for 10 minutes, following which you will close the Dinner. If you have any suggestions or need any more information, please let me know.

We are having a cocktail party on the evening of the Dinner at six o'clock in the Jansen Suite in the Waldorf, and hope that you will be able to join us then. And of course you must bring Janet with you. Enclosed are two tickets.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd

Lloyd K. Garrison

lkg:ls
Enclosures

Taylor

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
DEerfield 7-0700

May 14, 1957

Dear Ed:

I can't resist writing to you about your talk last Sunday night. It was superb, very strong, courageous, and exactly the kind which means the most for the support of principled political and social action.

I do not think that anyone who was present will forget for a very long while the passion and the intelligence which you put into the expression of your views. I am happy that Ben, Alvin and I had the privilege of making the award to you. There is no one who deserves it more richly nor who could carry it so proudly.

Yours admiringly,

Harold Taylor

Harold Taylor

HT:ra

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Taylor, Pres Harold

March 23, 1959

Dear Harold:

I write to say my thanks for your gracious and generous note.

As you know - better than anyone I know - it wasn't an easy decision to take.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

President Harold Taylor
Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville 8, New York

kt

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
DEerfield 7-0700

LOA

February 20, 1959

Dear Ed:

I read of your leave of absence plan, and I am writing to congratulate you on having the courage and strength of mind to drop things for a year in order to let the world surround you in its own terms rather than poking at it to make it give up its secrets. At least that is my conception of what you are doing, and it is a thing that too few people in positions like yours have the presence of mind to do.

May your year be a happy of fruitful one.

Very sincerely,

Harold Taylor

Harold Taylor

HT:hl
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Taylor, Jacqueline

May 7, 1959

Dear Miss Taylor:

Many thanks for your letter of April 27th.

Unfortunately, it is not possible for me to do a program on Hungary, at this late date.

As you know, SEE IT NOW, is no longer on the air, and that would be the perfect spot for it. Shortly, I am off on a year's leave from CBS, which means I shall not be doing any other programs next year, except a few SMALL WORLD programs. I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Miss Jacqualine Taylor
939 Woodycrest Avenue
Bronx 52, New York

939 Woodycrest Ave.
Bronx 52, New York
April 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Is it possible for you to do a program about Hungary and the deserted refugees, before you leave the airwaves?

That our countryhas been so heartless, on the one hand, and so lacking propoganda-wise on the other hand, in not coming to the rescue of the freedom loving people who left Hungary, in part probably from our propaganda and influence of Voice of America etc., encouraging their thirst for freedom, is the greatest shame in our present history.

Not only did we take in fewer refugees than some other countries, and percentage-wise less than most countries, but we could and should take in the whole few hundred thousand who are not living but dying a little more each day in the Austrian camps, unable to live married lives, raise a family-children existing like cockroaches. And our country with such space and wealth, and in two years now, Congress has packed up and said to the Devil with them.

Only spotlighting on the situation, the most tragic single human predicament today, by such a person as you in such a prominent position as yours, can get any action. The President took almost 2 weeks even to condemn the Russians at the time of the revolt, and Mr. Dulles made the mildest milktoast statement, adding sympathy for the Russians about their border neighbors etc. So there is no help to come from the most effective high place, and only newsmen andwriters who reach the people as well as the government, are able to help.

I hope if you cannot now arrange a whole program on the Hungary(not to mention the other lost refugees) refugees you will be able to at least speak out for some action on your nightly broadcasts.

Too bad there are not two dozen Edward R. Murrows.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Taylor

Taylor, Marvin C.

December 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I have your recent letter.

It was very nice of you to take the time to write in and tell me about your outline of a new program. Unfortunately, even though it may have merit, I cannot use it.

My radio broadcasts deal with day-to-day news and my SMALL WORLD and PERSON TO PERSON television shows consist of conversations.

Since I have no control over any programs other than mine at CBS, I am returning your material to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marvin C. Taylor
3816 Jenifer Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

mcc

Ret'd material 12/10.

3816 Jenifer Street, N. W.
Washington 15, D. C.
November 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your comments on current TV programs, as recently reported in TIME, suggest that you might be interested in the enclosed general outline of a new program.

It is a product of a searching for a vehicle to stimulate thinking and afford an outlet for a wide reservoir of reflectiveness which I believe exists in this country.

A well-known agency to which the enclosure was recently sent replied,

> "We understand what you are trying to do in taking the emphasis off encyclopedic knowledge and trying to shift it to matters of judgment and wisdom. As it stands, the format you have suggested would be difficult to handle as a quiz show. If its potentialities were to be fully explored it would really enter into the area of public service programing; this rules it out, since the networks keep a firm hold on any programing that even vaguely resembles education and public affairs."

If such be truly the policy of the networks, correction can be accomplished only through pressure from persons of insight and influence like you.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin C. Taylor

MARVIN C. TAYLOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o CBS, New York,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York

Taylor, Preston

1 file

20024 Lichfield Road
Detroit 21, Michigan.

February 27, 1959.

C.B.S.
New York City
N.Y.

Inorganic amphibole paper.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

According to a letter from the National Bureau of Standards, it appears that I have a successful formula for making paper from amphibole, a short fiber asbestos abundant in Georgia and North Carolina.

I am seeking to have this product on the market, and to accomplish this will need some assistance financially. To one interested to join in this venture, I should be glad to cooperate entirely to their wishes.

I imagine that The Herty Laboratory, at Savannah, Georgia would be glad to review my formula as well as the National Bureau Of Standards, as to the merits of my formula for a " furnish " to manufacture such a paper if prospective individuals were to contact them after requesting a copy of my material. The National Bureau of Standards are more or less familiar with my work, but I have not contacted The Herty Laboratory.

I shall be glad to submit details of former connection with the paper industry, and other industrial and marine ownership.

If Herty would investigate, this proposal I would to have them make some runs of this paper which could be accomplished at small expense.

Thanking you in advance for any information you may extend.

Yours very truly
Preston Taylor.
Preston Taylor.

Taylor, Ruth

July 10, 1959

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 22nd.

It is nice to hear that you have enjoyed my programs in the past. As you probably know, I shall be leaving for Europe shortly on my sabbatical year.

I hope that when I return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth E. Taylor
E. Alstead Road
Alstead, New Hampshire

E. Alstead Rd.
Alstead N. H.
June 22 1959

Mr Edward R Murrow
New York City N.Y.
Dear Sir:-

My heartiest wish is that you have a completely happy vacation - where ever you may be - and that you may return to your work as news commentator at the end of that time. I respect your comments and listen for your "word for the day." I do, however regret your final word "Good Luck"

There is already too much evidence of luck - or chance on TV and in much salesmanship. Something for nothing - money - gifts - vacations - unearned; - unexpected received just by luck.

Our forfathers took a chance but they felt sure of divine guidance and tho mis guidance was evidenced a some periods it was not from resource to luck. I am sure you will know what I mean. I have marked one article in the enclosed publication

I shall hope to hear your "good night" a year from now with a more challenging final word -

yours sincerely
(Mrs) Ruth E. Taylor

Teeter, John H
F

April 7, 1959

Mr. John H. Teeter
Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research Inc.
730 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N.Y'

Dear John:

I am just back from Europe and find your letter of April 2.

I don't know the source of the story about the paint company. I have not invested in it, had never heard of it and know absolutely nothing about it.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

DAMON RUNYON MEMORIAL FUND
FOR
CANCER RESEARCH, INC.
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Tel. JUDSON 2-5400

April 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Happy to hear you are "painting the town" in Tampa, Florida.

The Damon Runyon Fund is establishing a germ free Research Institute in Tampa under Professor J.A. Reyniers, formerly of Notre Dame.

We would be delighted to have you on our team in Tampa if you are interested.

Best wishes,

DAMON RUNYON MEMORIAL FUND

John

John H. Teeter
Executive Director

JHT:cw

Teeter, John

November 20, 1958

Dear John:

Many thanks for your letter of November 13th.

I think the show referred to in the MIT newsletter is THE HIDDEN REVOLUTION which goes on every four weeks or so on Wednesday night at 8:00 PM. It may be that the title got changed somewhere along the way.

My schedule does not permit me time to do anything other than the narration. Lining up all the people interviewed is all done by the producers. I will pass your letter along to them.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John H. Teeter
Damon Runyon Memorial Fund
for Cancer Research, Inc.
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mmc

Sending letters
to Jim Fleming

Television Digest

Names make news. Thought you'd like to know you're in the news on page 16 of this week's Television Digest.

Cordially,

JBD

James B. Delehanty
Asst. Business Manager

Television Digest

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Personals: **Edward DeGray** to be promoted from ABC radio v.p. to pres. of radio div. at next AB-PT board meeting.

Lawrence E. Spivak of *Meet the Press* (NBC-TV & radio) has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Wilberforce U., Wilberforce, O. . . . **James S. McMurry**, ex-station mgr. of off-air WVUE Wilmington, Del., appointed national sales mgr., WSIX-TV Nashville . . . **Si Palmer** promoted from production supervisor to program dir., KOA-TV Denver, succeeding **Heyward Siddons**, transferred to sales dept. as an account exec. **Dick True** becomes asst. program dir. & chief director . . . **Charles T. Donley**, WSTV-TV Steubenville sports dir., promoted to PR & special events v.p.

Dean Borba appointed program mgr. of Corinthian's KXTV Sacramento . . . **Hugh Hole**, ex-Maxon Inc. named coordinator of ABC Western div. . . . **John R. Allen** named United Artists TV central div. mgr. . . . **Jacob H. Karp**, recently named administrative head of Paramount Pictures Hollywood studio, elected a v.p.

Clifford J. Barborka Jr., v.p. & Midwest (Chicago) office mgr., to head new creative & mktg. services div., John Blair & Co. **Robert E. Galen**, ex-Daren F. McGavren, named John Blair & Co. research dir. **Charles C. Allen**, ex-BBDO, named to head research & merchandising, Blair-TV and Blair Television Associates . . . **Stephen J. Rooney** named gen. mgr. of NBC's radio WAMP Pittsburgh.

Herb Pearson, ex-Guild Films, appointed asst. sales dir., Official Films . . . **Jack Lynn**, ex-program dir., WNTA-TV Newark-New York, named program mgr. of WNEW-TV New York, succeeding **David Yarnell** . . . **Walter Liebler**, ex-secy. of Allied Artists International Corp., has joined Samuel Hacker & Co., CPAs representing motion picture & TV producers . . . **Paul A. Wagner**, former pres., Video Pictures, named public information dir. of National Foundation (March of Dimes) . . . **Jerry Bower**, ex-WGN-TV Chicago named chief engineer of WPTA Ft. Wayne. **Bob Carter** promoted to production mgr.

■

Clark B. George, gen. mgr. of CBS's KNXT Los Angeles and the CBS-TV Pacific Network, was presented May 21 with NAFBRAT's Lee De Forest Award—3rd time the award has been made since its establishment in 1953. George was cited for "KNXT's program series which have so consistently . . . served the cultural & social interests of the Los Angeles area."

Hill & Knowlton Inc. has moved its Washington office to the Solar Bldg., 1000 16th St. NW (Sterling 3-0270).

Mementos of broadcasting will be collected by Broadcast Pioneers in a "visual history" project to be headed by W. D. (Dub) Rogers, pres. of KDUB-TV Lubbock, Texas. He'll recruit a committee with members in every state, to gather manuscripts, photos, early equipment, & significant film, tape or recorded firsts. John F. Patt, pres. of WJRT Flint & WJR Detroit, heads the committee to explore the construction (Vol. 14:20) of a permanent Archives-Museum building to house the relics.

Edward R. Murrow & Eric Sevareid, CBS news commentators, have been honored by the Belgian government for their "contributions in the field of understanding of foreign affairs." Murrow was named an officer of the Order of Leopold, and Sevareid an officer of the Order of the Crown.

Videotape recorder, contributed by the Ampex Foundation, was put into use May 25 on a special "5th Anniversary Show" by educational KQED San Francisco. Ampex Foundation chairman T. Kevin Mallen made the formal presentation during the show, explaining that the recorder had been donated "for use in experimental programs."

Kern Tips, McCann Erickson Houston v.p. & former football announcer, has been honored by the Assn. of Bcstg. Execs. of Texas (ABET) for his contributions to the broadcasting industry. This will be the first of ABET's "Betty" awards, to be presented annually.

Some kind of TV milestone was passed when 4 Providence (R.I.) movie-theater exhibitors—members of a business group which, of all groups, has probably harbored the harshest feelings toward TV (because it was hurt most)—went before the cameras of WJAR-TV's panel show, *The World Around Us*.

Total of 17 station reps are now members of TvB, says pres. Norman E. Cash. Latest to join is NBC Spot Sales. Two recently-added Canadian stations have brought the total of Canadian members to 3. In addition, Associated TV Ltd. of London, and TV Corp. Ltd. and Amalgamated TV Services, both of Sydney, Australia, have become international TvB members.

John Lewis chair in Jazz Composition will be established by the School of Jazz Inc. through a $1000 grant by BMI. The school holds 3-week sessions each summer.

Obituary

Edward T. Cheyfitz, 49, Washington labor-management consultant and onetime admin. asst. to Motion Picture Assn. of America pres. Eric Johnston, died in Washington May 24, after suffering a massive coronary thrombosis. He is survived by his wife, 2 sons, his mother, his father and 2 sisters.

Ethel Blume, wife of Washington TV-radio attorney Jack Blume, and sister of Joseph Nelson, chief of FCC's renewal & transfer div., died of cancer May 27. Also surviving are a son & a daughter.

Dr. John Wesley Holland, 82, who had retired in 1958 after 26 years as radio pastor of *Little Brown Church of the Air* (WLS Chicago), died May 15.

Joe Kelly, 60, quizmaster on the venerable radio *Quiz Kids*, died May 26 of a heart disease. He is survived by his widow and a son.

Harry A. Treyz, 69, father of Oliver Treyz, ABC-TV pres., died May 26 in Livingston Manor, N.Y., following a heart attack.

Teller Ed

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Mickelson, Murrow

from: Irving Gitlin

April 22, 1958

Message from Ted Ayers re: Dr. Edward Teller's appearance on FACE THE NATION:

> "Edward Teller told me directly today that in view of his recent acceptance of the directorship of the Livermore Atomic Energy Laboratory, he cannot talk publicly or write publicly except before Congressional committees, and has asked me to call him back in about a year."

IG

Teller, Edward.

MISS GENEVIEVE GRETEMAN

SECRETARY TO EDWARD TELLER

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

RADIATION LABORATORY

BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

MARCH 10, 1958

I HAVE SET ASIDE FRIDAY MARCH 14TH AT 4:30 FOR DR. TELLER AT MR. MURROW'S OFFICE AT 485 MADISON AVENUE ROOM 1701. I WILL CALL DR. TELLER AT THE BILTMORE THURSDAY EVENINGE TO CONFIRM.

FLORENCE CRISSAN,
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

RADIATION LABORATORY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

March 7, 1958

Thursday 4:30
Mr. Teller
14

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Teller has asked me to let you know that he plans to be in New York City next week, March 13-16, and he would like very much to see you or talk with you if you would have a few free minutes.

He will arrive at the Biltmore the evening of the 13th and will leave the afternoon of the 16th. Perhaps your secretary could leave a message for Dr. Teller at the hotel as to whether you would be available any time on the 14th, 15th or 16th. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Gen Greteman

(Miss) Genevieve Greteman
Secretary to Edward Teller

Excerpts From the Comments of Senator Johnson, Dr. Teller and Dr. Bush

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Following are excerpts from the opening statement by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and the testimony of Dr. Edward Teller and Dr. Vannevar Bush at today's Senate Preparedness subcommittee hearing on the missiles program:

SENATOR JOHNSON—We are here today to inquire into the facts on the state of the nation's security. Our country is disturbed over the tremendous military and scientific achievement of Russia. Our people have believed that in the field of scientific weapons and technology and science, that we were well ahead of Russia.

With the launching of Sputnik I and II, and with the information at hand of Russia's strength, our supremacy and even our equality has been challenged. We must meet this challenge quickly and effectively in all its aspects.

The newspapers have been filled with columns about satellites and guided missiles, but nowhere is there a record that brings together in one place precisely what these things are and exactly what they mean to us.

We hope to produce that kind of record today.

We hope that when the testimony is finished, we will have a clear definition of the present threat to our security, perhaps the greatest that our country has ever known.

When we conclude with the scientific witnesses, we will examine the known information on Soviet and American capabilities. This testimony will necessarily be highly classified.

There are a few things I wish to make clear about the committee's attitude.

It would appear that we have slipped dangerously behind the Soviet Union in some very important fields.

But the committee is not rendering any final judgments in advance of the evidence on why we slipped or what should be done about it.

Our goal is to find out what is to be done. We will not reach that goal by wandering up any blind alleys of partisanship.

It is not necessary to hold these hearings to determine that we have lost an important battle in technology. That has been demonstrated by the satellites that are whistling above our heads.

But to me, and I think to every other American, a lost battle is not a defeat. It is, instead, a challenge, a call for America to respond with the best that is within them.

I do not believe the facts will invite our people either to a siesta or to a hysteria. I believe the facts will inspire Americans to the greatest effort in American history.

And this committee seeks only to determine what can be done, what should be done, what must be done now and for the long pull.

The American people have the capacity to do it, and we are confident that they will do it.

Dr. Teller Testifies

EDWIN L. WEISL, committee counsel — Dr. Teller, the people of the United States were taken by surprise when they discovered that the Russians were able to launch a sputnik or a satellite into the outer space and put it in orbit. Does the launching of such a satellite in outer space have any military and scientific significance?

DR. TELLER—It has great military significance, because, among other things, it shows that the Russians are far along, very far along in rocket development. But it has also some intrinsic military significance. In addition, it has all kinds of scientific developments because it allows us to find out a great number of things about the outer space, looking back on earth, some of the properties on our own globe. It has great significance in both these directions.

Q.—Dr. Teller, looking again at the immediate danger and the short-range program, have you any opinion as to what the United States should be doing now to meet the danger?

A.—Well, I would say that the immediate danger very obviously is in the missile field.

As I have said, we have ourselves a very healthy missile program, and we had it for a few years.

First of all, I would like to say what I would not do. I think that I would not recommend to embark on a rapid reorganization of the effort. This could rock the boat so that our effort is actually retarded rather than advanced.

At the same time, I would say that I am sure that the effort, which is an excellent effort as it stands today, is not good enough. I am quite sure that once an emergency has become clear to the American people, as this emergency has become clear, there are ways and means by which further acceleration is possible.

One very important thing will be that we must be generous with money, and that we must apply more money to the program in any place where it can be applied in an effective manner, and there are many such places.

I think that unless such reasonable expenditures are made right away in fields like the Atomic Energy Commission and also, I am sure, in fields like the missile fields, we will have fallen far short of the kind of response which we should make to the present situation.

Q.—What other suggestions have you, Dr. Teller, to accelerate our present effort to meet the danger that we face?

A.—I have no very specific suggestions. I would think that you here have a most excellent opportunity to find out from the companies which are working on this project, and from other companies which would like to be working on the project, and which have available manpower, you can find out from them what kind of additional efforts are possible without dislocating other efforts.

Because I feel very strongly that, across the board, everybody is most eager to go ahead with the program, and that we must go ahead with it, we must accelerate, without stopping other efforts.

I have perhaps this one specific suggestion which I am also sure does not require any great wisdom, and everybody is aware of it. We have quite a few programs in the Air Force, in the Army, in the Navy. Very nice things can be said about all of these efforts, and I should like to say that it is important to make, to bring about as close cooperation, as close exchange between these various efforts, as well as between the efforts going on in the competing industrial companies; in other words, the competition, which is in general a good thing, should not be carried to the point where we are keeping secrets from each other.

Now, I don't think this has been done, but one should do one's very best to foster exchange of information.

I should think that as far as the efforts within this country are concerned, these are the simple and general things that I can say.

Cooperation is Urged

Q.—Have you any other views as to the strengthening of our alliances abroad in connection with this effort to defend our security?

A.—I have been this fall over in England and looked at their air industry show, and I was most impressed by this show, by the excellence of the British effort, not in the rocket field, but in a field close to that of the rockets.

I think that it is most important that we cooperate with our very able friends, not only in Britain but I would like to see this done across the board in the NATO countries, and maybe with other allies.

I think that the present emergency is perhaps greater than the emergency was at that time [World War II], and it is greater for the simple reason that it is less apparent. We are more apt to forget about the fact that we are in a very dangerous situation because no actual shooting is going on.

I think that the situation is dangerous enough to justify, in fact, absolutely to require, the fullest cooperation with our allies in the general field of developing technical things in the scientific field and most particularly in the application of science and technology to the development of weapons.

I would like to see such a cooperation go on jointly and closely and without barriers.

Sees Any Danger Justifiable

Q—Do you think there is any danger in exchanging information and cooperating with our NATO and other allies?

A—I think there is. We cannot fully cooperate without sharing our secrets. I think that if we share our secrets, if the secrets are become known to more people, then the probability of a leak will necessarily increase. I think that this is a danger.

I think that this is, however, a danger which we must accept, because I think the danger of not cooperating, of falling behind, is, in my mind, much greater still.

Secrecy is still important, but less important than it used to be; and speed of development, on the other hand, is more important than ever.

I would advocate the closest cooperation with our allies, even if that means that some of our secrets will be lost a little faster, because we will, on the other hand, by cooperating with our allies, produce new secrets faster.

I don't know whether this is the right time for me perhaps to say at least a few words about our defense in the strict sense of the word, and about our meeting the immediate emergency that is facing us * * *. Well, it seems to me that there are two very obvious ways in which we can defend ourselves.

One is this: We must be prepared to strike back if we are hit, and we must be prepared in such a way that our ability to strike back cannot itself be destroyed by a surprise attack.

This is a difficult thing to do. In my opinion, it is possible.

Better Warning System Asked

First of all, it is possible because we have some organizations which have functioned extremely well, and which are functioning well, and I mean, in particular, the Strategic Air Command.

I believe that by being on the alert, by continuing to look to our defenses, and by strengthening them, by making our bases harder to attack, by dispersing our retaliatory force in every way possible, we can continue to make it certain, and clearly certain, that we can return any attack to which we are subjected.

This is one very important phase of our immediate defense.

One thing that this requires, of course, is an early warning system, a radar system, where we have done a lot, where we should be doing more, where we must spend more money wherever money can help, where we can be helped in turn, very greatly, by the observation of our allies, by the bases that our allies allow us to use.

In all these ways we can prepareour defenses and, of course, we have to be prepared to strike back with missiles as soon as we possibly can do so; in other words, develop our intermediate-range missiles and long-range missiles at the fastest rate possible.

There is, however, another phase which can be more properly called defense, the passive defense * * * which I will describe as essential defense by shelters and similar means.

I, first of all, believe that we can do more and we should do more, very much more about shelters. I think that if we go at the development of shelters at a reasonable rate, at a reasonable pace, if you do not require that shelters give absolute security but just do the best we can, and couple the construction of shelters with other useful projects wherever this is possible, we can gradually build up a shelter program.

I have in mind, first of all, shelters against fall-out. A shelter against fall-out can be very easily and very cheaply constructed, and in areas which are not closely built up but in areas to which the wind may carry radioactivity, such shelters could be put up at relatively small cost.

Connected with that, of course, we need a program which exists today but which I am sure is not vigorous enough, a program of making available to people cheaply and in an appropriate form, radiation meters so that they should be able to find where are the dangerous spots.

Then, I mean something more and something slightly more difficult. In the closely built-up regions in our cities there is a danger greater than the fall-out, and also greater than the much advertised shock. Of course, immediately below a powerful bomb or in the immediate neighborhood of a bomb, you may find that there is not very much you can do unless you go to really terrific expenses.

However, most of the damage of the bomb is not direct. Most of the damage, even in those cases where we have experience, is done by the fire storm, by the conflagration which follows such an explosion. Houses are knocked down, a great number of small fires are started, and in the updraft that results, all these coalesce into the kind of a fire which we have seen in the two cases at the end of the last war, and this fire storm is likely to claim more victims than anything else.

In the closely built-up areas, we have to face the difficult problem, and it won't be faced, it won't be solved within a year or two, but it can be solved gradually—how to get a system of shelters which can withstand the fire storm where people can go and stay for the hours while this fire storm is raging, and be supplied with the necessities, including air.

We have great stores of food supplies which at present we consider a nuisance. In time of war these food supplies for the next two years may be a life-saver in the most literal sense of the word. A very simple and easy measure which I would advocate now, to take this food supply and distribute it throughout the country in such a way that it should be safe from fall-out, out of the range of the immediate probable targets, and disposed in such a way that in case of emergencies it should be readily available to people.

At the same time we have to build up stocks, stockpiles of those commodities which have a key importance in rebuilding our industry. This may mean some transportation equipment, trucks; this may mean some raw materials; this may mean machine tools; it may mean a lot of things.

A country where the masses are starving, as Russia, I think will be in a very difficult position to match us along this purely defensive line, and we might be able within a few years to put ourselves into a position where the Russians can hit us badly but not so badly but that we can recover, and at the same time we shall be able to retaliate in such a way that they won't be able to recover.

Under those conditions, I think we can begin to feel sure that as long as we keep up these defenses, the all-out danger will not occur. We can avert war by real preparedness, including this defensive preparedness.

DR. BUSH — Dr. Teller's exposition [on the Satellites] was so complete that I don't think there is anything that I can add.

We know that the Russians have now exceeded our performance in that area, that they have put into an orbit a projectile weighing half a ton while we have thrown a few particles into outer space.

It has been a great shock to the country thus to learn that in a field where we thought we were doing well, we have been exceeded by their performance.

MR. WEISL — Would you like to add anything else to what has been stated about the ballistic missile which projected a half-ton satellite in an orbit?

A — The problems underlying the sputnik and underlying the ballistic missile are very similar. In the case of the satellite, it was necessary to get a very high velocity of the body and to guide it sufficiently well to bring it into an orbit.

In making an intercontinental missile, it is necessary to do both those things, but to do the second one very much better and, in addition, to solve the re-entry problem into the atmosphere.

I think another word can be said on this matter of the precision. In order to put such a missile into an orbit above the earth, A precision of perhaps one degree in guidance is sufficient.

In the days when we considered only the a-bomb as a warhead, if the missile were to be of really practical use, it would have been necessary to increase that precision by a factor of a hundred.

With the advent of the hydrogen bomb, however, the problem became very much easier if that was the warhead, and a precision of ten times that necessary for the precision of a sputnik would have sufficed.

Problem of Guidance

I think that had a great influence on that whole development, because that guidance problem is an exceedingly difficult one. It means to take a body traveling at very high velocities in the order of 18,000 miles an hour, and to guide that during the first few miles of its flight, while it is being accelerated through the air, with such precision that it can be brought to earth at a chosen point thousands of miles away.

I am quite frank to say that when this work began soon after the war, I was exceedingly skeptical whether that very tough problem could be solved.

It has been solved. I feel very sure by—whether it has been solved with sufficient precision by the Russians, I do nt know—but I agree with Dr. Teller if they have not solved it, in their progress in other ways we should expect them to solve it soon.

MR. WEISL—Could you in your own words state what you would do to expedite the program of defending our country in the best possible and most effective manner?

DR. BUSH—It is a grim enough world if two countries face each other with such weapons that if all-out war broke out, both countries would be completely demolished. That certainly is grim enough.

But we feel that under those circumstances, all out war would not break out, because no man would deliberately throw us into that sort of holocaust where he and everything else would be destroyed. It would break out perhaps by accident or possibly by desperation, but it would not be brought about deliberately.

Stresses Retaliatory Power

But that is a grim situation. But it would be a far more grim situation if we faced a situation in which the enemy could devastate us and we could not reply. We must never let that condition come about, because that would be altogether too inviting for those who reside in the Kremlin.

So this is far more than merely an advance in weapons. This country now faces definitely a situation where it must prevent at all costs being in the position where it can be overcome without the possibility of answering.

* * * the first priority is to be sure that we do not get in that condition, by utilizing properly the means already at our command.

We must be sure that S. A. C., on which our dependence sets, cannot be put out of action by a single salvo when the Russians have the intercontinental missiles to use in that manner.

Second, we need to accelerate, we need to extend our guided missiles program, to see that it goes forward at the greatest possible speed and effectiveness.

In that connection, I feel that there is nothing wrong with American scientists or with American engineers, or with American production men, for that matter.

Confident of Action

We have been complacent, and we have been smug.

When I say "we," Mr. Chairman, I include myself. We, all of us in this country, have had a rude surprise. Now that we have had the surprise, I am far more optimistic than before the sputnik influence, because I have every confidence that the American people, now aroused, will move forward effectively.

We need to be sure that the [missiles] program from here on moves smoothly and effectively at maximum speed. It must not lag because we hold a five-day week somewhere where it should be an around-the-clock affair.

It must not lag because of contests between services, which have been damaging in the past and which sometimes are, in my opinion have been, disgraceful.

The reason that we are in a tangle on this proram, in my opinion is because of the absence of over-all planning. Many years ago the Unification Act was passed by the Congress of the United States, the primary objective of which was to bring about unified war plans, unified programs for the development of our weapons and for their utilization.

That Unification Act has never worked for its intended purpose.

Wants Unified Planning

And the next thing I would recommend to you gentlemen most seriously is that you, over all that, put it in order so that we can have in this country unified central military planning that transcends the interest of any particular service, that gives us the best possible utilization of our facilities and our manpower, to the end of putting us ahead of them again in the race.

MR. WEISL—Dr. Bush, in what respect has the Unification Act failed to work?

DR. BUSH—The primary objective of the Unification Act was to prepare unitary plans, and for that purpose the Joint Chiefs of Staff were charged with the duty of preparing unified war plans, unified programs.

They have never done so.

I have a great many friends on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I have sympathized thoroughly with their predicament.

I think the difficulty has always resided in the form of the organization that was set up. You cannot expect a man to be a forceful leader of a service, the commanding general responsible for keeping the morale of that service at a high pitch, responsible for seeing that that service is at the peak of effectiveness, and at the same time expect that man to sit down with two others, forget all of his service responsibilities, and plan actions from a national standpoint for all three services.

And the Joint Chiefs of Staff have never done that. They could not have been expected to do so, and they haven't.

MR. WEISL—You spoke of interservice rivalry. How would you eliminate that if it does exist?

If we had an effective, central planning body acting as a staff to our commander in chief, digesting all of these things, putting them into their relative framework, and out of it producing a program for the country, that program, when approved by the commander in chief, would in my opinion, have the loyalty of every service, and the bickering would stop.

Tells of Long Advocacy

MR. WEISL—Dr. Bush, have you suggested this plan in the past?

DR. BUSH—Oh yes, I have had a number of arguments with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in regard to it. I think probably if you were to call some of the old Joint Chiefs to the stand, you would hear about those in an interesting way.

But one time it came up very strongly. Four years ago the Rockefeller Board struggled with this matter. They did not go nearly as far as I had hoped they would, but they went a long distance in advocating changes which would improve the situation.

They in fact advocated taking the primary job of planning out of the hands of the Joint Chiefs themselves.

That recommendation was seconded by every member of the committee, which included Mr. [Robert A.] Lovett, General Bradley. It was not objected to by the military services, [General] Marshall, [Admiral] Nimitz, [General] Spatz. It was approved by Mr. [Secretary Charles E.] Wilson and Mr. [Roger M.] Kyes [Deputy Secretary]. The President of the United States seemed to like the report. That particular thing has never been put into effect.

MR. WEISL—What happened to it? A.—I do not know. I asked the Secretary of Defense a year ago, and I do not think he knew.

Q.—You spoke, Dr. Bush, of the long-range plan that we should adopt to defend out security and protect our leadership in the fields of science and technology. Do you wish to comment on that?

A.—We have gradually in this country come to the point where we have become very convinced that we are awfully good.

Now, out of that come many difficulties, and in our educational system in particular, we have been taking the easy way. If a youngster wants to go to school and study science, well, they will yet him. But if he would prefer to study something that is much easier and sweeter and less demanding, they let him do that, too, and that is because we have been complacent.

And I think the primary thing that needs to happen to us here in this country is that we wake up to the fact that we are in a tough competitive race where we have got to do a lot of good, tough work, and that that begins just as soon as the youngster goes to the school.

And we have got to expect him to struggle with tough subjects, so that out of that great group of youngsters, there may be selected and trained those scientists, those engineers of the future that we must depend on for our continuing security.

Associated Press Wirephoto

MISSILES INQUIRY OPENS: Dr. Edward H. Teller, lower right, H-bomb scientist, testifying before Senate Preparedness subcommittee in Washington. At committee table are, from left: Senator Estes Kefauver; Cyrus Vance, assistant council; Edwin L. Weisl, chief counsel; Senator Lyndon B. Johnson; chairman, and Senators Leverett Saltonstall, Ralph E. Flanders, Margaret Chase Smith, Francis Case, Alexander Wiley, Frank A. Barrett.

TELLER BIDS U. S. DISPERSE BASES

Continued From Page 1

storehouses of food and raw materials.

¶Enlarge the program for building nuclear-powered submarines.

¶Improve the nation's facilities for scientific education with special emphasis on techniques that would change the public's attitude of regarding scientists as "highbrows" who command curiosity rather than respect.

Dr. Chipman Test Fires

Another witness today was Dr. John Chipman, head of the metallurgy department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who returned last month from a conference in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Chipman described visits to Soviet steel plants and said their steel industry "is smaller than ours but is growing fast."

Senator Johnson announced that Dr. John P. Hagen, Director of Vanguard, the United States earth satellite project, would be the first witness tomorrow. Other witnesses will include Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense, and Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, in closed sessions.

With only slight guidance from Edwin L. Weisl, the subcommittee counsel, Dr. Teller expounded on the properties of ballistic missiles and satellites and advanced his opinions why the Russians must be credited with possession of an intercontinental ballistic missile.

Such a missile, with a range of about 5,000 miles, Dr. Teller pointed out, receives its guidance and power in the initial stage of flight, then continues at supersonic speed to its target.

Because of newly available warheads for hydrogen bombs, which can cause wide areas of destruction, the inaccuracy caused by great distances from targets can be compensated, he said.

Dr. Teller said—and Dr. Bush endorsed this testimony—that the Soviet satellites showed that the Russians had solved the propulsion problem and probably the guidance problem and the problem of re-entry of the warhead. That is the problem of protecting the warhead against disintegration when it returns to the earth's atmosphere in the course of flight.

Bits of Humor

Dr. Teller, a brown-haired, bushy eyed man was born in Hungary and educated in Germany. He now is a United States citizen.

The scientist who speaks with a heavy Teutonic accent, held the committee members in silent attention as he testified.

His testimony was relieved occasionally with bits of humor. He professed a desire to go to the moon out of curiosity and asked for respect for scientists equal to that of sports heroes.

"This is one of the most interesting two hours and a quarter that I have spent since I have been in the United States Senate," said Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts. Each of the committee members in turn expressed similar tribute.

Using notes, the University of California scientist, who came to the United States in 1935, emphasized that this country was late in ballistic missiles development because it first sought refinements in the development of nuclear warheads.

He added that he was among those who did not at first realize all the possibilities in ballistic missiles development, although, if asked, would have urged working on them.

But the prevailing attitude even after the war, Dr. Teller said, was that there was little purpose in seeking long-range ballistic missiles without first producing a compact nuclear warhead that could be attached to it.

Dr. Teller emphasized several times that he thought the ballistic missile program was "excellent and excellently managed."

He warned against any drastic rearrangement in the program, even as he advocated its acceleration and expansion. Changes in organization now might have a "retarding effect," he said.

One of the reasons for the Russians' outstripping of the United States in developing ballistic missiles, he declared, is their willingness "to take greater gambles in their development program."

"We are not taking the kind of risks which in war, cold war as well as in hot war, one necessarily has to take," he said.

Notes Soviet Advantage

Afterward, under questioning by Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, he reiterated a statement he made some time ago that whatever the United States did in the next ten years, the Russians would be ahead in scientific development. He attributed this to a greater intensive effort in educating youths that already has been made.

Also under questioning by the committee chairman, Dr. Teller appeared to hint that he had opposed a greater research and development effort in nuclear propulsion of rockets and airplanes.

He noted that as a scientific adviser to the Atomic Energy Commission he had participated in decisions concerning the utility of such efforts. However, he refused to testify in open session on the subject.

As he testified on the Soviet progress and what the United States could do to match it, Dr. Teller advocated continued testing of the hydrogen bombs in order to perfect "clean" bombs—Those with no radioactive fall-out outside of the blast area. He called for more money on basic research and cited certain scientific projects where relatively little more money was needed yet being witheld, despite the shock of the Russian success with satellites.

In advocating for increased ballistic missiles development, he warned that it was too late to reorganize the present management of the programs. He said rash reorganization "could rock the boat," but he advocated progressively stronger and more unified direction.

Dr. Teller emphasized cooperation with the Western Allies in the exchange of information, probably through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He said important studies in weather prediction and oceanography could be carried on through NATO.

In enhancing the retaliatory capacity of the Strategic Air Command, he said, attention must be given to the further development of radar for Distant Early Warning systems. He said the United States had no assurance it was still better than the Soviet Union in radar devices, in view of other examples of lost leadership.

Discussing the need for "passive defense" and the building of fall-out shelters, Dr. Teller mentioned other major programs that he thought important—the storage of food and raw materias for rebuilding, and radiation meters for the use of individuals in order to make recovery possible after attack.

The United States is a rich country and could easily go into such a program, he asserted, whereas the Soviet Union does not have the economic capacity to attempt such preparedness.

Dr. Teller advocated the reorganization of the nation's school programs, including a specific proposal for scientists in industry to teach at elementary and high schools.

Referring to scientific education, he said it was necessary to create an atmosphere in this country in which science and scientists were appreciated. In the Soviet Union, he said, scientists were encouraged by prestige and avoidance of the general misery others suffer. In this country he expressed a hope for prestige for scientists equal to that of sports heroes.

Dr. Teller made a plea for restoration of the Air Force patrols of the Atlantic as part of weather observation duties. He advocated research in the ocean shelfs for minerals and vegetables. He warned that the Russians would embark on such programs ahead of us, which would pay off handsomely.

Dr. Bush, who endorsed most of Dr. Teller's scientific arguments, stressed his proposal for revising the Unification Act. But he said he did not favor a single service, with one uniform, for all military arms.

According to Dr. Bush, it was not possible and it would be unfair to the military commanders, for the Joint Chiefs of Staff to carry out war planning at the same time they were responsible for the military operations of their services.

He suggested a central military policy planning board, composed of officers and civilians, some who were about to retire from service and others called back after retirement.

He ridiculed the idea that the National Security Council performed an adequate planning function in this respect.

He pointed out that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture and others whose field were not specifically and directly involved were on the national secrurity council.

When he goes to a hospital, he said, he does not want to have his case diagnosed by lawyers.

As did his predecessor as a witness, Dr. Bush warned against rash pushing for a reorganization of the missiles program. He said the program is too far along. So far as a "czar" is concerned, Dr. Bush said that the Secretary of Defense had all the authority he requires by law to coordinate the missiles program.

2 U.S. Groups Work to Translate Soviet Research in Planes, Arms

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

A major gap in United States coverage of Soviet scientific advance in aeronautics and rocket flight is likely to be remedied soon, Government officials reported yesterday.

Two groups in this country are arranging for translation of the Soviet Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics. Soviet results of major importance for designers of airplanes and rockets are reported in this journal, but until now the magzine's contents have been available only to those who can read Russian.

Proposals for systematic translation of this important journal have been advanced by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Pergamon Institute, a research foundation in this city. Financial support for the translation is reported likely to come from the National Science Foundation.

The case of this journal was cited yesterday by specialists in translation of Soviet scientific material as an illustration of the serious gaps still existing in United States coverage of Soviet scientific research.

But a somewhat brighter picture was drawn by these specialists that seemed indicated by a report from Washington that the Government sponsors the translation of only thirty of 1,200 Soviet scientific journals.

Counting Government and non-Government efforts, it was reported, more than forty Soviet scientific journals are now regularly translated in this country.

In addition, various agencies comb through Soviet scientific publications and make available a significant number of translations of the most important articles. Thus, much of the most important Soviet material is said to become available.

Two major private groups that appear to do the bulk of the translation of Soviet scientific material are situated in this city—the Pergamon Institute and Consultants Bureau, Inc.

Representatives of these organizations asserted that the most important Soviet journals in key fields such as chemistry, physics and biology are now being translated. Other sources indicated the chief lacks are in the fields of engineering and earth sciences.

Temple, Douglas

April 15, 1958

Dear Mr. Temple:

Many thanks for your letter of April 2nd offering to supply me with material upon your return from Europe. However, we have a fairly adequate foreign staff, and there seems very little likelihood that I would be able to make use of the material you are offering.

Thank you for taking the time and trouble to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Douglas Temple
20-14 43 Street
Asteria 5, New York

mce
enc.

Douglas Temple
20-I4 43 Street
Astoria,5,New York

April 2,I958

No

Edw.R.Murrow

Dear Sir:

Do hope you do not mind this letter since,I have a reason. As you can see on my I2 photostates,I shall visit many Mayor's in Europe.I have about forty more invations.At this time,I had a thought,that I might film this visits.Believe,if these Mayor's and cities would be shown on T-V,many people would look at these, because many of our people came from these places.

If,I could talk to you about it in person,you might be of great help or we could work something out,in this matter.Please, let me know,if we could met.

Thanking you,for your kind attention.

Yours truly,

Douglas Temple

Douglas Temple

Included I2 photostates.Please,return same.Thank you.

Teplitsky, L.

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
C.B.S.

Dear Mr. Morrow
I thought the material enclosed might be of interest to You and to the people of America.

I thank You

Sincerely
Louis Teplitsky

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

1207 (4-5)

December 30, 1957

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

MAY ONE WHO CAME FROM THE STEPS OF THE UKRAINE TO THIS GREAT LAND WHICH HAS TAKEN HIM IN AS AN IMMIGRANT BOY, AMONG SO MANY OTHER HOMELESS ONES, AS A CHILD OF HER OWN, WHO CAME TO THIS NEW WORLD IN SEARCH FOR FREEDOM, OF A BETTER EDUCATION, OF BETTER OPPORTUNITY TO DO WHAT HE WANTED TO DO WITH HIS LIFE, AND WHO NOW LOVES HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY WITH HIS WHOLE SOUL, WITH HIS WHOLE HEART AND WITH HIS WHOLE MIND, TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH THE BELOVED AND ADMIRED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, MRS. EISENHOWER AND YOUR BELOVED CHILDREN A VERY HAPPY, JOYOUS AND PEACEFUL NEW YEAR. MAY GOD BLESS YOU, GUIDE YOU, WATCH OVER YOU AND GRANT YOU STRENGTH IN THIS TROUBLED WORLD.

MAY THE SAME MIRACLE THAT HAS ENABLED YOU TO RECOVER FROM YOUR RECENT ILLNESS GRANT OUR COUNTRY AND TO THE WORLD A JUST AND EVERLASTING PEACE. MAY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TABLE REPLACE THE BATTLE FIELD. MAY 1958 ASSEMBLE A SUMMIT MEETING BETWEEN YOU MR. PRESIDENT, KHRUSCHEV, BULGANIN AND MACMILLAN. MAY THE RESULT OF SUCH A SUPREME EFFORT END THE STALEMATE, WORK OUT SOME SOLUTION AND REACH CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRESS TO STOP THE WORLD'S MAD RACE FOR SUPREMACY IN DEATH DEALING WEAPONS.

MAY THERE BE PEACE BEFORE THESE INSTRUMENTS OF MASS DEATH WILL COME INTO HANDS OF MANY NATIONS RATHER THAN BEING POSSESSED ONLY BY RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND AMERICA. OTHERWISE A WAR FOUGHT WITH OUR NEW WEAPONS WILL TURN THE WORLD INTO A GIGANTIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND BURY THE HOPES AND MONUMENTS OF OUR RACE BEYOND RECOVERY. MAY WE SEARCH OUR SOULS FOR A WAY OUT AND DRIVE THE HATRED, DISTRUST AND SUSPICION FROM OUR HEARTS AND LIGHTEN UP THE SOULS OF MANKIND AND THE CHORD THAT SEEMED BROKEN BEGIN TO VIBRATE AGAIN. MAY GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES AND ITS KIND HUMANITARIAN PEOPLE WHO CARRY IN THEIR HEARTS THAT DEEP SENSE OF HUMANITY WHICH IS CHARITY AND LOVE, AND WHO ARE NOW THE LIGHT THAT IS SHINING ON THE WORLD. MAY PEACE DESCEND UPON THE EARTH. MAY HUMANITY BE SAVED.

LOUIS TEPLITSKY 3181 ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE NEW YORK - 67

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

January 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Teptitsky:

The President received your wire of December thirtieth and has asked me to thank you for your kind thought of him and Mrs. Eisenhower.

The President appreciates the concern of those who, like yourself, are sufficiently interested in the world situation to take the time to wire and submit their views to him. In connection with your comments and observations, it is thought that you might like to have the complete text of the remarks by the President at the public session opening the NATO meetings of the Heads of Government held in France. He also wants you to have the accompanying transcript of the report to the Nation on the NATO Conference which he and Secretary Dulles made from the White House on the evening of December twenty-third.

Sincerely,

Sherman Adams

Mr. Louis Teptitsky
3181 Rochambeau 67
New York, N. Y.

Enclosures

Teplitsky, Louis

Louis Teplitsky
3181 Rochambeau Ave.
New York 67, N. Y.

January 18, 1958

"We The People Speak"

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"An open letter" to the President of the United States and Commander and Chief of the Armed Forces.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I thank you very much for the letter of Jan. 6, 1958 that I have received from Mr. Sherman Adams, who wrote that you've asked him to write to me.

Enclosed were the complete text of your remarks at the public session opening the NATO meeting in Paris, and the accompanying transcript of your report to the Nation of the NATO Conference.

I think that it was very thoughtful of you to go to all that trouble specially when I am fully aware of the crushing burden that you Mr. President carry on your shoulders at this critical stage of the Atomic era.

For all that I again thank you from the bottom of my heart. I assure you that I was deeply inspired by your gesture. I read the material with great interest.

****

Mr. President, I will now try to clarify further the views of the people of America about the World situation. As one who loves the American people as I do, and only through love alone could man learn to understand one another, with that view in mind I will try my very best to interpret and express the feelings and desires of the American people.

As "We The People Speak", Mr. President, the World today is a sad, frightened place. The bright hopes for peace, so often frustrated, grow dim. Confident expectations of progress is dying as man begins to lose faith in himself and in the future.

The Senate Preparedness Hearings already have created the impression that the United States is lagging seriously behind

the Soviet Union. The evidence strongly suggests that the gap is steadily widening. Also the Rockefeller Brothers Fund "Report" and the Gaither-Foster official "Survey" conveyed a sense of "Urgency"... We are honestly scared about the position in which our country finds itself. This is indeed a grave hour...

"We the People" believe that the fate of our country and its survival as a nation will live or die unless we respond to the gravest challenge our people has ever had to face. We furthur believe that the challenge must be met with all resources of mind and material that the United States can master. As Mr. Khrushchev has bluntly told us, a war of many phases, military, political, economic, psychological, a contest for men's minds, or a race for outer space. It is a total war, calling for all our resoluteness, our determination, our patriotism, and our faith. The Soviet Union by its well-directed and energetic program to achieve and assert scientific pre-eminence in order to gain economic, political and cultural supremacy. There is ample evidence that the Soviet Union is bending every effort in this scientific revolution to achieve its goal of World domination...

The problems we face are the most momentous in our history. They are not merely military problems. It is a question of survival, and therefore, "We the People" appeal to you Mr. President. We want you to lead us in this grave hour and it is indeed very grave and let no one minimize the seriousness or we are doomed!

Mr. President, you've given over 40 years of your life to our country. You've shown in war and in peace the capacity to meet the obligation of leadership, that have won you popular support for your concept of it. We love and admire you for your kind humanity. We shall never forget your great contributions you've made to our Nation. Now our country is again in peril and we call upon your greatness...

"We the People" want solutions. We will follow a policy of boldness, courage and vision. We will respond to greatness because we are awakened to the dangers. We have the will and capacity. We have the physical, the mental and the moral resources and power effectively to defend our future in the nuclear age that is fast approaching.

From the moment the Sputnik illuminated the technological sky there was only indignation, but no panic. Hurt pride isn't panic, Alarm isn't panic. This is no time to panic, to lose hope, or to give way to our fears and disappointments. We were only disillusioned and disgusted. So be it, disillusionment is enlightenment. Disgust with ourselves can be the beginning of wisdom, as blindness was almost its end. Our richest year can be 1958, if we profit from the lessons of 1957. What we need is a positive and practicable implementation among our people and unite us with our allies. We must increase our speed enough to win. There will be no second chance, no opportunity, if we fail.

Mr. President, your State of the Union message, delivered in person to the joint session of Congress on Jan. 9, 1958 was one of the most important documents in American history. Your speech attained your fines hour. We have been thirsting for action and for leadership. It was indeed a great and inspiring speech, it created the needed confidence and unity of purpose, both in Congress and in the people. You displayed realism of your summary and the "Eight Point Program" you submitted to Congress provides the leadership for which both Congress and "We the People" have been asking. In fact, Mr. President, we have been crying - and indeed praying - for decisive Presidential leadership. It was needed because we needed evidence as never before. Now you have issued the candid call for action. The program forms the basis of a realistic forthright and courageous attack on the major problem. Mr. President, the picture you drew of peril was a grim one, and the measures you proposed to avert were more drastic than any in our previous history.

"We the People" who listened to your State of the Union address or read your words were impressed by your vow to wage total peace... We have no doubt that the will to peace was your most dominant characteristic; and in this you reflect the hopes and prayers of our people...Your outline of the momentous question of this age was apparent that you have accepted the challenge fully and firmly to lead the United States and Hence the free World and in this you underwent the greatest test of your public career and you passed it...You performed a chore that would have taxed any in your audience when you read steadily a major state paper for almost 45 minutes and under the most critical observation you have faced in the conduct of the greatest affairs of war and peace. The power and prestige of your office as President and the personality of the President was sufficient to further reinforce your popular leadership to the one office of the United States where with the help of "Almighty God" you will exercise with full effectiveness.

"We the People" know that a national emergency now exists in our beloved country and therefore we as Americans must cast aside all the mean and unworthy motives that tempt men in public life. There are no more Republicans or Democrats when our country is facing peril. "We the People" believe that now is the time for Congress in both houses, to precieve what is at stake and to act accordingly, together with the President of the United States. Let's go on with the subject. Let's make it clear that "We the People" will defend our liberties our freedom and those of our friends by all the means we can summon...

We pray that an attempt will be made to remedy our peril, if the United States is to maintain its security and avert international domination by the Soviet Union. Now the greatest danger is, that we expect government to do it all. "Let Washington take care of it". The greatest leadership of all must come from the daily actions and expressions from "We the People".

In short, what we need is for all of us to get back to the American spirit of cooperation, mutual respect, decent humility, and realization that every last one of us has something to contribute to the general welfare.

And so we believe that we are now in a mood to roll up our sleeves and go to work. If we can do that "We the People" feel that the Sputniks will prove to have been the greatest thing that has happened to us.

****

As a citizen I took the initiative, with my own private resources and appealed to Mr. Khrushchev in the course of four letters: Aug. 1, 1957 - Sept. 25, 1957 - Oct. 10, 1957 - and Oct. 27, 1957.

I am not ashamed to admit that sensing the menace, the potential power of destruction, that I appealed to Mr. Khrushchev. I wanted to turn him to peaceful persuits because then only would I feel safe in the world of my fellow men, then only would all men feel at home in this world...

In my last letter of Oct. 27, 1957 - I wrote, quote: "I hereby appeal to you Mr. Khrushchev, to the leaders, to the government and to the people of the U.S.S.R. again, and again, Lead the Way...We must do everything possible to save the World from the imminent catastrophe which is now approaching." Perhaps my appeals did make some impression on Mr. Khrushchev. I don't know. But the Soviet Union did open up a Peace Campaign. Mr. Khrushchev did take the initiative.

On Monday, Dec. 30, 1957 I again took the initiative and cabled 4 New Year greetings: To Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Bulganin, Mr. Macmillan and a 352 word telegram to you Mr. President. I shall now quote the 70 word cable I sent to Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin: "May I wish you, the government and the Soviet people a Very Happy and Peaceful New Year. May there be Peace between the United States people and the Soviet people. The friendship between our two countries has undergone the test of blood and fire in war, and now may we reach an understanding in Peace. May we find a way to coexist on this planet."

Perhaps my cables to the Soviet Union influenced Mr. Khrushchev to cable New Year's messages to all the NATO countries. Who knows, perhaps my appeals to Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Bulganin contributed more to the cause of peace than a million diplomatic notes could.

Yes, Mr. President, it is much better to talk about peace than about war and hate. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has given us no choice but to strengthen our military might and build up our defenses. Perhaps, we must rely on mutual terror to keep the peace, plus our own strength and courage, may bridge

the chasm between East and West.

And so, as Senator Linden Johnson said: "We certainly spend as much to defend our freedom as the Soviets are willing to spend to destroy it." For the first time in our history, we live on the front lines of international warfare, where destruction comes without warning and without time for mobilization. For with the development of the Intercontinental (five thousand mile range) ballistic missiles, it becomes technically possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to hammer each other into dust without attacking intervening areas. It can overlap whole continents, and so America is now in the front line and Europe is now in the rear line. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have acquired the power to destroy a people and all its wealth by a single blow.

Let us now look beyond the dark clouds of the international horizon to the promise of the future. There are those who feel that to negotiate with the Soviet Union is a danger to America, and that our security and salvation lie in a steadfast and stony refusal to be drawn into serious diplomatic conversation. "We the People" believe that those who take this view are greatly mistaken, and that if we persist in making a policy of not wanting to negotiate, we shall do incalculable and perhaps irrepurable harm, to our position in the World.

For forty years the Soviet Union and the United States waged a ceaseless cold war hoping that one or the other will collapse. For forty years there was and tragically still is hatred, distrust, and suspicion between our two countries. Now the hour has come to put a stop to all that. "We the People" are sick with prolonged anxiety and deeply troubled with the thought that the possibilities of insuring peace are not being effectively exploited, although we don't know what is behind in the recent Soviet "Peace Campaign", or how sincere it is. Nevertheless we must not refuse to negotiate, and thereby secure even a partial relaxation of international tension. We must not be obsessed that military might is the sole road to peace.

What "We the People" want is simple enough: Peace! But peace is not merely the absence of war. It is the absence of frenzied fearful and destructive preparation for war. The United States craves no other territory. We want no additional power in the world, or domination over any other people. We need no greater extent of territory or of riches. We want nothing but a peaceful world in which all peoples can share in the great happiness and betterment that a just peace can bring.

When we begin serious negotiations, we must not assume that what seems good to us, a country governed by many millions of voting citizens, will also seem good to the Soviets or to Red China, where a tiny minority makes the decisions, and gives orders where freedom is the criminal and the convict in the Communist world and rights have no meaning. But we must search

for some formula, some device, some understanding that will at least, achieve the negative benefit of avoiding world-wide mutual suicide. God did not intend mankind to commit suicide. He gave man freedom and his birthright. Despite the numerous discouraging experiences we have had with the Kremlin, negotiations between the East and the West must go on. There is no other way if the world is to be spared certain catastrophe. We may not like our adversaries. We may not even trust them. But we must live with them. Cold war - frustrating and infuriating, though it may be - is still preferable to hot war.

And now Mr. President you have begun your "own diplomatic offensive" to counter Moscow's persistently skillful initiative. The first was of course, your Message to Congress. The second is contained in your reply to Mr. Bulganin's Christmas note, opened the way to private United States-Soviet diplomatic discussions which we hope will take place in the near future, in our effort to regain some momentom for a lasting peace... "We the People" believe your letter to Premier Bulganin was friendly but firm; it was calm and reasonable tone; it expressed your positive instinct for peace. Perhaps, we are at a stage in our relations with the Soviets, where a road has opened up, to an eventual Summit Conference.

You Mr. President, have offered proof that you meant it when you said: "That you will be willing to go an extra mile with anybody to achieve peace." It was indeed an earnest effort to find common ground for world survival. We further believe that you have made a generous move. We now earnestly hope that the Soviet Union will not attempt to misuse and distrust this opportunity that may be fatal to all dreams...You Mr. President, have belatedly and unmistakably cleared the air; Let no man on either side try to poison it...

But even while arming, even while redoubling our efforts in every field of activity, all America will continue to ask questions; How can we ever get our Soviet brothers to stop this mutual madness? Knowing all too well that the logical end of a total arms race must be an eventual explosion, we search our souls for a way to end it. We wish that the Soviets would search their own souls.

Perhaps 1958 could mark the beginning of a golden era for all mankind in which the limitless sources of energy around could be devoted to the uses of peace. As we are projecting New Vistas into outer space to conquer new planets, in this journey we must not escape from the human problems of this planet of ours, which has been our home since creation. The cry for peace is universal; the longing for food and freedom remains no less deep. The hunger and misery that a vast majority of the people of this world suffer daily; these problems must not take a second place in our minds. These should be our weapons.

As Lincoln said in one of his debates with Douglas almost a century ago, "Our defense is the spirit which prized liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere." Not all our new program of education, not all our feverishly accelerated research, not all our expenditures on missiles, satellites and ships, can make our defense more than a brute struggle for survival unless we build also the weapon of the spirit...

We are the wealthiest and the freest nation on earth. We are an energetic and courageous people. We shall meet this crisis resolutely and be triumphant. If we fail, the light of the world will be dimmed. The destiny of our great country depends if we meet this challenge with determination. We must succeed, we must not fail...We cannot and dare not fail...

In conclusion I pray that this little effort of mine will stimulate the American people's interest and focus attention strongly on the fact that a full scale national emergency now exists in our country; if my effort succeeds it will have served its purpose.

I thank you and God Bless You.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky
3161 Rochambeau Ave.
New York 67, N. Y.

October 27, 1957

Mr. Nikita S. Khrushchev
First Secretary of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union
The Kremlin
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Khrushchev:

This is my fourth and final appeal to you, in my "One Man Crusade for Peace"...

I hope that this letter finds you in the best of health. Again I beg of you please do forgive me for troubling you. I trust that you will be tolerant and patient while reading this urgent...communication, which I honestly believe is of the utmost importance not only to our two great countries but to the entire world.

I also pray and hope you will not minimize my sincere and humble efforts.

Although I am only one man, and could speak only for myself, yet, I could hear voices of men, women, and children of the world "Pleading"...with the same words as I do..."Please give us Peace"..."Remove from us the Terror of War"... Yes, they are the voices of the men, women, and children of the Soviet Union who are now so proud of the Soviet Union's marvelous achievements, in industry, in science, in medicine, in technology, in general education, that won them the respect of the entire civilized world.

Yet I doubt if the people of the Soviet Union are really happy, or even able to enjoy the great triumph of Soviet achievement which the Soviet people made possible, with their sweat and toil. The question is, how could the Soviet people enjoy, or be happy, as long as the "Terror" of a "Thermonuclear" war hangs over the Soviet Union?

Yes, I also hear the voices of men, women, and children of the United States who are unable to enjoy our way of life because of the same "Terror" of a "Thermonuclear" war that hangs over the United States, and that "Terror" of war...hangs on every country on the face of the globe...Now, those voices are somewhat calm, but frightened, as I am....But when the Hydrogen bombs will begin to fall on Moscow, on New York, on Washington, on Leningrad, those bombs will fall all over the Soviet Union and all over the United States. I believe that no city in the Soviet Union and no city in the United States will escape, and what about Prague, London, Berlin, Rome, Paris, Tokyo, Peking, etc. Then there will be no time to plead...then there will be only screams...death... and silence....Rivers of blood will be shed. Yes, it will be Soviet-blood and American-blood and blood of all mankind the world over. Why do we have to resort to war and desolation? And for what purpose?

Having seen the way Hiroshima, Japan was destroyed by the Atomic Bomb, I could well imagine what will happen after the Thermonuclear destruction. Even in some areas many miles from the scene of disaster people would be affected by "Radioactive"

fall-out that even the unborn generations will suffer from this new war that is coming. So what will be the gain?

Because of that knowledge above what we are facing, I am trying very hard with my limited resources to do all I can, which is not enough...

Would you Mr. Khrushchev be so kind and offer me some encouragement in this vital campaign for the benefit of all mankind? Believe me...it is very difficult to go on when there is not even an acknowledgement, only silence...

As I have stated in my letter of Sept. 25, 1957 that I have sent the text of my appeal to Chiefs of States of many Governments in Asia, in Europe, to Communist, and non-Communist countries. I am happy to report to you that those Governments were kind enough to encourage me in my efforts for peace. Nevertheless, the question is Have I failed? Or is there still some hope? If I have failed, then mankind has lost the last chance for survival, and peace.

I hope that I am wrong.

I pray that I am wrong.

Perhaps you will be interested to know Mr. Khrushchev that on Oct. 14, 1957 I went to see the General Secretary of the United Nations and after my conference with Mr. J. Pallaster, secretary to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, I picketed the United Nations from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. A Soviet Union photographer of the "Moscow Central Television Station" made a 20-minute movie of my "Placard" and my "Peace Appeal". Perhaps the people of the Soviet Union will be able to see my Peace efforts.

And so before we begin to drop hydrogen bombs on one another, let us first try the peaceful way...the human way... the right way...And as long as the Governments of the world have not been taken over yet by their respective high commands, then perhaps we still have a chance before we destroy ourselves and all our achievements, with it.

I am writing all this because, time is of the essence. We must act quickly before it is too late.

We are now living upon the volcano's edge, and it may errupt at any moment if we do not stop the cold war by threatening one another with thermonuclear destruction. And so my appeal to Reason...my intercession for the United States, and for Peace, Perhaps there is a puzzled question: Why does he do these things?

The reason is I just couldn't sit back and do nothing; I therefore set my heart and soul to find some way that our two countries may live in peace...What concerns me, is if possible to prevent a major calamity, a devastating conflegration that will penetrate in all the lands of the earth.

The gravity of the cold war has now reached a dangerous explosive stage, with threats to annihilate the United States and counter threats to annihilate the Soviet Union fully justifies my apprehension. I believe that the greatest danger is that the Soviet Union due to over-confidence might underestimate the determination of the United States to resist, if the United States or its allies are attacked.

What makes the cold war more dangerous is that the Soviet Government is doing today, what the United States refrained from

doing between 1945 and 1951 during the period the United States held a monopoly on atomic weapons. The United States did not brandish the atomic bomb; it did not threaten that "bombs would go off" if the Soviet Union did not free the satellite peoples of Eastern Europe. It did not use the atomic bomb to turn back the invasion of South Korea.

Again I repeat as I have stated in my letter of Sept. 25 1957 "I Believe that a line...has been reached, and neither the United States nor the Soviet Union dare...not cross that line without participating a 3rd World War".

Although I am somewhat disappointed because I have received no reply to my appeal, nevertheless, I am not yet discouraged, and my faith...in you has not diminished...I have faith in you Mr. Khrushchev not of the errors that you may have committed, not of the pain that your errors may have caused to others. But my faith in you, is how much good, you may have done, how much good, you could do Now...for the Soviet people and for all mankind, and therefore I refuse to believe...that my appeals to you for peace between the United States and the Soviet Union has been ignored...

I refuse to believe...that Soviet statements made at the United Nations and your statement to the New York Times that the Soviet Union desires peace with the United States was really just propaganda. I refuse to believe...that the U.S.S.R. has finally come to a final decision, that war with the United States is inevitable...What I do believe is that the Soviet people bears us

no ill will, and we bear them none. I further Believe that if there is a war between the United States and the Soviet Union, neither country will be victorious...In fact I Believe, that the United States and the Soviet Union has accumulated enough Thermonuclear weapons and the means to deliver them that would destroy both our countries and possibly their extinction.

The United States will soon launch Sputniks, and the Soviet Union will launch more Sputniks and the probability is, that the heavens will be so full of them in due course that they will bump into each other and go off in gases which we shall undoubtedly not even see, or if we do, they shall do little harm.

The real danger of Sputnik - if there is danger - lies in the continued drain on the National Treasury as the Soviet Union and the United States concentrates on building bigger and better earth satellites to outstrip the other. And yet, there is no choice, really. Ultra-expensive unconventional as they may be, Sputnik and its successors are no longer figments of science fiction. They are a reality.

Of course, Mr. Khrushchev, I realize that, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union - now that the race is in earnest - can permit the other the advantage of a permanent lead, regardless of cost. Despite the whirl of an iron ball around the world in ninety-six minutes, there is as yet no effective means of communication between the people of the United States and of the Soviet Union and both governments show a surprising indifference to the problem, a willingness to acknowledge error in ourselves, and a willingness to furnish

an example. There is great need of an intercontinental missile, but a missile that should be aimed at destroying the evil in the human heart. For it isn't the atom bomb or the ballistic missile that constitutes a threat to mankind - It is the mind and hand of Government that triggers the use of these lethal weapons.

Yes indeed, Mr. Khrushchev, we need intercontinental ballistic missiles, but not for organized murder...but missiles that could stimulate people to rid themselves of hatred...

One can argue about the causes of the situation today, and about who was most at fault, and who or what is to blame, the Soviet Union or the United States.

Perhaps this Appeal is the opportunity that knocks rarely and sometimes only once. If the Soviet Union could begin a new era of good will towards the United States. It is the present and the future that counts, not the past. My appeal is not to argue over the past, but to seek some way that holds promise for a better future for our two countries, and for the world.

The key to victory is not war but understanding and good will. If either or both our countries miss this appeal for peace the results could be tragic...Perhaps Mr. Khrushchev by recording and televizing your reply in English and my appeal in Russian simultaneously recorded and televized in the Soviet Union and in the United States, might contribute to a better understanding and thereby ease tension. Also perhaps to have your reply and my appeal published in Russian and in English in a small booklet form so that every man, woman and even children would have the

opportunity to read our statements. I am very anxious that my appeal and your reply should receive the widest publicity possible. If and when your reply is received the New York Times will probably publish the full text of your reply and my appeal. I am prepared to go before the United States people and campaign for friendlier relations between our two peoples, if only the Soviet Union will reciprocate...with deeds...Somewhere along the line there has to be a beginning.

In conclusion Mr. Khrushchev I hereby appeal to you, to the leaders, to the Government and to the people of the U.S.S.R. again, and again. Lead the way...We must do everything humanly possible to save the world from the imminent catastrophe which is now approaching.

I am only human. I have done all I could to forwarn the Soviet Union and the United States of the imminent disaster that both our coutries is facing. Now the decision of war...or peace... is up to the Soviet Union together with the United States. It is "a most serious challenge" to mankind.

Will the Soviet Union take the initiative...to stop the cold war? And meet the challenge squarely, honestly, sincerely, and with deeds...

Will the Soviet Union develop a new instrument for peace?

Will the Soviet Union develop a new instrument to prevent war?

Will the Soviet Union develop a new instrument that will create an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship with the United States?

Will the Soviet Union with its growing military and scientific might which is now concentrating its intercontinental missiles in the direction towards the United States and its allies Begin a New Era of Good Will, and for a better future for the World?

I believe that there is no time to lose. We have everything, but time. Every minute delayed is precious time lost. The slogan should be "Act today, Tomorrow may be too late"...

I thank you again from the bottom of my heart for your kind consideration.

May I take this opportunity to wish you, the Government, and the people of the Soviet Union on the 40th Celebration of the October Revolution...Health, Happiness, and above all, Ever-Lasting Peace...

May God guide you, and the Soviet government wisely...

Hoping for an early reply,

I remain

Respectfully yours,

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky
3181 Rochambeau Ave.
New York 67, N. Y.

October 10, 1957

Mr. Nikita S. Khrushchev
First Secretary of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union
c/o Foreign Minister of
the Soviet Union
Andrei Gromyco

Dear Mr. Khrushchev:

This is my third communication. I do hope that you will forgive me for troubling you again. I also hope that you had a pleasant vacation and are well.

Again on October 6, 1957 I had the pleasure listening to your voice. The Interview with Mrs. Franklyn D. Roosevelt, via tape, over the Mutual Broadcasting System W.O.R. New York. I was glad to hear the frank statements you made. I also read with great interest your interview with the New York Times reporter James Reston on October 8, 1957.

I pray, and all mankind is praying, that your desire for peace and understanding with the United States to cease tension, may soon become a reality.

On October 4, 1957 the Soviet Union launched a man made "Space Satellite" that is now moving through space 560 miles above the earth's surface at the rate of 18,000 miles an hour around our globe; I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the Soviet Union for the great achievement. I know that you must be proud that you were able to launch the "Space Satellite" before the United States.

It was Soviet scientists and technicians who built and launched this symbol of man's coming liberation from the forces which hitherto bound him to earth. To them must go the congratulations of all humanity.

Every great achievement of modern technology opens up two roads before humanity. One is the road of hope and promise, a road made possible if men of all nations and all beliefs will work together for the good of humanity. The other is the road of despair and disaster, the road which is followed if the great achievement of universal science is used for the purpose of aggression, death and destruction.

The "Space Satellite" can be used to aid mankind, or they can be incorporated into intercontinental ballistic missiles delivering hydrogen bombs upon defenceless millions. It is for the Soviet Union and the United States to decide which of these two roads shall be taken. And the fantastically rapid tempo of modern scientific and technical advance permits no dawdling over reaching the decision. Because of this dramatic event that has just taken place I firmly believe that it is possible that the Soviet Union and the United States will have in a very short time missiles to place every major city and base of the Soviet Union and the United States under threat of annihalation.

Yes, Mr. Khrushchev, the race is on in full swing... and from now on do not underestimate the people of the United States. Just as we underestimated the people of the Soviet Union, because, it may well be a tragedy to all mankind. Over confidence sometimes does strange things to men, it delays

progress

prayers and at times it drives us to commit great errors, and even self destruction.

Perhaps, we were complacent, Perhaps we were asleep, but we have now got the message....

As I have mentioned in my previous letter of Sept. 25, 1957 That "Pearl Harbor" is still Fresh in our memory....Therefore, the stimuly we got from the "man made moon" was as excellent therapy I assure you, and we are now quite awake....

Now, Mr. Khrushchev, what is the answer to all that?

The truth is that the greatest adventure of all is not to go to the moon or to explore the rings of Saturn. It is rather, to understand the heart and soul of man and to turn away from wrath and destruction and toward creativeness and brotherly love. We cannot look at the world today without realizing that our mastery of ourselves has not kept pace with our mastery of inanimate nature. We now have the power to destroy each other and all the works of civilization, but we have not yet invented a sure way to control this power. In a sense, a part of us never came down from the tree, never came crawled out of the cave. Now we must arise out of our long childhood and play the part of wise, mature and humane men- all of us,.... all mankind,....of whatever political or religious faith...or we shall surely die...

This Mr. Khrushchev is humanity's long range problem. I am writing all this to you because, if I wouldn't have faith in you as a man with a soul...I would not be able to express my feelings, so frank, so sincere.

The world can take some hope from the "Atom for Peace Conference" that has opened in Vienna. There...a thin sliver of light has broken through the clouds of the cold war, for the whole world to see. However, it is a faintly glimmering light, which only the Soviet Union together with the United States should work ceaselessly so that the light of hope is not blotted out....Just as the launching of the "space satellite", will go down imperishably in the annals of humanity as the date on which one of man's finest achievement was accomplished. So will the birth of the "International Atomic Energy Agency" which before long eighty-two governments will join. This is a date which will appear in the history books. It may well be an epochal date in history itself.

I pray and hope that mankind everywhere will always remember that it was the United States through President Eisenhower who initiated the "Atom for Peace."

In conclusion I like to leave you Mr. Khrushchev with the following thought: The Soviet Union has made mistakes and the United States has made mistakes. But our errors need not to be final. We are not perfect. We are not expected to be perfect. We are human. We can transform our errors that separate the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States, into good, which will bring our two peoples together.

This is the great possession of man. We must accept responsibility for our errors, and the hurt we caused others.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind consideration.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

My best wishes to you.

I remain

Respectfully yours,

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky
3181 Rochambeau Ave.
New York 67, N. Y.

I consider the contents of my letter to be of primary interest and concern not only to the Soviet Union and the United States, but to the entire civilized world.

Accordingly, I am forwarding the full text of the letter I have sent to Mr. Nikita S. Khrushchev to the following Chiefs of States:

Dwight D. Eisenhower
The President of the
United States

John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State

Harold Macmillan
Prime Minister of the
United Kingdom

Maurice Bourges-Maunoury
Premier of France

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold
Secretary General of
the United Nations

Sir Leslie Munro
Ambassador from New Zealand and President of the
12th General Assembly of
the United Nations

His Excellency Prince Wan
Walthayaken of Thailand
Former President of
the United Nations

Mau Tse-Tung
Chief of the Communist
Party of the People's
Republic of China

Jawaharlar Nehru
Prime Minister of India

Abchiro Fajiyama
Foreign Minister of Japan

Dr. Charles Malik
Foreign Minister of
Lebanon

Konrad Adenauer
Chancellor of West Germany

General Romulo
of the Phillippines

S. W. R. D. Bandanaike
Prime Minister of Ceylon

Senator Herbert Humphrey
United States Senate
Foreign Relations

John G. Diefenbaker
Prime Minister of Canada

David-Ben-Gurion
Prime Minister of Israel

Marshal Tito
President of Yugoslavia

Malik Firoz Khan
Foreign Minister- Pakistan

His Holiness Pope Pius XII
The Vatikan

Harry S. Truman
Former President of the
United States
Independence, Missouri

Louis Teplitsky
3181 Rochambeau Ave.
New York 67, N. Y.

~~October 1, 1957~~
Sept. 25-1957

Mr. Nikita S. Khrushchev
Chief of the Communist Party
of the Soviet Union
The Kremlin,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Khrushchev:

I am taking the liberty and am writing to you my second letter and it is my sincere hope that you will grant this letter your kind consideration, and if possible to find some way to have my two letters published uncensored in the Soviet Press.

Although I have received no reply as yet, nevertheless, as I have stated in my previous letter of August 1, 1957 that I have faith in mankind and I am a determined man who does not accept so easily defeat, especially of such a vital subject that concerns every man, woman, and child, not only of the Soviet Union, but of the United States as well; in fact, it concerns the entire civilized world. With that thought in mind I will try to clarify the reasons, why I have undertaken to communicate such a message. There are several reasons.

First, I am addressing you personally because you have proven by your actions that you are a leader of a great people.

Second, you have granted the Soviet people a certain amount of freedom that they did not have before. You have expressed interest in their welfare, and I admire you for such courage. The Soviet people suffered much, and certainly deserve to share the fruit of their labour. It is a recognition of the sweat and toil of the Soviet people who have struggled so hard and have

rebuilded the country that was so ravished by World War II.

Third, As I watched you on the first televised appearance "Face the Nation" interview over the Columbia Broadcasting System in the United States, you appeared in my home, in my living room, As though you were my guest, so close I felt your presence. Perhaps other people in the United States felt the same. I don't know as I speak only for myself. You seemed to me to be human as any other being, You were responding to questions as any other Government Official. Again you are human, you have a heart, and I believe that within you there is goodness. Despite what other people may think, I for one believe that there is goodness in every human being, just as there is bad. But in this letter I am not even thinking about the bad or evil side of man.

I am addressing you Mr. Khrushchev to the good side within your soul. As human you desire love, you desire happiness, you desire kindness, for yourself, for your loved ones, and for the Soviet people.

Fourth, in my previous letter of August 1, 1957, I expressed my feelings Why I love the United States? Why our sons have made the supreme sacrifice with their lives for the American way of life and why we are ready to do it again if necessary.

As I am writing this letter I cannot help but wonder what has happened to the friendship that existed during World War II between the Soviet Union and the United States? During that period when our mutual friendship was so sincere and goodwill towards the Soviet Union was felt by all the American people. My residence was then in Los Angeles, Calif. I also travelled

around the United States, and wherever I went I heard Soviet Red Army songs. Over the radio, and in the American homes everyone was singing Russian songs, even on the Concert Stage. The American people from the poorest to the richest gladly and with all their hearts gave direct aid to the Soviet people. Economic and Military we spent about $11,000,000,000 during 1941-45 when the Red Army reeled back under the Nazi attack. It enabled the Soviet Union to survive the inferno of Hitler's might.

I recall when the United Nations was formed twelve years ago, and when the U. N. Charter was signed June 26, 1945 in San Francisco.

I also recall a Special Concert given by the City of Los Angeles in honour of the Soviet Delegation on their way home from the San Francisco United Nations Conference. Headed then by Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M Molotov. I personally had the privilege to participate in my profession as a concert singer at that reception at the Los Angeles Shrine Auditorium, with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under the direction of the world renound orchestra conductor Bruno Walter. Thousands of people came to the Shrine Auditorium Concert to greet and to cheer the Soviet Union Delegation. And everytime a Soviet delegate appeared on the stage he was enthusiastically received by the American people with a tremendous reception of applause. The Soviet people's "Heroic stand at Stalingrad" was still fresh in our memories then. Even today the American people have not forgotten "Stalingrad."

As I stood on that stage and as I looked around on that large auditorium that was packed to capacity and as I admired that tribute and ovation that was given to the Soviet people from the American people I couldn't help thinking then, that we fought...we endured...and together we defeated our common enemy. I was overwhelmed with joy, and I thought then that, that friendship between our two countries would never be broken and were destined to endure forever.

How friendly and how neighborly was the atmosphere then!

The United Nations was just created, where hope for peace was established. But today. Where is that unity? Where is that mutual trust that existed then? Where is that peace that the people of the world is so longing for? Today when a Soviet citizen meets a United States citizen we stare at each other as though we have come from another planet. We are even afraid to speak to one another so as not to be accused to be pro communist, or pro capitalist. Day by day we are drifting farther and farther apart, day by day we are moving closer and closer to a third World War.

One day I read in the Press that the Soviet Union is sending arms to Syria and Egypt, the next day I read that the United States is sending arms to Jordan and Turkey.

The Soviet Union has a Warsaw Pact, The United States and the West has a Nato Pact. The Soviet Union has a Pact with Communist China. The West has a Baghdad Pact. The Soviet Union controls East Berlin, The West, West Berlin. The Soviet Union controls North Korea, the West, South Korea. Yes, it is a vicious

circle. Where and when will it all end?....

We hear talk that there is not going to be a third world war, because the Soviet Union and the United States have the hydrogen bombs, the intercontinental ballistic missiles, etc.

I believe that, that is wishful thinking. Because as long as we continue to spread twenty four hours a day a barrage of hostile propoganda and counterpropoganda of hatred towards one another, and as long as that propoganda is to incite to stir and to rouse passions of hatred, which cause to undermine friendly relations. And all what the United States has done for the Soviet Union is completely forgotten.....

As long as the charges and countercharges, accusations and denials continue uninterrupted, I regret to say that there will never be Peace. That inflamatory propoganda of hatred cannot go on indefinitely, some of these days it will explode right in our face; then it will be a black day for civilization.

I read in the Press statements that in the next war we will use clean bombs with less hazardous Radio fall out. I personally believe that, that is also wishful thinking. Because if there is a third World War, don't let us kid ourselves... The High Command of the Soviet Union and of the United States will probably use every weapon in their command to wipe out our cities and kill its inhabitants not by the hundreds, not even by the thousands, but by the millions.....

Now when we are thinking of another world war let us not forget those millions of human beings from all over the world who have died in World War II. There they lie in the fields and in

woods and valleys and jungles; In the bottom of the sea; on the battlefields in the Phillipines; in the death march of Bataan, Corregidor, Okinawa, Formosa, Guadalcanal, Hiro-Jima, etc. Somewhere on the battlefields in France, in Germany, in Italy, in Africa, Yes and in Korea.... Our young men, once so handsome and so joyous taken from us. The son from the mother, the husband from the wife, the dear friend from the dear friend. Our sons lie dead scattered all over the world. War is no life. It is death. War is the filthiest, rottenest, it is the most damnable disease that man has invented.

The American people has not forgotten the last war. The wounds has not been healed yet. The Army, Navy, and Veterans Hospitals are still filled with wounded and sick, crippled, blind and emotionally disturbed from the last war and the Korean campaign.

Yes, Mr. Khrushchev and what about the millions of Soviet people killed in the battle or murdered, or Soviet prisoners left to die, of starvation, or frozen to death, or died in gas-chamber and whose bodies were reduced to ashes in crematories. Yes, I also had a share in it, my father, my brother, my three little sisters ranging from three to seven years of age were among those who were murdered by the Nazis in the Ukraine....

The Nazi period was the lowest point in German history and the world must not forget it. The German people must not forget it. The Soviet people and the American people must not forget it They have not died in vain. Let us pay homage to those millions who died so that we may be free. But are we Free?.....

Yes, indeed I am profoundly alarmed, and I pray that you Mr. Khrushchev should be profoundly alarmed and all the leaders of the Soviet government should be profoundly alarmed, Yes and the leaders of the United States government should also be profoundly alarmed, then perhaps I pray to God that mankind will begin to act, because eventually if this cold war continues any longer, an armed conflict is inevitable. We have perfected new weapons to kill more people in less time more efficiently. Any future major war with use of modern weapons would wipe out civilization. Great distances will no longer play a decisive role. The means of conveyance for hydrogen bombs, the most formidable weapons, make it possible to bring them instantly to the remotest areas of any continent of the world by intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Above all these stands the fact: that a Soviet city destroyed by a hydrogen bomb delivered by an American plane or an American intermediate range missile has its inhabitants just as dead as those of an American city destroyed by a hydrogen bomb delivered by a Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile, or a bomb dropped from a plane. Let us not forget these tragic facts, that man's new ability to destroy himself and all life on this planet.

The fundamental problem remains that of reaching understanding and harmony among all nations and all peoples. Specially the United States and the Soviet Union. We dare not lose sight of that key imperative. Thus far, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has found a formula for lasting peace, although that

is the announced purpose of our two countries, and our allies. The people of the United States want peace and friendship, we don't want war with the Soviet Union. Perhaps the Soviet Union will not attack the United States. And certainly the United States will not attack the Soviet Union. The United States has never attacked any country. Nevertheless, the people of the United States will never forget "Pearl Harbour" and therefore we will always be vigilant...and remain on guard...to safeguard our security and be ready for any eventuality. If the policies of the Soviet Government are not changed, it is only a question of time before the cold war that is raging now will become a hot war. And that could only bring great calamities on the world.

I do not believe that the Soviet Government would wish to bring a thermonuclear destruction upon the Soviet Union that took them a century to build; just as I do not believe that the United States government would wish to bring the thermonuclear destruction upon the United States.

I hope that the Soviet Government is well aware of the capabilities of the United States in case the United States is attacked.

I also hope that the United States government is well aware of the same capabilities of the Soviet Union.

The question is Now where do we go from here? And what are we going to do about it? The cold war has been on for such a long time that even a <u>child</u> would be able to predict what will happen next. For example. If the Soviet government encouraged Egypt or Syria to attack Jordan or Iraq or Turkey the United States will

instantly countermove perhaps against Syria. If the Soviet army moves against Norway the United States will counter-attack. If the United States should attack East Berlin, the Soviet Union will attack West Berlin. If the Soviet Union or Communist China attacks South Korea, the United States will counter-attack some other place. And so whenever the Soviet Union moves, the United States moves, and whenever the United States moves the Soviet Union moves.

This is it. It is as true as day. As far as I can see the United States and the Soviet Union have established a Line... and neither the United States or the Soviet Union dare not cross that line without a third world war.

I also believe that if the Soviet Union would encourage Syria or Egypt to attack and destroy that little country Israel that the Soviet Union has helped to create, and murder those two million Jewish refugees like Hitler did.

Then despite the present silence of the United States government if Israel is attacked I believe that the United States armed forces, by land, by sea, and from the air, will act swiftly and without hesitation to defend that little country Israel. Just as the United States would defend Jordan, Iraq, Turkey or Lebanon. How do I know it? Because the memories of Hitler and his extraordinary brutalities who destroyed 6,000,000 Jewish people has not been forgotten by the American people and by the Congress of the United States and the United States government is responsible to the Congress of the United States, and the Congress are the American people.

So if any country or countries would misinterprete the silence of the United States government that it will let Israel be destroyed I believe that, that will be a terrible miscalculated mistake. So let us face it. Israel will never be destroyed unless there is a third world war, then we will all perish.

I further believe that we have reached a dead end street. And if there are small countries who are contemplating to attack their neighbors with the hope or promise that the Soviet Union or the United States will come to their aid I think that these countries better think twice before undertaking such adventures, they might be starting something that they might never be able to finish.

Believe me Mr. Khrushchev I have no inside track for my information neither from the Soviet Union High Command nor from the Kremlin foreign office. Neither do I have the inside track from the United States High Command, or from the State Department. I am sure that what I have stated is really not news to the Soviet Government or to the United States Government.

On the other hand, perhaps the people of the Soviet Union and the people of the United States are not aware of the danger that is facing our two countries. So perhaps it is news to our two peoples.

I am stating facts as they are. It is reality...I speak as I see it, honestly, frankly, and sincerely. And the sooner the Soviet people and the American people begin to realize the state of affairs of our two countries perhaps the sooner something con-

structive will be done. Perhaps by pointing out the dangers of another war will bind the Soviet people and the American people closer together.

* * * * * *

Historic changes has taken place in the Soviet Union. You have made such tremendous progress in the scientific and technical fields. The Soviet people are now highly educated, they are technologically competent in the field of industry that have won them the respect of the world. Now perhaps the Soviet people would probably like to have a more normal life and enjoy a higher standard of living and perhaps more luxury. The Soviet people would perhaps like to spend more time with their loved ones, with their wives and children or with their parents, instead of being with the Armed Forces.

Those things not only applies to the Soviet Union but to the United States as well, and to every nation that has to keep an army for defense.

Thus far, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States has found a formula for lasting peace, although that is the announced purpose of both our countries. Actually at the present time our two countries are expending our wealth and our resources in defensive armament and in the training of troops who could, to advantage, be engaged in production enterprises. We are wasting the wealth of our citizens. It is impossible to believe that the current armament race can continue forever without impoverishing our two countries.

Certainly the United States is slowly and dangerously moving into an economic recession because the Government demands too large a share of each person's earnings.

The Soviet Union has not been able to raise the standard of living of her people, to appreciably increase the availability of consumers goods because of the enormous cost of armaments. With that wealth we spend on armaments, we could eliminate poverty and disease in both our countries.

To begin with I believe that the first step is to declare a cease fire to the cold war that is going on, and end the hostile propaganda waged towards one another. Lately it has been rising in intensity. The second step is to stop the armament race and that should be taken up through the United Nations.

We should be thankful that there is a United Nations. Perhaps had the Nations of the world forced to live the past twelve years without a common meeting place: without the basic rules by which they should conduct themselves; without the machinery for peaceful settlement of international differences; without a place to air disputes and seek agreements, the world might not have survived these twelve years. The stresses and strains have been so great, the idiological conflict so sharp, and the destructive power of weapons available so immense that without the unifying power of the United Nations we could by this time have destroyed ourselves.

For the best interests of all the world's people I pray and hope that the Soviet Union will initiate at the twelfth General Assembly good will towards the United States and to begin to work

ceaselessly to effect an end to the cold war. Instead of a great wall separating the people of our two countries so that any fruitful conversation even is impossible, there ought to be on the part of all a readiness and a desire to talk together in a spirit of neighborly and trust, to meet together and to work out an understanding of our problems. We should meet together to find viewpoints held in common and thus help us to understand one another. I believe that there is nothing more important than by helping people understand one another. We know so little about each other and have so little confidence. I therefore firmly believe and I hope Mr. Khrushchev that you will agree with me that the people of the Soviet Union and of the United States deserve a release from fear, from the burden of a terrible uncertainty.

The people of the world are tired and exhausted from this cold war, we all long for such a release. Perhaps we could find a common ground of agreement and perhaps most important a key that could unlock the Soviet people's and the American people's "therapeutic resources" that will help us to love one another, instead of hating one another.

Dear Mr. Khrushchev I appeal to the Soviet Government to take the initiative and let us banish that fear and distrust of one another. Let the Twelfth General Assembly of the United Nations become the Assembly that endeth the cold war. Let it be the beginning of a new era.

Although the American people would be proud if the United States Government could undertake such a drive that will end the cold war, nevertheless I sincerely believe that the people of

the United States would be willing and happy to undergo that honour and pride and give the credit to the Soviet Union. Yes, I believe that the American people are well aware that the United States cannot do it alone, just as the Soviet Union cannot do it alone. I do sincerely and honestly believe that the American people will be willing to make more sacrifices for the cause of peace as long as it didn't endanger our way of life, our freedom, our liberty, and our security, if the Soviet Union could reciprocate by also making sacrifices.

The United States and the Soviet Union ought not to be enemies. It would mean much to the peace of the world if our two great countries became cooperative, settling our problems beneficially.

It would mean much to the world if there were an assurance that there would be no further unpleasantness between the United States and the Soviet Union. I firmly believe that if more people of the Soviet Union and of the United States could get to know a little more about each other, it might help in some small way to ease the bitterness and suspicion that have dominated our relations in recent years. I am sure that a good many of Soviet people would like that, if the Soviet Government could do something about it.

Despite all the propaganda in the cold war there are signs that all is not black. It is gratifying to hear that tourists from the Soviet Union will soon begin visiting the United States, now that the regulations requiring fingerprinting of visitors has been relaxed by the Congress of the United States. Cultural ex-

changes of television programs between the United States and the Soviet Union will soon become a reality. Also there is official assurance from Washington that athletes from Communist China will be admitted to the United States without discrimination.

By now I am sure that the Soviet Government realizes the fact that capitalism cannot be destroyed short of a third world war. I believe that the leaders of the Western World had also come to a similar realization regarding Communism.

Therefore, whether the Soviet Union likes it or not, it is going to have to live with capitalism. And whether the Western World likes it or not, it is going to have to live with communism. It is only by so doing that a decent world can be made for either of them.

Finally perhaps the Soviet Union who is about to celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the Octobur Revolution will begin a new era,

Not with more resolutions,

Not with little wars or big wars,

Not with hatred,

but....

With peace, with stability, with understanding, with reasoning, with friendship, with love, with kindness, and with good will....Specially towards the United States. And knowing the American people as I do I can assure you that our people will reciprocate twofold for your kind deeds.

I am writing all this because I have confidence in the ultimate success if the Soviet Government undertakes such a step

forward.

I am writing all this because I have faith in God. I have faith in mankind; I have faith in you Mr. Khrushchev, and I have faith in the Soviet people.

I know that the easiest thing is to be bad, or to do bad, or to hurt some one, to attack or to make war; but to make peace, to be good or to do good is the hardest thing in the world. But from goodness we are richly rewarded with happiness. It is time that the people of the world begin to realize, and breath fresh air of peace...

The world hasn't had Peace for a long-long time... If the Soviet Union could give the world that gift of good will expressed through deeds.... It would be the best contribution that the world has ever received from a nation....

I do hope Mr. Khrushchev that you will forgive me for writing such a long letter. I thank you for patience and your tolerance towards this communication.

Perhaps, by writing this I am now giving myself up to the miracle that is being accomplished within me. Who can tell... Perhaps this letter might create such a chain of reaction that will electrify the entire world.

Perhaps this is the door through which the world will pass from the cold war to friendship and love, and above all, ever lasting Peace....

I like to close this letter with the following thought

"There is only one earth....If we do not live together, we

will die together...."

Perhaps you do not believe in God or in Prayer, But I do believe, and I hereby envoke a prayer.

May God Bless the Soviet People with happiness and peace....

May God guide you wisely.

Please do honour me with a reply.

I thank you again.

Respectfully yours,

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky
3181 Rochambeau Ave.
New York 67, N. Y.
U.S.A.

August 1, 1957

Mr. Nikita S. Khrushchev
First Secretary of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union, the Kremlin
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Khrushchev:

I am taking the liberty of addressing you a letter, and it is my sincere belief that you will grant this letter your kind consideration.

I am writing to you because you are the only person who could assist me.

Recently the New York Times has published a letter written by a Soviet citizen of Leningrad. While reading and rereading that letter I thought how much such an exchange of open letters could contribute to a better understanding of our two peoples and thereby cultivate a better atmosphere which will lead to a friendship and peace to the two great and powerful countries in the world.

I therefore have decided to write an Open letter to the people of the Soviet Union. My subject is "Why I Love the United States of America."

It is a subject that is close to my heart and I am therefore able to express my feelings frankly and sincerely. Although some of my friends where I work have tried to discourage me not to write the letter, that it was a waste of time and effort, that

no Newspaper in the Soviet Union will be permitted to publish it. However, I am a determined man and this is a vital subject and my faith in mankind is strong, and because of that faith I have full confidence in my undertaking. I therefore shall greatly appreciate it if you could find someway to have this open letter published uncensored in the Moscow Pravda, or any other paper you may recommend.

I also firmly believe that a similar letter written by a Soviet Citizen expressing His or Her love for the Soviet Union to be published here in the U.S.A. uncensored in the New York Times or any other Newspaper at your choosing.

Although no newspaper has any advance knowledge of what I am doing, nevertheless, I am sure that it will be published here in the United States if requested.

I appreciate that your time is invaluable with affairs of state, but I think a few minutes of your time to consider my attempt, might be of immeasurable value to our two countries.

First, a few words about myself. I am a disabled World War II veteran, am now temporarily employed as a Bus Boy at a Long Island Hotel. I am not a politician. I am not a rich man. The war has disabled me for life...What I desire is peace...above everything else, and so this little attempt of my part might bring me a little happiness. That is all I desire of life...is to make other people happy.

An Open Letter to the People of the Soviet Union

"Why do I love the United States?" I, of course, speak only for myself as a U.S. citizen, but I know that the words expressed herein are the sentiments of the people of the U.S.A.

I Love the U.S.A. because the people of the U.S.A. are a charitable people, a kind humanitarian people, because it is in our blood and in our veins to help mankind, our forefathers came to the U.S.A. from all over the World because of oppression and persecution, seeking not riches, but freedom, liberty, and justice, and therefore we know and, above all we feel through personal experience, the sufferings of mankind the world over. We feel the misery, the pain, the hunger, and we react to those feelings.

And therefore it doesn't really matter what kind of an Administration we have had in Washington, D.C. or will have here in the U.S.A. be it, a Republican or a Democratic...

The American people from our first President of the U.S. George Washington, to Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, and now President Dwight D. Eisenhower...have always had a plan, and always will have a plan to aid humanity wherever they may be.

The people of the United States have proved their friendship to the Soviet people during World War II when we have fought together as comrades, the same enemy, for the same cause, for freedom against brutality and the tyranny of Hitlerism. And now I sincerely believe that that attitude of the American people that existed when we were fighting our common enemy has not changed, despite our two political idiologies.

I love the United States, because we have a Constitution that was created over 170 years ago, and today it is as though it was born yesterday, and it is as fresh as the air we breathe. I love the United States because the American people like the Soviet

people are a determined and courageous people. When we set our task towards something, we do not rest until our goal is attained.

I Love the people of the United States because the people of the U.S.A. and I sincerely believe so do the people of the Soviet Union hate war, because war is Hell....

I Love the United States and its way of life---I love the lakes and the hills, the parks and the valleys. And I love the souls of the men and women who look upon the lakes and hills.

I Love the people of the United States for their hatred of oppression, and their love of their right to know that they are free, and the willingness they have to die for that love.

I love the United States because the people of the U.S.A just like the people of the Soviet Union are a simple people. We are a God loving people. The people of the United States do not carry hatred to our former enemies of yesterday, or our would be enemies of today.

I love the United States, because the U.S. people, regardless of race, color, or religion, try their best to live up to the teachings of Christ-- "Peace on Earth and Good Will Towards Men."

This is the United States that I am proud of. This is the U.S.A. that our sons made the supreme sacrifice for with their lives so that the U.S.A. may be free...

This is my way, why I love my country, and its people. And as long as the way is made of strength and beauty and respect of human beings, as long as it permits each man, to be the man he wants to be, then I will love it to the end of my life, no matter what the pattern may be."

In conclusion, I do sincerely hope and pray that you will grant me my request and permit this open letter to be published in the Soviet Union.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind consideration.

May I wish the Government and the People of the Soviet Union Health, Happiness, and Peace....

I thank you again.

Please honour me with a reply.

Respectfully yours,

Louis Teplitsky

Louis Teplitsky

Terbush, Donald M

February 16, 1959

Mr. Donald M. Terbush
122 Morningside Drive
Bridgeport 6, Conn.

Dear Mr. Terbush:

I must first apologize for the long delay in answering your letter of January 9. Mr. Murrow has been involved in a number of extra documentaries which have filled his time so completely that his correspondence has fallen sadly behind.

Mr. Murrow has no copy of his introduction to AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, and suggests that you might get one from Michael Todd Productions, at 729 7th Avenue.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

I22 Morningside Drive
Bridgeport, 6, Conn.
January 9, I959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a Junior at Central High School,here in Bridgeport, Connedticut. Our English class has been discussing the film " Around The World In Eighty Days", and I am very anxious to obtain a copy of the introduction delivered by you at the beginning of the picture. I maintain that there were many well chosen words used, and that they expressed a great deal, but I have been challenged by another pupil, taking the opposite stand.

Is it possible that you might have a copy of this in your files, or that you might be able to lead me to a source? I have tried both libraries here in town, but they do not seem to have the introduction, just the story itself.

I would certainly be more than grateful if you can possibly help me on this matter. Thank you for any courtesy you might have the opportunity to lend.

Sincerely,

729 7th Ave

Donald M. Terbush
I22 Morningside Drive,
Bridgeport, 6, Conn.

Terrien, F. W.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco 27, California

May 27, 1959

Chic
Sp.

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Gentlemen:

I wonder if you would be kind enough to send me two copies of Mr. Edward R. Murrow's excellent speech, delivered at the Radio and Television News Directors' Convention in Chicago last October 15.

I should be most grateful for this favor.

Sincerely,

Frederic W. Terrien
Associate Professor
of Sociology

FWT:sah

Rec'd
5/30

TO.....

FROM.....

Dave Williams 12th floor
Jim Kane 4th floor

both in 485 Madison Ave
both currently involved in
project concerning people at CBS
from North Carolina.

EM Letterton

F

922 Park Drive
Washington, N. C.
June 17, 1959

Bob Richards
General Mills, Inc.
Misseapolis 26, Minn.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regards to a program I am sure you will be interested in. A program to help on Juvenile Delinquency. This is something we all talk about but never seem to do much about. As you are on the National Committee, a track champion, and a Minister I am sure you have tried to do something so I would like to have your o opinion and possible your help on what I am trying to do.

I am interested in building Youth Centers and Community Buildings. This would be a memorial to some great person from the State in which the building would be built. Here in Washington we hope to build one to the Lafayette Escadrille as the youngest member came from here. Also, there is no memorial in the United States to these men who became our first Air fighters, In this there would be plaques and pictures of these men and other great Americans so that our children would always have men of great ideals before t them. Today they have no ideals before them to look to even in our schools.

I would like for a man of Science connected with a branch of our Armed Services once a month to make a talk to the Youth here. Also one of the special service groups play here. This will let the youth know that the Government cares for them and also reach some who otherwise might never hear from such men. I would like to see an annex built on this building by the Recruiting Departments so that they could talk with and show films ofour Armed Service to thes Youth. By this they would know something of the services so we would get a higher grade of people to enlist. They would also not go into the service when drafted hating it as they now do.

Continued -

I have a way I think to raise money to start building these buildings. This can be done by men and women as yourself. I have worked out a television show which I think and the people I have talked with also thinks would do it. Today television is doing a lot to help. This not only would help but be a series of shows seventy-five percent of the people would enjoy.

This would be done here in North Carolina by "The North Carolina Shower of Stars". Stars such as Andy Griffith, Edward R. Murrow, Ann Jefferies, Katheryn Grayson, Kay Kyser, John Scott Trotter, Sketch Henderson and others in sports, art, and science from North Carolina would appear on a show and donate their services to this cause so that the sponsor would give the money toward this building. I have no doubt that people like yourself would give ten minutes to combat the memories we have today.

I would appreciate an answer and opinion on this. I also believe that this sis the type show your sponsor would like as it is reaching so many people.

Sincerely,

E. M. Tetterton

Terrell, Edw

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
94 TEMPLE.
TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 2725.

4, BRICK COURT,
TEMPLE, E.C.4.
London.

3rd March, 1959.

My Dear Edward Murrow,

So the years have brought us together again. I was delighted to hear from Mr. John Fleming that you were willing to write the foreword to "Admiralty Brief" for the American edition and the commentary to a film. I could ask for no one more fitted to introduce the work to the American public.

May I say how much your television broadcasts in "Little World" are admired in this country.

I understand that you will be coming to England this month when we could meet and discuss the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Edward Terrell

(Edward Terrell, O.B.E.,Q.C.)

Mr. Edward Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York, 21,
U.S.A.